

WHEAT COMMISSION

Continued from front page
 more essential than ever before that you have a strong, aggressive wheat league in Oregon with an increasing number of actively participating members. You need this organization in order to help the wheat commission to plan its activities in an organized way. You need to make such the commission at all times reflects in its actions the desires and the best interests of the folks who produce the wheat in this state and who put up the half cent a bushel which finances the commission's work. There are also many, many things which a strong independent organization of growers can do which it would not be possible for an agency of the State of Oregon to do. The commission can assemble the facts—prepare the ammunition—but the wheat league will have to do the shooting in many cases. That is why the commission asked the wheat league to call special meetings in the counties of Eastern Oregon last September; so that we could talk over with the growers some of our tentative plans and see if you folks thought the commission was on the right track. That is why

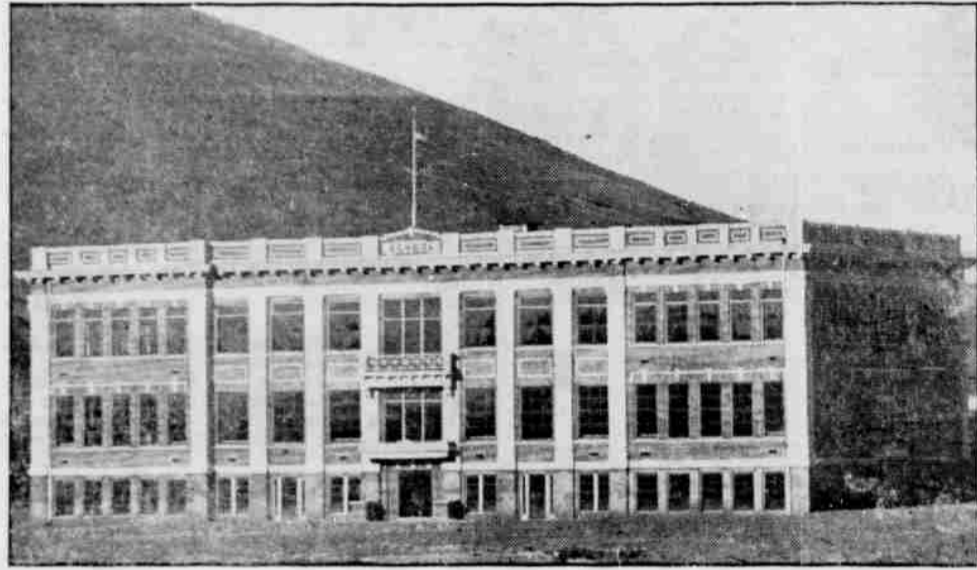
the wheat league has a new standing committee this year to help the commission in deciding how it can best serve the wheat producers of the state.
 In order to provide a basis for discussion in meetings of wheat producers, the commission has prepared an outline showing the provisions of the law, general policy of the commission, the uses to which our wheat is put, and some of the things which might be done to expand existing uses and to find new markets. There are so many things which might be done that we really need help in deciding which is most important—in determining what we ought to do first and what we could properly put off until a later date.
 As a basis for planning our program, we might start with the four facts mentioned in the report of the special committee at the 1946 meeting of the wheat league at La Grande. The committee explained at that time, that it had been governed by these facts in recommending that a wheat commission be created:
 1. The nation is geared to production of more wheat than can be consumed in this country for food, feed and seed.

2. The present good market cannot be expected to last forever because now we are giving away the surplus.
 3. Acreage control is costly, and in itself, tends to intensify depressions by reducing labor for freight, supplies, milling, and in many other ways.
 4. Wheat growers must, therefore, be considering plans on how to cope with a surplus when it develops. These plans must take into consideration expansion of outlets for present products, development of varieties that will better fit special milling uses and additional uses for wheat, such as industrial and feed.
 Next we should study the duties of the wheat commission. As stated in the law, the duties, authorities and powers of the commission include the following:
 (a) To conduct a campaign of research, education and publicity;
 (b) to find new markets for wheat and wheat products;
 (c) to give, publicize and promulgate information showing the value of wheat and wheat products for any purpose for which it may be found useful and profitable;
 (d) to make public and encourage the widespread national and

international use of the special kinds of wheat and wheat products produced from the special varieties of wheat grown in Oregon;
 (e) to investigate and participate in studies of the problems peculiar to the producers of wheat in Oregon;
 (f) and to take such action as it may deem necessary or advisable in order to stabilize and protect the wheat industry of the state and the health and welfare of the public.
 As the commission studied these specific duties as given it by the state legislature, it was clear that many other organizations and agencies had some of these same responsibilities. It was also clear that the commission could not accomplish these things working alone. It is very essential that the commission make use of the Oregon State college, with its experiment stations and extension service, the U. S. department of agriculture, the Oregon state department of agriculture, grain and milling trade, the cooperative marketing associations, the farm organizations, the crop improvement association and all other agencies having an interest in our great wheat indus-

try. Accordingly, the commission has adopted the following statement of policy:
 "It shall be the policy of the Oregon Wheat commission to promote the production, marketing and utilization of Oregon wheat to the end that producers maintain a permanent agricultural production and that the crop be utilized to the fullest development of the area.
 To implement this policy, the Oregon Wheat commission will utilize all existing information, and all agencies, private, state or federal, having to do with production, marketing or utilization of wheat. It will not duplicate nor usurp the functions of other agencies but will rather assist and coordinate their activities. It will attempt to develop additional functions not now included in the work of other agencies."
 In carrying out this policy, it is the first job of the commission to bring together all the things that other agencies and organizations already know about our wheat. Then we need to analyze this information in such a way that it will be available to anyone who can make use of it. We also are trying to find out all we can about what other folks are doing which will help solve our wheat problem in Oregon when we have another surplus. Then after we have brought all this information together we hope to be in a position to suggest to research laboratories and other agencies additional work which might be done. We intend to hold our wheat commission in readiness to supplement and assist other folks but will not duplicate laboratories and other research facilities already established. In this way the wheat commission fund can be used to carry out additional work which cannot be performed by others. But we are in no hurry to make allocations of our funds until we can see just where it will do the most good for the wheat producers in Oregon.
 It may seem strange to some folks that Oregon wheat growers are concerned about a marketing problem when we are able to sell unlimited quantities of wheat. But we all know that this kind of thing doesn't last forever. During the 15 crop years, 1927 to 1942 inclusive, Washington, Oregon and Northern Idaho produced an average of 76 million bushels of wheat annually. We used 35 million bushels as food, feed, and seed within the region and sold the rest in other parts of the United States or in foreign countries. During the past few years we have produced around 100 million bushels a year. When the present international emergency is over, we have a potential surplus of 65 million bushels. It is going to tax our ingenuity to preserve existing markets and find new outlets and new uses for this much wheat. In his effort we will have to explore all possibilities and capitalize on any advantages we may have over other areas.

The Seat of Learning in Heppner

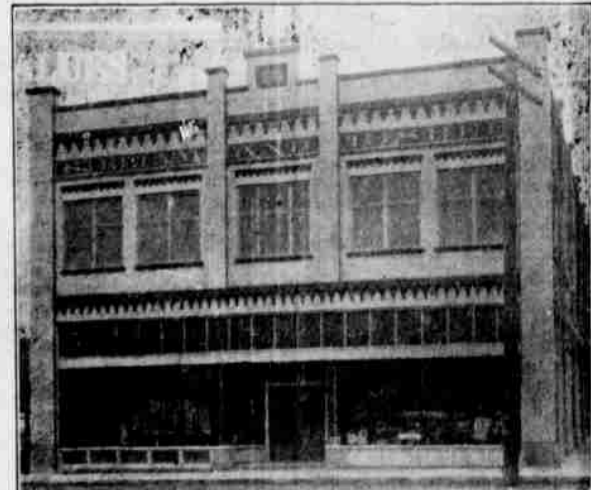


Built in 1912, this structure was designed to house both grade and high schools. It has proved ample for many years but there are signs that either a grade school for the lower grades will have to be built or District No. 1 will have to begin to consider a high school building. As present grounds are insufficient to accommodate more buildings,

and sites for grade buildings are not too plentiful, it may lead to consideration of a union high school plant, agitation for which has been underway for several years. The school plant now includes the gymnasium-auditorium (below) and the agriculture building and heating plant back of the main building.



Seen Along Main Street . . .



Last week we published pictures of new and improved buildings in Heppner and Lone, additions to the common ties during the year 1947. Here are a few of the structures that have been in use many years and are the types that do not require a face lifting so long as they serve the types of businesses now occupying them.

The First National Bank building is self-advertised. The others in the group are the Masonic building and the Gilliam & Bisbee hardware store. The Morrow county court house was built in 1902 of native basalt rock with trimmings of sandstone quarried near Enterprise.

BOARDMAN

Mr. and Mrs. Russell DeMauro are the proud parents of a baby girl, Anna Marie, born Dec. 30 at St. Anthony's hospital in Pendleton. This is the first child for the DeMauro's. Grandparents are Mr. and Mrs. I. Skoubo, and Mr. and Mrs. Paul DeMauro, all of Boardman.
 Mr. and Mrs. Lowell Shattuck and sons Stanley and Douglas motored to Bickleton, Wash., Saturday, spending the day with Mrs. Shattuck's parents and bringing back another son Martin who had spent the holidays at his grandparents.

Sunday guests at the Lee Pearson home were Mrs. Pearson's sister and family, Mr. and Mrs. Harold Stevens and son Bobby of Hardman. Mrs. Stevens will enter St. Anthony's hospital in Pendleton Sunday for an operation Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Clyde Tannehill and Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Thorpe motored to Lexington Saturday to attend Pomona grange.

Pedestrian deaths are four times as great for the hour between 6 and 7 p.m. in December and January as the average for the other months, the Oregon State Motor association says. Persons on foot should accept responsibility for their own safety, the association declared.

Of the 35,048 total traffic deaths predicted for 1947, 12,272 will be pedestrians, the Oregon State Motor association reports. National estimates show that 20,488 of the total deaths will occur after dark.

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FARMERS

Weed Eradication being the main topic for conversation and we, being the agents for Stantox 2,4-D weed killers, both dust and liquid, and there being a great deal of misunderstanding and conflict about the use of liquid weed killer, we submit the following for your consideration:

All manufacturers are in close accord on their recommendations as to quantity and methods of application of the dust type weed killers, but become quite controversial on the recommendations of quantity, pressure used, and application methods of the liquid type of weed killer. Because of this conflicting information and recommendations we would like to present the definite and proven benefits you may obtain by using

Stantox 2, 4-D ester type liquid weed killer

To the farmer the two important points are KILL and COST. The liquid spray method of weed control is acknowledged by all authority to give the best kill under all general conditions. This being possible because spraying can be done during reasonably windy conditions, gives results at any stage of the weeds' growth, and is not affected by rainfall after the solution has once dried on the plant.

The liquid type 2,4-D, having a penetrating quality in its make-up, enters the pores of the weed more rapidly and completely. Quantity used of any 2,4-D mixture per acre depends upon the strength or quantity of 2,4-D acid in a gallon of solution purchased. The amount of acid per gallon also pegs the price per gallon of the mixture. One manufacturer may quote a price, for example, of \$8.00 per gallon, and another \$12.00 but the price isn't the main point. The real answer is how strong do you have to make the mixture of acid and water to cover an acre of ground.

Stantox 2, 4-D ester type acid

is used at the rate of 1 pint of acid to 10 gallons of water to apply on one acre of land. This small amount of acid per acre of application is possible by Stantox weed killer containing 44 pct. Iso-propyl ester of 2,4-D, an equivalent of 3.34 pounds per gallon. Always compare the percent of acid content in proportion to price per gallon.

As to application, we, and the manufacturers of Stantox weed killers, recommend spraying to be done at between 3 and 6 miles per hour at pressures varying from 60 to 100 pounds, spraying through number 22 Monarch nozzles. The difference in spraying pressures is to compensate for the different rates of travel of the spraying equipment. Some custom spraying outfits can travel at higher speeds than our top recommended speed, the speed being governed by the construction of the spraying equipment, but most small farmer-owned sprayers will not be so constructed to travel at these higher speeds.

The application of the wet type weed killer can be done by any sprayer of the type many of you farmers now own and use for spraying cattle, with an addition of a boom equipped with spray nozzles.

Charts Available

We have charts, available to anyone, giving the amount of solution that will be applied per acre in proportion to pressure used, speed per hour traveled and size of nozzle used. From these charts you will be able to adapt your outfit to the many sources of power that will be used for spraying, varying from Jeeps to small wheel tractors.

As to cost of spraying with Stantox 2,4-D, we recommend spraying at the rate of 1 pint of acid in 10 gallons of water per acre. Our selling price of 2,4-D varies per gallon depending upon the size of container purchased. In 50 gallon lots our selling price is \$11.50 per gallon. A mixture of the recommended amount gives you a cost of about \$1.40 per acre to spray with Stantox. This cost per acre should merit your consideration in comparison with powder treatment which will cost you, when used as recommended, at the rate of \$2.25 to \$3.00 per acre.

We have in stock a complete line of dusters and spray machines for your selection

We are agents for the famous "Iron Age" sprayer, which we have on display with spraying booms. We also have Monarch spray nozzles for use on your sprayer. We will be glad to help you with your equipment requirements for either spraying or dusting.

Braden Tractor & Equipment Co.

Stantox 2,4-D, both dust and liquid Monarch Spray Nozzles
 "Iron Age" spraying equipment Sprayer booms