



FARM NEWS

County Agent's Office

Wheat Samples Needed In Survey Protein Program

By N. C. ANDERSON

During the 1963 harvest, nearly 50 samples of wheat were collected from Morrow county growers as part of a project worked out cooperatively between OSU and the Oregon Wheat Commission. This wheat protein survey was undertaken to determine some information that was needed as a part of our foreign wheat market.

The survey was a valuable asset in the marketing of Pacific Northwest wheat to our foreign cash customers. The Oregon Wheat Commission is continuing its support of this program this year by paying the cost of the protein analysis. County agents throughout Oregon have agreed to assist in the collection of the samples and production data.

I have 84 empty containers to fill with samples representative of the various growing conditions, including soil type, climate and varieties typical of the county. Like last year, along with the collected samples we will need date planted, total nitrogen fertilizer used and yield.

I would appreciate the cooperation of all our wheat growers as samples are picked up over the next two weeks. The information, when available, will be provided to each grower, which may be late in the fall before all the protein samples are determined and correlated with information that goes with them.

ACP Has Cost-sharing Practice in Weed Control

Ralph Beamer, Heppner rancher who summers his cattle in the Ukiah area, recently called at the office to discuss the control of Branching Knapweed. He had, only a few days before this, found a small infestation of this weed on one of his Ukiah ranches and was anxious to control it before it spread further.

Ralph was acquainted with the spreading habits of this weed from experiences in the upper Willow Creek, Balm Fork area where heavy infestations are located. He agreed that the name "Spreading" Knapweed was a good name for the weed referring to the way it spread over the range when it gets started.

The new patch found in the Ukiah area was located in the middle of a road as is often the way new infestations get started. It is spread easily when one of the branching plants become attached to the undercarriage of a vehicle which tends to spread seed this way. Ralph treated this small infestation with one-half gallon of butyl ester, 2,4-D in a hundred gallons of water, wetting the plants thoroughly.

Those who have infestations of any type of perennial noxious weeds are reminded that the ACP cost-sharing practice is an excellent opportunity to help with the cost of control. The cost-sharing amounts to approximately 50% of the cost of the material used. Every week several ranchers call at the office for recommendations in preparation to signing up with the local ASC office for this cost-sharing practice.

U. S. Beef to be Exported Under 'Food for Peace' Plan

U. S. beef is eligible for export under Public Law 480. Trade

reports show the USDA last week concluded a "Food for Peace" agreement with Chile to include about 6.6 million pounds of beef at a cost of some two million dollars. This trade comes under Title IV of PL 480 which provides for long term dollar credit sales. Many millions of bushels of wheat have moved from the Pacific Coast under this type program during the past few years.

Rawlins Anxious To Receive Top Samples For Fair Exhibits

With the real good quality barley and wheat which is being harvested in some areas this year, it would be well to keep in mind that fair time will soon be here and that we are always anxious to have a grain exhibit worthy of the importance of this commodity to the income of Morrow county.

I am sure that Superintendent Bill Rawlins would appreciate having you save exhibits of this kind for the department which he is responsible for. Morrow county has had one of the top grain exhibits in the entire state, including State Fair and P. I. Bill has done much to develop this exhibit.

This year plans are being made to take the best exhibits on to State Fair and Pacific International. Last year some of our exhibits that were picked up on a last minute basis and taken to P. I. were tops there, in fact the Sweepstakes grain exhibit at P. I. was exhibited by Bill Rawlins. Several other ranchers had top exhibits there in not only grain, but hay and grass. Check your premium list which all of you have and see how many exhibitions you can make up as listed on page 17, 18 and 19.

Spore Catches Found Varying

It was interesting to note in a summary of stripe rust spore trap results that spore catches have dropped off considerably throughout the state recently. The 1,080 spore catch that I reported in this column for Gilliam county tapered to 116 and finally to 70 at that location. Other traps indicate the same. However, a trap located in the Eightmile area read two weeks ago gathered the most spores, 115, to date. An indication that showers had activated spores was evident, when the reading before this showed only 1 spore; the highest before that, 14. Traps in the Gooseberry and North Lexington are, however, showing practically no evidence of rust spores in those areas.

Elings Extends Greetings

The many livestock grower friends of Jim Elings, former Extension Animal Husbandman of OSU, will be happy to know that he is enjoying a like position in California. Jim stopped by Saturday afternoon and I enjoyed a good visit with him. He was returning from the annual meeting of the American Society of Animal Science held at Bozeman, Mont.

Jim left Oregon almost ten years ago for a position as Livestock Agent in Sacramento, Calif. He worked with many of our Morrow county livestock growers in beef cattle performance and cattle improvement projects, including a number of 4-H livestock field days. He asked to be remembered to his friends here.



HAROLD RANKIN, long-time Umatilla fair board chairman and state secretary of the Aberdeen Angus Association, checks over a portion of his herd near Hermiston. The association has agreed to pay 25% above the regular premiums on Angus cattle that are exhibited at the Umatilla county fair August 26-28. This is the only county fair so recognized. Rankin says. (Lyons Photo)

Morrow County CROP-WEATHER SUMMARY

Week Ending July 17

(Compiled by Oregon Crop and Livestock Reporting Service, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Portland.)

Spring barley being harvested; good quality but test weight lower than fall seeded. Spring wheat still looks good. Fall grain harvest well underway in all but highest elevations. Yields are varying due to spotted rainfall. Test weights are excellent with good 62 and 63 pound wheat. Hudson barley is testing as high as 53 pounds. Second crop alfalfa harvest is completed in lower elevations. Some first cutting being finished in higher elevations. Yields average or better. Melons are developing slowly because of cool weather. Showers early this week slowed down harvest.

Grain Inspections Increase In State Import, Export

A recent release from the Oregon State Department of Agriculture reports that grain inspections made by the department's grain division hit an all-time high in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964.

Both grain export inspections and inspections of incoming grain topped all other years. Export grain inspected the past year totaled 90.6 million bushels, all of which went through Portland. Wheat exports accounted for 77.5 million bushels of this. River barge movement of incoming grain the past year showed a marked increase over 1962 and 1963. The past year 31.4 million bushels moved by river barge compared with 18.3 million bushels in 1962-63.

The Pendleton office of the division made inspection on 2.1 million bushels of incoming grain and 2,533 track inspections the past year and the Merrill office 964 track inspections and 36 truck inspections of grain.

Grain Inspections Hit All-Time High

Grain inspections made by the Oregon Department of Agriculture grain division personnel hit an all-time high in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1964.

Both grain export inspections of incoming grain topped all other years. The previous high had been for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1957.

Export grain inspected the past year totaled 90.9 million bushels, all of which went through Portland. Wheat exports accounted for 77.5 million bushels of this. In 1956-57 the total was 81.6 million bushels of which went through Portland and the remainder through Astoria. The latter has since been closed.

The third high year for exports was 1962-63 when 72.5 million bushels of export grain were checked.

Inspections of incoming grain the past year totaled 128 million bushels, an increase of slightly more than 27 per cent over 1962-63 and some 22 million bushels more than the all time high year of 1956-57 when the total for incoming grain was 105.7 million bushels.

River barge movement of incoming grain the past year showed a marked increase over 1962-63. The past year 31.4 million bushels moved by river barge, compared with the 18.3 million bushels in 1962-63.

Intercostal shipments of grain weighed and inspected in 1962-63 were almost double the 1962-63 figure. Last year they totaled 1,168,323 bushels. In 1962-63 the figure was 585,289 bushels. Barley intercoastal shipments weighed and inspected jumped to 839,606 bushels in 1963-64 from 541,375 bushels. There were no oat shipments the past year but replacing them were 168,738 bushels of corn and 159,979 bushels of grain sorghum.

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Need scratch pads? Get them at the Gazette-Times.

Choices Listed Wheat Farmers In '65 Program

By JOHN WELBS
Executive Vice President
Oregon Wheat League

The Oregon Wheat Growers League received word this week that the USDA will announce details of the 1965 wheat program. The league also received a report that certificate payments will begin in the near future as they have already started in Kansas, Texas and Oklahoma.

The choices under the 1965 crop voluntary program are:

1. Substitution route: The farmer may choose to participate in both the feed grain and wheat program. In this case, he reduces his wheat and feed grain acreage as required, and then he can plant all his remaining acreage to wheat; or, all to feed grain; or, any proportion he chooses.

2. Overseeding route: In high risk areas where farmers have little or no feed grain base, farmers may find it profitable to overseed their wheat allotment up to 50% and store the excess production under bond. Wheat can be marketed when the farmer under-plants or under-produces. This choice tends to give the farmer an opportunity to market his normal yield each year, giving him stability of income. The farmer cannot use both the substitution and overseeding privilege. He must choose one or the other.

3. In on wheat, and out on feed grains: The farmer may choose to stay within his allotment on wheat, meet his diverted acreage and normal conserving requirements, and plant his remaining acreage to feed grain. He is entitled to price support and certificates on wheat, and sells his feed grains in the open market, without program benefits.

4. Rye-oats provisions: Farmers having oats and rye base history may request that an oats-rye base be established on his farm for the purpose of substituting wheat. In this case, the regular feed grains (corn, grain sorghum, and braley) cannot be grown on either the wheat acreage or the oats-rye acreage.

5. Farmers who want nothing to do with the 1965 programs may ignore both the wheat and feed grain program, and plant all the wheat and feed grain they want to... and do this without penalty. The Antus Amendment does not apply for the 1965 crop. He can market all the wheat and feed grain produced, with no marketing restrictions.

New Weed Killers Tests Reported

That old reliable weed killer, 2,4-D, may have to move over and make room for a couple of competitors and accomplish some things 2,4-D has never been able to get done.

Extensive testing at Oregon State University by agronomists W. R. Furtick, A. F. Appleby and D. G. Swain show that the two chemicals, loxynil and Tordon, will perform efficiently in several troublesome situations where 2,4-D hasn't been effective.

The OSU agronomists report test results with the two new chemicals in an article in the Spring, 1964 issue of Oregon's Agricultural Progress, published by the Oregon State University Agricultural Experiment Station, Agricultural Experiment Station.

According to the article, loxynil is a high potency, broad spectrum annual broadleaf killer with a wide safety margin on grain crops. It is most effective against annual broadleaf weeds during their early growth—when grain plants are so small they would be injured by 2,4-D. The researchers say loxynil offers a solution when early rainfall causes rapid fall germination of fiddleneck and similar winter annual weeds that may crowd the grain crop out unless they are controlled.

Loxynil has been highly efficient at rates as low as one-half pound or less per acre, when applied in November-December. At this rate, annual broadleaf weeds which germinate during a wet fall have been completely controlled without damage to the grain crop.

Major use for Tordon is controlling deep rooted perennials such as field bindweed, Russian knapweed and Canada thistle. One of the major weaknesses of 2,4-D has been its failure to kill most of these deep rooted perennials. Tordon applied at the rate of two pounds per acre will wipe out these weeds.

While Tordon cannot be used

selectively in grain crops, cereals have shown considerable tolerance to the material. Applications during fallow or after harvest will allow rapid return to grain production with perennial weed control.

Tordon, according to the agronomists, is the first weed killer that offers promise of complete eradication of most broadleaf perennial weeds without sterilizing the soil for a long period. Rates are low enough so that growers can afford to treat large areas.

Limited quantities of loxynil are expected to be available for grower trials in the fall of 1964, while limited amounts of Tordon are available this summer for use on non-crop land.



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