

CROP-WEATHER SUMMARY

(For week ending Aug. 30)
Spring grains: Harvest complete except in higher elevations. Fall grains: harvest nearly finished. Hay crops: yields above average; nearing final cutting. Late potato harvest to start soon. Bean harvest underway. Foothill pastures dry; mountain pastures holding up well. Calves and yearling weights up from last year.

In for serious discussion is the use of wheat to manufacture alcohol which could be used in gasoline to replace the lead additives. Many claim the use of lead additives in gasoline is one of the big reasons for our air pollution problem.

George Moose of the Oregon Department of Agriculture will be in attendance to discuss the new Oregon Seed Act which was passed by the last legislature. Several other items of importance will be on the agenda and a good meeting is expected by President Vaughan.

Miss Nonda Clark returned to McMinnville last week to register on August 30 at Linfield college for her junior year. She was enrolled for one of the summer sessions at Oregon State University.

FARM

Cascade Potato Well Adapted to Area Use

By HAROLD E. KERR
County Extension Agent

A new potato variety especially adapted for growing in the Pacific Northwest has been released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the Washington Ag Experiment Station, and the Washington State Potato Commission.

Cascade, the new variety, was developed in cooperative research by the releasing agencies. It is the result of almost 10 years of research to develop varieties superior to those now grown in plant characteristics, resistance to production hazards, and yield of high-quality produce that meets the needs of industry and consumers. Multiple sources of genetic resistance to pests have been incorporated into Cascade through the continuing effort of USDA's Agricultural Research Service to develop biological methods of disease, insect, and nematode control.

The Cascade potato is an early season, high-yielding variety. In field trials when harvested for early processing in July or August, Cascade outyielded Kennebec and Russet Burbank by about 10 percent. The new variety has resistance to four common diseases — verticillium wilt, common scab, rhizoctonia stem and stem canker, and leafroll virus. It has shown freedom from net necrosis, hollow heart, internal stem and brown rot, heat necrosis, internal black spot, and field spread of virus X.

Cascade has shown good chipping and french-frying qualities at early harvest but after cold storage it does not always recondition satisfactorily for processed products.

A limited amount of certified seed will be available this fall. Growers may request seed before December 1, 1969, from Dr. W. G. Hoyman, Irrigated Agricultural Research and Extension Center, Prosser, Wash. 99350.

USDA has no Cascade seed for distribution.

Supplement Farm Income
A way of supplementing your farm income may be in your own back yard.

Andy Landforce, OSU Extension Wildlife Specialist, points out that the farm pond which can be a center of recreation and beauty can also provide extra money through paid fishing. Farm ponds are an ideal place for camping, swimming, bird study, painting, boating or just plain loafing. A lease for

fishing rights may someday help pay back the cost of construction and maintenance.

Landforce also has some good points on freezing fish. He says for best results, fish should be quickly frozen—the quicker the better.

Save Fish For Another Day

The home freezer can provide a fairly quick freeze by first freezing the fish or fish pieces sold. AFTER THE FISH IS FROZEN place in a container with water so that all portions of the fish are covered by at least one-half inch of water. All air will be excluded when the water freezes.

If both water and unfrozen fish are placed in the container at the same time the fish freezes slowly and large ice crystals form in the flesh. When thawed, the large ice crystals melt and cause the fish cells to collapse, leaving the flesh soft and flabby.

Another good way to seal out all air when freezing fish is to wrap tightly in a plastic wrap and double wrap in waxed paper or seal in cellophane or plastic bags. This method takes less space and the fish keeps well for several months.

Be sure to date and label all packages accurately.

Participation Urged In Home Ec Programs

All homemakers in Morrow and Umatilla Counties are invited to participate in Home Economics Extension study programs during the coming year. Area home agent Molly Saul states that most units or study clubs have their first fall meetings in September. There are 19 units located throughout the two-county area.

Home Economics Extension programs from Oregon State University are available free of charge to all homemakers who are interested in improving home and family living. Through unit affiliation, women receive off-campus teaching from extension agents who are members of the faculty of Oregon State University. Study lessons include a variety of home-making topics such as: Consumer buying, nutrition, meal planning, child guidance, family relations, home furnishings, textiles and clothing and money management.

According to Mrs. Saul, study lessons for the coming year will include the following topics: Freezing Prepared and Precooked Foods, How to Select New Paint Products, Foods and Customs of New England, Floor Covering Decisions, Buying Small Appliances, Defensive Driving, Diabetes Detection, Financial Planning for Retirement, and Nutritious Snacks. In addition there will be clothing workshops on sewing pants for women and shirts for men. In January a free correspondence course on money management will be offered.

For further information concerning the Home Economics Extension program, and location of Extension units, write or phone Molly Saul, County Court House, P. O. Box 1107, Pendleton, 276-7111; or Birdine Tullis, Extension Aide, P. O. Box 397, Heppner, 676-9642.

Approve Uniform Brand Certificate

Use of uniform brand inspection certificates by all states having brand inspection was approved by members of the Livestock Advisory Committee to the Oregon Department of Agriculture at a late August meeting in Salem.

All states would use the same size and color and wording would be uniform as far as their state laws would permit.

The American National Cattle men's Association originally proposed the uniform certificates and the proposals have the approval of the International Brand Conference.

The committee also urged the department of agriculture's livestock Division to investigate the possibility of working out a reciprocity agreement with adjoining states under which cattle from the adjoining state would be inspected without the required state inspection fee if their destination was slaughter or an auction market.

Oregon's new meat inspection law's effect on those persons slaughtering their own animals and wanting to have them cut and wrapped was reviewed. Department representatives said these animals would have to be taken to licensed custom plants handling uninspected meat.

New requirements for reporting stray livestock were discussed and Roy Nelson explained that in the future a person requesting assistance from the department in determining ownership of an stray was to do so in writing to the Salem office of the department. The notification must be given within five days after the animal has

been taken up. An stray animal he defined as livestock of an unknown owner which is unlawfully being permitted to run at large or livestock which is found to be trespassing on land enclosed by an adequate fence.

The committee suggested that sections of the law relating to auction market brand inspection and stray animals be given to possible changes that would update them.

Howard Otley, Diamond, was elected new chairman of the board, replacing C. Alfred Bquist, who is no longer on the committee.

The meeting was the first for two new members of the committee: Fred Gross, Myrtle Creek, who represents the Western Oregon Livestock Association, and George Milne, Tillamook dairyman.

NFO Meets Monday

An important business meeting of Morrow county chapter of the National Farmers Organization is announced for Monday evening, September 8, at the Ione Legion hall, by Gene Logan of Arlington. The closed meeting will be for members only.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyle Jensen visited Mrs. Jensen's mother, Mrs. Ava Basell in Westport, Wash. recently. They left Saturday, August 23 and returned Tuesday, August 26.

Wheat Growers Slate Quarterly Meeting Sept. 9

The Oregon Wheat Growers League will hold its fall quarterly executive committee meeting in Pendleton, Tuesday, September 9, commencing at 9:00 a.m. at the Tapadera motel. This will be an open meeting and those not on the executive committee and are interested in wheat are urged to attend.

One of the highlights of the meeting will be a report by President Tom Vaughan who has been attending a meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Association of Wheat Growers in Denver. No doubt he will have a report on future agricultural programs.

Other major items will be field burning which is a hot topic in the Valley, and may reach other areas of the state, the white wheat situation, financial considerations and the program for the state meeting. Another item which will come

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Japanese Study Northwest Wheat

What is the quality of the 1969 Pacific Northwest's wheat crop and how can wheat quality testing procedures used in the Pacific Northwest and Japan be standardized?

Koichi Okizaki, assistant chief, inspection section, Japanese Food Agency of the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, came to Oregon the week of August 24 to find answers to these questions.

And, as a result of a wheat quality survey project worked out in a matching fund project in which the departments of agriculture and wheat industry of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho and the U. S. Department of Agriculture are participating, got the answers on quality that he wanted. On standardization of testing procedures he conferred with the Oregon Department of Agriculture's grain division laboratory which does the testing for the project.

Quality factors were covered at a meeting at the Oregon Department of Agriculture's main office in Salem August 28 with

Dale Stuart, leader for the wheat project and marketing specialist with the Agricultural Development Division of the department, as chairman.

Conclusions of the discussion on quality and predictions for future wheat crops were:

Quality of the 1969 wheat crop is excellent, with test weights good, amylase and moisture content low.

It is anticipated less club wheat will be raised in 1970 and the variety of club used will probably be Moro.

Soil conditions in most of the Pacific Northwest are ideal for planting of the 1970 crop this time of the year.

The protein content of the white wheat is down substantially from last year—the Japanese require low protein content in their white wheat purchases.

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New Igran 80W herbicide effectively controls gromwell, henbit, tarweed, purple mustard, dogfennel, chickweed, Pacific meadow foxtail, bedstraw, catchweed, speedwell, pennycress and other annual broadleaf weeds and grasses that give you a problem in your wheat fields.

Five years of research and field trials in Washington, Idaho and Oregon prove that Igran does the job, even against the tough annual weeds which 2,4-D doesn't get.

Our field work showed that with Igran, you're not bound to a rigid, critical spray schedule. You can spray new Igran herbicide pre-emergence or post, any time until weeds are four inches high. This is possible because wheat has a higher tolerance for Igran than for any other herbicide now in use.

It's the reason you can spray Igran pre-emergence when seeding your wheat. This application has many advantages. It gets the

herbicide on early, before weeds or grasses emerge and compete against your wheat. It also eliminates the problem of soil erosion caused by sprayer wheel tracks. And it saves you a trip over the field because it combines planting and weed control.

Or you can spray Igran after a fall rain has settled your ground. This can be done pre-emergence or post-emergence, by ground rig or airplane.

Of course, you can also spray early in the spring, until weeds are four inches high.

Igran kills weeds by inhibiting photosynthesis. Once moisture has moved the herbicide into the soil after a pre-emergence application, Igran works through the roots of weeds as they germinate during the fall and spring. In post-emergence applications, Igran has good foliage action on young weeds, after which it controls weeds as they germinate.

Either application provides initial and continuing control of most annual broadleaf and grassy weeds through the spring.

And as further evidence of the safety

of Igran to wheat, if winter kill or some other weather condition makes it necessary to reseed wheat, you may do so in Igran treated soil without fear of injury. Also you're free to rotate to peas, lentils or fall barley after your winter wheat.

Here's what we suggest. Early this fall take your worst field . . . ground infested so badly with problem weeds that you're hard put to grow a crop of wheat . . . and put Igran to the toughest test you can come up with. Spray when it is most convenient . . . pre-emergence or post-emergence.

After all, Igran has been proved by five years of research and commercial trials in Washington, Idaho and Oregon. It's the one herbicide that solves today's weed problems in wheat without restricting you to a rigid spray schedule.

So why not plan now to fit Igran into your wheat management program. Contact your supplier, or write for more information.

Geigy Agricultural Chemicals, Division of Geigy Chemical Corporation, Ardsley, New York 10502. **Igran by Geigy**