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When the weather starts turning a jack-o-lantern's happy smile into a frozen scowl, it could just as easily put your car or truck into a damaging, work-stopping deep-freeze.

To avoid winter freeze-ups (and even the chilling thought of them), Northwest farmers rely on Pacific Anti-Freeze. This premium quality, permanent anti-freeze guards your radiator all winter long, with no-rust, no-corrosion protection. And it's as economical as it is dependable! Don't wait 'til the frost is on the pumpkin. Come in now for Pacific Anti-Freeze.



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Morrow County Grain Growers Inc.
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CROP-WEATHER SUMMARY

(For week ending Sept. 6, 1969)
 Harvest activity virtually completed. Fall potatoes sprayed to defoliate. Fertilizing and weeding on fallow land, some seeding of fall wheat. Rain needed throughout county.

FARM

Hopes, Fears Mark 1969 Wheat Crop

A mixture of mild optimism blended with a strong flavoring of pessimism permeates the wheat atmosphere as the industry shifts emphasis from production to marketing the 1969 wheat crop. However, there is some hope for the near future as well as for more distant times, reports S. C. Marks, Oregon State University Extension Ag Economist.

Reasons for mild optimism in the short run are several. One is the fact that U. S. export wheat prices have been made more competitive in the world wheat market. Another reason is the Japanese have resumed purchases of northwest soft white wheat. Also, the quality of this year's northwest wheat crop is mostly excellent.

In the longer run, some optimism for market improvement is sparked by the wheat acreage reduction, not only in the United States but also in several of the other principal wheat-exporting countries. This action, if coupled with a spate of adverse weather in the major world wheat growing areas as in 1964 and 1965, would quickly lead to a rapid drawdown of surplus wheat stocks that are currently depressing wheat prices in the United States and in the world market.

Facing up to reality, some of the important offshore markets that the U. S. wheat industry has enjoyed in previous years, particularly since 1956 when Public Law 480 was enacted, may not be recovered. This prospect may be credited to new wheat and rice varieties which were introduced in India and Pakistan and some other far eastern nations two years ago. Another discouraging prospect is the loss of farm income that is likely to result from the further cut in the wheat acreage allotment. Theoretically, this should be a temporary loss, pending return of a closer balance between supply and effective demand. While perfect equilibrium between these two forces is not likely, the price pendulum is more likely to swing upward rather than remain at what appears to be the bottom of its arc.

Some Wheat Price Advance Seen

Wheat prices are so low now they are sure to go up some after harvest is completed. This seems to be a logical expectation because growers are more likely to place large portions of their wheat crops under the loan program rather than sell for less than the loan rate. Also, the reduction in the 1970 crop average should be a bullish factor. The greater the quantity of wheat that is placed under loan, the smaller the "free" market

supply is likely to be. This kind of situation would tend to push prices up even though surplus wheat stocks are increasing. This is because the government cannot sell the surplus at less than the formula price which is based on the gross loan plus five percent and carrying charges from July 1. Of course, the very presence of large quantities of wheat under loan is likely to keep a lid on any upward price movement. During the 1968-69 wheat marketing year, the season average price received by Oregon farmers who did not participate in the wheat program was \$1.27 a bushel. The U. S. average was \$1.24. This was one cent under the national average loan rate. Wheat growers who did abide by the wheat program rules also received certification payments, which raised the national season average price to \$1.79 per bushel.

Besides the price-supporting effect of wheat loan impoundings, another factor deemed to be potentially bullish is any increase in demand for wheat from livestock and poultry feed mixers and users. Feed use during the 12 months ending June 30 totaled 176 million bushels, nationwide. That was the largest quantity of wheat used for feed since 1947 when wheat prices were also competitive with corn prices. Increased feed use helps offset some of the price-depressing effect of the smaller export volume.

Wheat Exports in Stiff Competition

Exports of white wheat fell to 100 million bushels during the year ending June 30. But some increase is likely this year. Wheat quality is excellent, so Japan, the principal cash buyer, may purchase more white wheat from northwest suppliers this season. The 10 cent per bushel cut in the export price announced by the USDA on August 12 makes northwest white wheat more competitive with prices asked by other suppliers who are competing for the Japanese market, namely Australian and French exporters. The Japanese Food Agency is tendering for bids on a world basis. Considering quality, the lowest bidder will get the sale.

Some increase in total U. S. wheat exports is expected, possibly to 550 or 600 million bushels during the 1969-70 marketing year. U. S. wheat exports during the 1968-69 marketing year which ended June 30 were the smallest in 10 years, partly due to a dock strike. And the 542 million bushels exported fell 38 percent short of the all-time record export of 867 million bushels in 1965-66. The big decline occurred in Public Law

480 shipments, which dropped to 252 million bushels. Commercial exports including CCC credit and barter, dropped to 290 million bushels.

World Wheat Supplies Increase

Even if U. S. wheat exports do increase as much as indicated, domestic supplies are so large that carryover will show an additional increase next July 1. The 1969 carryover was at 811 million bushels, including 58 million bushels of white wheat. This carryover combined with an expected 1969 wheat crop of 1.4 billion bushels indicates a 1969-70 wheat supply of more than 2.2 billion bushels. This is 121 million bushels more than the year-earlier supply.

The supply of white wheat is projected at 237 million bushels compared with 243 million a year ago. If domestic use matches the 255 million bushels used the past marketing year, there will be 158 million bushels left for export and carryover next July 1.

World supplies of wheat in the five leading wheat export countries are larger. A total of 5.3 billion bushels is indicated. Fully two thirds of this aggregate is in the United States and Canada. France and Argentina expect about the same supply as last year. But Australia expects 23 percent more at 720 million bushels. This level of supply takes into account the smaller prospective harvests in four of the five countries, except in Argentina where some rebound from last year's short crop is indicated.

Elsewhere overseas, the outlook for Russia's wheat crop is less favorable than it was a year ago. This is because the winter wheat acreage is down 20 to 25 percent, according to Foreign Agricultural Service reports. Spring wheat acreage was increased and largely offsets the reduction in winter wheat acreage. Even so, the total crop is expected to be smaller than the big one harvested in 1968.

A good wheat harvest is expected in China where moisture conditions and fertilizer usage favor crop development. In recent years, China has been a substantial buyer of Canadian wheat. This past year was the exception, China reneged on part of her contract for Canadian wheat that was to be delivered this year.

In Eastern Europe, wheat crop prospects range from fair to good. Winter kill was severe in the northern countries, but the outlook is much improved in the southern nations where drought trimmed yields in 1968. The middle-eastern countries generally expect good wheat crops this year.

3 New Cereal Wheats Selected By OSU Station

Three new cereal varieties have been selected for release by the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station: a soft-white winter wheat, a winter oat, and a winter barley.

The new wheat variety, which is adapted to the winter wheat growing areas of western Oregon, has been named "Yamhill." Dr. Warren E. Kronstad, OSU cereals breeder who developed the variety, reports that it is intended to replace Druchamp and, to some extent, Gaines and Nugaines—particularly on hillsides.

Yamhill was developed from a cross between Heines VII and Redmond. It is mid-tall with white, stiff straw; produces kernels that are soft, white, mid-long, and ovate to oval; and is resistant to both stripe rust and lodging.

In trials, Yamhill has out-yielded Gaines, Nugaines, and Druchamp by an average of 732, 1,002, and 1,776 pounds per acre respectively, and is equal or superior to those varieties in milling and baking qualities. Test weights of Yamhill have averaged 61.2 pounds per bushel.

"Lane" is the name chosen for the new oat selection, which was developed by Dr. Wilson E. Foote, OSU agronomist and assistant experiment station director. It is adapted to the winter oat growing areas of western Oregon—particularly the Willamette Valley and Douglas County, and is considered especially suitable to replace Grey Winter.

The new winter barley has been named "Casbon" by virtue of its development from a cross between Cascade and Bonneville.

Grasslands Event May Be Cancelled

Problems developing in respect to grass field burning, which involves not only field burning but many facets of industry, agriculture and air contamination, now appear to be jeopardizing plans for the 1971 American Grassland Conference scheduled for Eugene in June, 1971.

Honorary co-chairmen Dean Wilbur Cooney, of Oregon State University, and State Director of Agriculture Walter Leth say it would be impossible to stage this event in the manner planned and for the economic benefits anticipated unless there is fullest and complete cooperation between grass seed producers, equipment manufacturers, dealer organizations, Chambers of Commerce, and local interests.

However, they pointed out that with assurance of full cooperation by all interested parties it could be a successful conference.

As originally planned the conference would probably be the largest undertaking involving Oregon agriculture ever held in the state, with from 20,000 to 40,000 persons from all over the nation expected to attend.

It has been anticipated the event would result in the indirect addition of millions of dollars to the state's economy. A direct result would be the further establishing of superiority of Oregon produced grass seed to the end that many foreign visitors could be expected who would become interested in use of Oregon produced seeds in their countries.

From a market expansion standpoint the "Grassland '71" event is highly desirable as a means of expanding the \$30 million grass seed industry of Oregon.

We're Ready to Serve You . . .

For Seed Cleaning and Treating

- At our plant—25c bu., 50c sack, any amount.
- At your ranch—with portable treater—30c bu., 60c sack, minimum of 250 to 300 bu.

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Geigy reports on Igran:

New herbicide for wheat looks good.

Igran herbicide controls gromwell, henbit, tarweed, purple mustard, dogfennel, speedwell, chickweed, foxtail and many other problem weeds. Can be sprayed safely either fall or spring, anytime until weeds are four inches high.

Now you have a herbicide that will solve today's weed problems in wheat without tying you down to a rigid spray schedule.

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**