

## Preserve historic textile treasures

As you discover old clothing or textile items among your family's historical treasures, pay close attention to their storage if you want future generations to enjoy them.

Fabrics have lasted for centuries when protected from sunlight, moisture, mildew, insects, heat, fumes, dust, abrasion and chemicals.

We offer these suggestions for successful storage:

—Store garments free of soap and starch that can attract insects.

—Avoid storage in air-tight plastic bags; textiles need airing. Also, plastic can hold moisture in and attract dirt.

—Fragile garments should be stored flat, but store with as few folds as possible. Folds should be loose, padded and arranged

near the outside of the container where there will be less weight to damage the fibers.

—A clean white sheet that has not been treated with a chlorine bleach for a number of washings makes a good protective lining within a storage container of wood or cardboard. Don't let textiles touch wood, cardboard or paper because this may affect dyes, degrade fibers, or cause staining.

—If the garment is sturdy enough to be hung, hand it on a well-padded hanger.

—Store garments in a dark place to protect them from sunlight, which can cause colors to fade. Relative humidity of 50 percent or lower will help prevent mildew. Changes in temperature and humidity should

be kept to a minimum. Therefore attics and basements are not the best storage areas for clothing. Unfortunately, these may be the only spaces available. When this is the case, be alert for signs of mildew or insects. A really valuable item should be stored in the living space.

—To protect clothing from moths, place small muslin bags of moth crystals in storage drawers or hang them near garments. Locate them above garments because the protective fumes sink. Avoid direct contact of garments and crystals.

When precautions such as these are followed, historic textiles have a good chance of surviving to be admired by generations to come.



Geo-Quiz

Spilyay Tymoo photo by Miller

Spilyay travels throughout the reservation snapping pictures and every-now-and-then he sees a picture which would make a good Geo-Quiz photo. Here is one for someone to identify. The location must be placed to the nearest mile post or specific location. With correct identification win a year's subscription for yourself or have it mailed to a friend. Call on Tuesday January 22, at 553-1644 or 553-1161 ext. 274.

## IRA enables retirement savings

There is a way to save for retirement that permits you to reduce your present taxes, and lets the savings grow tax-free until you retire, when you probably will be in a lower tax bracket. It is called an Individual Retirement Account (IRA) and in 1982 and 1983 some \$83 billion was deposited in IRA accounts opened by Americans.

How does it work? First, if

you are employed you can deduct from your gross taxable income the amount you put into a special account each year (up to \$2,000 or the amount you earn, whichever is less.) Further, the interest dividends or capital gains earned by your investment are not taxed until withdrawn at retirement. Thus, you are getting both an immediate tax deduction and future tax benefits

as well.

There are different types of IRAs. The choice you make will depend upon a number of factors.

### Free Booklet

You can get a free booklet, "What You Should Know About IRAs" by writing to: American Council of Life Insurance, Dept.-735, 1850 K Street, Washington, D.C. 20006

## Farm, ranch products sales unchanged

For the fourth straight year, total gross sales of Oregon farm and ranch products remain basically unchanged. Farm sales were up 1.6 percent in 1984, an increase that, statistically, is very slight, according to an economist at Oregon State University.

"Basically, it's accurate to say that gross sales of farm and ranch products here remain unchanged from last year's levels," said Stan Miles, OSU Extension economist. "For the producers, the small increase in sales was offset by a one percent overall increase in prices paid for production needs."

Sales of all Oregon agricultural commodities in 1984 were \$1.77 billion, up from \$1.74 billion the previous year.

Marion, Umatilla, Malheur, Clackamas and Morrow counties exceeded \$100 million in 1984 farm sales. Marion County was number one with total sales of \$202 million.

Sales from all crops was \$1.142 billion, down 1.1 percent from last year's total of \$1.154 billion. Sales for all livestock and poultry products were \$630 million, up 6.9 percent from the 1983 figure of \$589 million.

The state's two biggest agricultural commodities, cattle and wheat fell on opposite sides of the ledger. Sales of all grains, most of which is wheat in Oregon, fell almost five percent from last year's level. Total sales of cattle and calves, on the other hand, were up 8.1 percent in 1984.

"Grains were down because 1984 wheat production was up while prices fell 30 cents a bushel on the average," said Miles. "High volume wheat production in every year over the past five has created abundant supplies of white wheat, which doesn't help prices."

Cattle and calf sales are up noticeably, but the increase doesn't necessarily mean things are getting better in the cattle business, Miles noted.

"Red meat prices were up a little bit in 1984, but not enough to account for all of the eight percent in sales," Miles said. "Some of that eight percent increase came from cattle producers selling stock to improve their chances of economic survival."

Small fruits and berries were down a whopping 14.1 percent. Miles said this was due to a decrease in strawberry acreage in the state, lower yields and falling strawberry prices.

Vegetable crops were down 6.8 percent because of a drop in onion prices.

"Onion prices in Oregon are very sensitive to the amount of onion production in other states," said Miles. "Onion prices seem to fluctuate more than the price of any other agricultural commodity in the state."

Specialty products (nurseries, greenhouses, bulbs, Christmas trees, farm forestry) were up 4.5 percent. Miles said Christmas tree production and sales have shown steady growth over the past several years. In 1984, 3.6 million trees were harvested worth \$40 million.

Dairy products were down slightly. Eggs and poultry experienced a healthy 21.8 percent increase in sales.

"Eggs and poultry production sales seem to be on the upswing," said Miles. "Egg production, and turkey and broiler numbers were all up in 1984 and prices for all three commodities were

up also. Fortunately for poultry producers, feed costs were down. Per capita consumption of poultry products in the United States is increasing."

Sales by counties were: Marion, \$202 million; Umatilla, \$105.9 million; Malheur, \$122 million; Clackamas, \$119.9 million; Morrow, \$107.5 million; Washington, \$92.1 million; Linn, \$91.4 million; Klamath, \$79.2 million; Yamhill, \$76.4 million; Lane, \$56.5 million; Tillamook, \$49.9 million; Polk, \$47.7 million; Jefferson, \$44.3 million; Jackson, \$43.6 million; Benton, \$43.2 million.

Multnomah, \$34.9 million; Douglas, \$33.7 million; Lake, \$32.9 million; Wasco, \$31.9 million; Crook, \$30.8 million; Hood River, \$30.8 million; Baker, \$24.5 million; Union, \$24 million; Harney, \$24 million; Gilliam, \$23.8 million; Coos, \$23.2 million; Sherman, \$22.8 million; Deschutes, \$22.2 million; Wallowa, \$20.6 million; Josephine, \$14.7 million; Columbia, \$13.7 million; Grant, \$12.5 million; Clatsop, \$7.4 million; Curry, \$7.3 million; Wheeler, \$4.4 million; Lincoln, \$4.4 million.

## Youth basketball program underway

The Madras Kiwanis/Lions club youth basketball got underway January 12 at the Warm Springs Community Center, where eight teams of gradeschool aged kids were formed.

This will run for about seven or eight weeks, each team will play seven games and on March 2, there will be a Jamboree tournament held at the Madras High School Gym. In general the rules will follow those of the High School, with no foul shots awarded for the first four teams fouls in each half. On the fifth foul and thereafter the fouled player will shoot the "1 and 1"

at the foul line, unless he was fouled in the act of shooting, in which case he will shoot two shots.

Back-court pressure and full-court pressing will only be allowed during the last two minutes of each half, and only by the team which is behind, or if the teams are tied. No chewing gum or jewelry may be taken onto the playing floor. A player is disqualified after his fifth foul.

Each game will consist of two 16 minute "running time" halves, and there will be automatic 30

second substitution breaks at the 4, 8, 12, 20, 24 and 28 minute marks. Half time break will be five minutes.

Any player receiving a technical foul is disqualified for the balance of the game. Any coach or assistant coach receiving a technical foul must leave the gym for the balance of the game.

The main purpose and objective of this program is to teach basketball sportsmanship and skills to the youth. Cooperation and effort of all parents and coaches are to set the right examples.



Spilyay Tymoo photo by Miller

The Youth Basketball program takes place each Saturday morning either at the Community Center or at the Madras High School Gym. There are a number of kids in the program which will be a big help in the future for these up-coming basketball players.

## Fire safety is continuous job

Be aware of all potential fire hazards and be prepared. Here are a few guidelines for practicing fire safety all year long.

Fire can strike suddenly at any time of day or night, so both parents and children should be ready to act. Why not make a family fire drill a monthly routine, so everyone is prepared:

- \*Appoint a family fire chief.
- \*Plan two escape routes to the outside from each room.
- \*Agree on a meeting place safely away from the house. Here you can count noses to make sure no one has been left behind.

- \*Make sure emergency routes are practical and safe.
- \*Time all fire drills and review procedures with family members.

Install smoke detectors in the bedrooms, kitchen and furnace room. Purchase a commercial

fire extinguisher and place it in or near the kitchen.

Post phone numbers for the fire department, ambulance, police department and family doctor on or close to all telephones. Put a fireproof screen in front of the fireplace to keep sparks from flying and to keep burning logs in place.

Keep baking soda within reach of your range in the kitchen to extinguish small electrical or grease fires.

Baking soda, when heated, releases carbon dioxide, which smothers flames. To douse a fire, and ranch products remain bas- Stand back and toss handfuls of baking soda at the base of the flames. When the fire is out, rinse food and pat dry with paper towels before continuing to cook. Pure Baking Soda is a pure food product that is found

naturally in all living things so it is food safe. Do not use baking soda to extinguish fires in deep fat fryers, since grease can spatter and spread the flames.

If you are unable to control the fire, or have any doubts, call the fire department immediately.

For added protection against fire, make Baking Soda Emergency Fire Pail with a coffee can filled with baking soda. Place these pails where a fire could break out—near the stove, by the fireplace, or any open flame.

To obtain the Arm and Hammer Pure Baking Soda Emergency Fire Pail label and instructions how to make the pail, send a long, stamped self-addressed envelope to: Fire Pail Label, Arm and Hammer, P.O. Box 369, Piscataway, New Jersey 08854.

## Take good care of your car

If you take good care of a new car, there are some solid financial reasons for keeping it eight years or even more. It costs about twice as much to buy, maintain and operate two successive cars over four years

each than it does to have one car for eight years, a recent shell oil study found. Government research has come up with similar conclusions. Think about that the next time you're experiencing sticker shock.

## Obituary

Shirley Porter

Shirley Porter, 66, died Sunday, January 13, 1985 at the Central Oregon District Hospital after a prolonged illness.

Shirley was born September 18, 1918 to Roy and Jessie (Morgan) Emily in Portland, Oregon. She married William Porter in Madras in 1965. He preceded her in death in 1976. She lived in Madras for many years. She worked at the Rainbow Market in Warm Springs for nearly 20 years as a clerk. In 1982, she moved to Redmond, Oregon.

She is survived by a daughter

Kay Mishey of Redmond; a son Bill Mishey of Newport, Oregon; a sister Doris Bramhall of Washougal, Washington; a grandson and three granddaughters.

Funeral services were held Wednesday, January 16 at the Redmond Memorial Chapel with D.L. Penhollow officiating. Burial and graveside services were Thursday, January 17 at Forest Lawn Memorial in Gresham, Oregon.

The family asks in lieu of flowers, contributions be made to the Oregon Lung Association.

## Church Services

### St. Williams Catholic Church

Warm Springs  
Matthew Crotty, Father  
Confession prior to Mass  
Sunday Mass begins at 8:30 a.m.

### Warm Springs United Presbyterian Church

Tel.: 553-1237  
Sunday Worship - 10:00 a.m.  
Communion and Healing: Thursday, 7:00 p.m.

### Warm Springs Full Gospel Church

Orin Johnson, Pastor  
Sunday School - 10:00 a.m.  
Worship Services - 11:00 a.m.  
Sunday Evening Service - 7:30 p.m.  
Bible Study - Wednesday - 7:30 p.m.  
Young People's Service, Friday - 7:30 p.m.

### Warm Springs Baptist Church

Allen Elston, Pastor  
Tel.: 553-1267  
Sunday School - 10:00 a.m.  
Morning Worship - 10:00 a.m.  
Bible Study: Wednesday, 8:00 p.m.