

Lexington Notes

Mr. and Mrs. Bill B. Marquardt entertained the young adult class Sunday. Those attending were Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Wetzell and family, Mr. and Mrs. Turman Messenger and family and Carl Marquardt.

Across The Counter
By Frank & Van

Put yourself in the other driver's "shoes". You are driving along a highway when all of a sudden a car whizzes through a stop sign at an intersection. It hits your car broadside, upsets it, and injures you.

After the initial shock and perhaps anger at this unnecessary accident you ask one question: "Does he have insurance?" Believe me it is reassuring and comforting, if the answer is "yes".

On the other hand there is a sinking feeling if the answer is "no". Then you have to determine if the other driver has sufficient assets to pay for all the damages and injuries. If not, you are out of luck. He has failed in a basic obligation to other drivers, but you have to foot the bills.

Now, get back in your own car. YOU are the driver who absentmindedly sped past the stop sign. You've just caused a bad accident. Don't you think it would be comforting to YOU, as well as the other driver, to know you had ADEQUATE INSURANCE? Of course!

The time to secure, or review, your auto insurance is NOW—before an accident happens.

Stop by and talk it over.

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From The County Agent's Office
By N. C. Anderson

The fair season will soon be ended for this year. A successful Morrow County Fair and Rodeo has just been concluded, the North Morrow County Fair will be a thing of the past by the time a new week starts.

While it always gives a great deal of satisfaction to work with these events and to see the progress made in 4-H and adult agricultural exhibits from year to year, it is with a sigh of relief when ended. Many hours of preparation are spent by too few to make these events run smoothly and serve as a means of agricultural education.

All events at the Morrow County Fair and Rodeo seemed to be enjoyed and proved successful. The building of a new box stall paddock at the grounds for the ever-growing horse show proved to be a life-saver in handling the 167 horse exhibits made this year.

The annual 4-H fat livestock sale was, with the good cooperation of Morrow County ranchers, again a success. We say Morrow County ranchers, since it was noted that few businesses supported the sale. A few new buyers were with the 4-H boys and girls this year. Among them we find Frank Hamlin of Atkins Pastime, Oddfellows Lodge, Claude White, Dale Brown, Ray Dolvin, Alton Osmin and Bernard Doherty. With these and the old "stand-bys" prices averaged, for beef 45½ cents, lambs 50 cents, hogs 52 cents. Something new was the addition of two Tillamook Dairy calves raised by Janet and Patsy Wright. These were auctioned to bring \$295 and \$200 respectively. John Varner, Hermiton, cried the sale, as his contribution to the event, again this year.

With much concern and controversy over how the newly seeded turf would effect Rodeo events and stand up under the tough abuse, many will be disappointed that there is no heavy damage visible. There was little attention paid to the turf as far as rodeo contestants were concerned.

And so another year of fair is passed by for many. We in this office will be reminded of it for days to come as premium checks

are prepared, books and records brought up to date, tax reports filed, complaints received on errors made, etc. We hope 1953 holds as successful a fair in retrospect for us.

Some interesting figures are being brought before many farmers these days for those who have taken advantage of the soils testing service being offered by Pendleton Grain Growers. Some of the farmers we know of that have had tests run to determine soil moisture and nitrogen available are Frank Anderson, Eugene Hall, Merritt Gray, Jim Valentine, Steve Thompson, Heppner, Dr. G. A. Woodruff, Portland; Bernard Doherty, Lexington; Chas. Carlson, Denward Bergevin and Raymond Lundell, Ione. These tests will be used to determine nitrogen needed in order to produce the largest yield from potential moisture plus what is available now.

Leroy Warner, soils specialist, doing this analysis work for Pendleton Grain Growers, states that it is surprising the number of farmers who are not aware of the depth of the soil on their farm until accompanying him or receiving tests in their fields. Many remarks of the small amount of soil left and show concern over its conservation.

Ranchers who are in the market for a good milk cow might be interested in two Jerseys that are offered for sale by Peter Cassidy of Boardman. Both were F. F. A. projects and of high production breeding. They should make someone good milk cows.

Recent consigners at the Harney County Stockgrowers Bull Sale at Burns were disappointed in prices received. It appears that the slump in beef cattle prices are affecting bull prices too. Average prices received were approximately \$400 less than for this sale a year ago.

The Oregon Cattlemen's Ass'n sponsored sale to be held at Baker on September 23, should serve as a check to see if bull sales will continue this fall as the Burns sale last week.

A visit to several irrigation projects on Rock Creek in Eastern Gilliam County, last week revealed big things being done on this small creek bottom. The trip, made with Ed Collison, manager of our local REA, was very educational and pointed out that electricity for pumping irrigation water is here to stay.

Harvey Smith, Ione, is using several irrigation "sets" to pump water for irrigated pastures and has many more acres to so improve. One piece of 8 acres has carried 17 heifers all spring and summer, produced 12 tons of hay and is now carrying 25 head of cattle. There is no indication that feed became scarce at any time. On the Frank Warren ranch over 100 acres are flooded now from Rock Creek and a new well just put in operation. This well is perhaps the most outstanding in this area in that 1800 gallons per minute is being pumped. Mr. Warren states that he is running considerably better than three cows and calves per acre and can do better by more efficient handling.

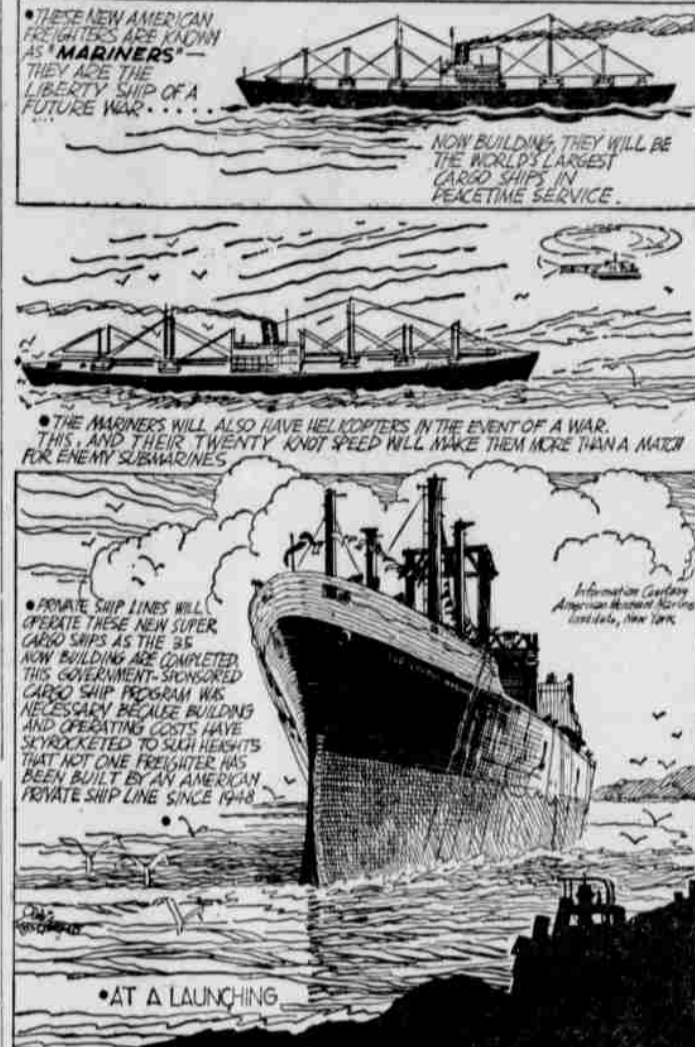
Farmers who are interested in irrigated pastures and especially pumping with electricity would do well to visit these projects.

Annual Wheat League Meeting To Be in Portland Dec. 4, 5, 6

Pendleton—An extensive program has been outlined by the executive committee of the Oregon Wheat Growers League for the league's annual meeting Dec. 4, 5 and 6 at the Multnomah hotel in Portland.

The meeting, first to be held in Portland, will mark the silver anniversary of the formation of the league. The Portland site is expected to help bring wheat farmers of western Oregon into closer contact with work of the league and with growers of east-

YOUR MERCHANT MARINE



ern Oregon.

Floyd Root, Wasco wheat producer, president of the league, announced that "Rep. Clifford Hope of Kansas, the leading authority on wheat in congress, has been invited to address the gathering. A number of prominent speakers have been listed tentatively on the program but most have been unable to commit themselves definitely at this

time." Those attending the Portland affair will get an insight into wheat marketing conditions in the far east from two speakers listed for the event: Edward J. Bell, administrator of the Oregon Wheat Commission who recently returned from a year in the Philippines; and Gordon P. Boals, director of the flour export program of the Millers National Fed-

eration who is cooperating with the Oregon Wheat Commission on a project to increase wheat consumption in India. Boals' appearance has not been confirmed since it is not certain he will return from India in time. Executive committeemen of the Oregon Wheat Growers League in Pendleton Tuesday drew up the tentative agenda of the annual meeting.

Dewey Thompson, Moro, was named chairman of the annual meeting committee. Although the session is in Portland, Sherman county is the host county since it was the site of the first meeting. The Silver anniversary will be commemorated with the introduction of past presidents and other officers.

NEED Letterheads, Phone 882

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For A Better Understanding of Dry Cleaning Problems--

The Stain That Wasn't There

BY C. B. ANTONSON

(Reprinted From National Cleaner & Dyer, September 1952)

STAINS THAT DID NOT SHOW when the garment was brought in for drycleaning are one of the main causes of customer complaints.

The customer may be quite sincere and justified in saying the stain was not there before the garment was drycleaned. In many cases the stain, although present, is not actually visible until it has been developed during the drycleaning process.

Caramelized sugar and tannin: Probably the most common stains developed during drycleaning are tannin stains and those recently classified by the National Institute of Cleaning and Dyeing as reducing sugars. Both of these types react almost identically, changing from invisibility to a color varying from tan to dark brown.

Stains in this category include fruit juices, coffee, tea, soft drinks such as root beer, Coca Cola, etc., tomatoes, beer and others. When the substances first contact a garment they are not very evident, and in many instances they do not appear to have stained the garment at all. Neither the customer nor the drycleaner is aware that these stains are present. Then when the garment is cleaned the heat necessary in such processes as deodorization and finishing is usually sufficient to develop these stains into their characteristic color.

Once the stain has become developed or set in this manner the spotter is unable to remove it. When the customer examines her garment she sees the stain for the first time, and blames the drycleaner with the classic statement, "The stain wasn't there when I sent this dress to be cleaned."

Oxidized oil: There are other stains that react in the same manner. One that is equally troublesome is known to the industry as an "oxidizing oil." This classification includes such oils as linseed oil, salad dressings, mayonnaise, French dressing, cooking oils. These oils tend to oxidize very readily, taking on a color ranging from a brown to a dark gray. Once they have become oxidized it is usually impossible to remove or even to lighten the stains in color.

Too often when a customer says she spilled some grease on a garment the drycleaner is quick to remark that grease comes out easily in the drycleaning solvent. Mineral oils and greases do readily come out in solvent. This type of oil or grease is no problem because it does not oxidize or oxidizes at a very low rate. However, if what the customer calls "grease" is an oxidizing oil, the drycleaner is in for trouble when she gets back her

garment with the stain even more pronounced than when she handed it over to him.

Color changes: Cold-wave solutions have been causing the drycleaner considerable grief in the past few years. This stain also is not evident to the customer unless it has been in the garment long enough to have become oxidized through normal exposure to the oxygen of the air. But heat appears to speed this action up considerably and very often this type of damage is noted only after cleaning. In this instance the "stain" is actually loss of color which can only overcome by redyeing.

Chemicals such as acids and alkalies can often be the source of "the stain that wasn't there." Acids that do not evaporate completely from the fabric are a potential source of color loss that might be considered a stain. This occurs because acetate dyestuffs lose their color when exposed for any length of time to an acid condition. Thus anti-perspirants used under the arms very often cause a loss of color on some fabrics.

In some instances such acids may only cause a color change which can be overcome when the acid conditions is neutralized with an alkali such as ammonia. In other cases such color changes cannot be overcome even by neutralizing the acid.

Alkalies, particularly the strong ones such as caustic soda, will also cause color damage that might be apparent only after cleaning. If the alkali has been in the garment for any length of time the color cannot be restored by neutralizing.

Bleaching agents of various types are another possible source of unseen stains. These generally result in a loss of color. If the action is fast enough, due to high concentration of the bleach, the customer may become immediately aware of such damage. On the other hand, if the bleach was in a more reduced strength it may take some time for the color to become affected. In fact, it may take just long enough for the garment to have been sent to the drycleaner.

What to do about it: The arguments that these cases create between drycleaner and customer are regrettable. It can readily be seen that the customer's insistence that "the stain wasn't there when I sent it to be cleaned" might very likely have been the case. Nevertheless, it hardly seems fair to place the blame for the development of these stains on the drycleaner, who was just as unaware of their presence before cleaning as was the customer. To my knowledge, no practical method has been developed by which the drycleaner can detect these hidden stains.

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