

County Agent's Office

'Operation Tree Planting' Beautifies Lone

By N. C. ANDERSON

A good number of Lone community residents participated in the tree planting project last Monday and Tuesday. It was my pleasure to work with the group in this community improvement project sponsored jointly by the Lone Garden and Lion's clubs. A lot of planning had gone into the project during the last few months and as a result the tree planting went off in perfect shape. Streets where plantings were to be made had been laid out and staked indicating the particular type of tree that was to be planted there. The city-owned back hoe was used to dig holes and trucks providing barnyard manure, top soil and water followed to prepare the best treatment that could be given a newly planted tree. Planning had been done to prevent trees from being planted on street corners where they would make a blind corner, from obstructing views from homes, and so that there would be no branches to trim out of overhead telephone and electrical wires. Low-growing flowering Dalga Crab and Red Vein plum; Moraine Locust, Blue Ash and Swedler Maple were planted in the sites best adapted to their particular growth on Monday. It would be impossible to name everyone who has contributed something to this project so we won't name any of them, however, it was a pleasure to see so many take an interest in a project that any community would be proud to sponsor.

Those attending last week's annual weed meeting heard Arnold Appleby, Pendleton branch experiment station weed researcher, say that the college was waiting for a change in the chemical fallow regulations. This word was received the next day, permitting the application of chemical fallow sprays until April 30. It also makes provisions for seeding fall sown grains as early as August 1. Spring grain can be planted three weeks after the fallow treatments. This means that in extreme cases one could spray on April 30 and seed spring wheat on May 22. No doubt these extremes are impractical, but it does make it possible to follow the chemical fallow program with a spring crop. The recommended sprays for chemical fallow are Altritol at 2 pounds of product and aster of 2,4-D at 2 pounds active acid.

Dairy Tanks, Pipeline Milkers Increase In Use

Use of modern dairy equipment in producing fluid milk is on the increase in Gilliam, Morrow, Umatilla, Union, Wallowa and Wheeler counties according to the 1961 report of Clarence Killingbeck of La Grande, dairy inspector in these counties for the State Department of Agriculture. His report shows that 38 dairies are using farm tanks; and pipeline milkers used in combination with farm tanks number 32 for this area. The stoop or squat method of milking may some day be outdated. The use of platform type milking parlors is increasing annually, with 15 such installations now in use in this area. The number of paved cowards is also increasing with 31 reported in these six counties. Now the dairy cow may proceed over a clean, paved yard into a sanitary, well-lighted milking parlor. She is milked mechanically, the milk sent through a glass or stainless steel pipeline ending up in a shiny, stainless steel farm tank, where it is kept under refrigeration until picked up by a bulk milk tank truck.

Kenneth E. Carl, chief of the department's consumer and dairy services division, says the trend is toward fewer and larger herds. The report showed 47 herds in this area, with eight having more than 100 head. The total number of dairy operations under state regulation numbers 898. City inspections totaled 692 for Eugene and Portland or a combined 1587 dairies licensed to supply fluid milk.

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It is the time of year when our office gets a lot of questions regarding control of hard-to-kill weeds in wheat and barley. There are a few principals in application to keep in mind as the weed control season draws near. They are: 1. Practically all annual weeds are easier to kill in the sear stage of growth; 2. For hard to control weeds, the ester or emulsifiable acid formulations are usually more effective than the amino formulation, and 3. Sometimes additional wetting agents help on hard-to-kill weeds. Our suggestion on control is as follows: Tarweed—use one to one and one-half pounds 2, 4-D acid per acre, spray prior to March 15. Purple Mustard—Use low volatile ester or emulsifiable acid at the rate of one to one and one-half pounds of chemical per acre; spray by March 1. These dates of course depend upon the season and the growth of wheat. Heavy applications of 2,4-D are more harmful and make it necessary that the wheat be "tilled" well before they are applied. An old weed that has been doing very good the last year or two is Knotweed or barnyard grass. Several have complained of it spreading out of ditches into the edge of fields. Some like it as it is a good soil cover, others are wondering how it can be controlled. Early spraying, using 1 to 1 1/2 pounds of low volatile ester is the best recommendation we have.

We recently received a set of new farm plans from the college that might be of interest to some of our readers. The plans are for a baled hay conveyor, a

4-H Sunday to be March 11

At a recent meeting in Heppner, the 4-H Sunday committee voted to observe 4-H Sunday on March 11 in connection with National 4-H club week. The committee felt that this would be a good time to observe 4-H Sunday because people are thinking about club work due to the publicity of the national club week, according to Joe Hay, county agent.

Members of the committee, representing various churches in the area, will be contacting ministers to work out programs for 4-H Sunday. They may call on some of you to contact your minister to encourage him to observe 4-H Sunday in your church.

Mrs. Glass Announces Lectures on Family

In view of interest shown by parents of the county in the recent short course, "Understanding Boys and Girls," sponsored by the Morrow County Extension service, Mrs. Velma Glass, public health nurse, announces that the Mental Health association of Oregon is sponsoring a lecture series on "The Family" to be held at David Douglas high school in Portland.

The dates and outline of the interesting program are as follows:

March 14—"The Family and Its Needs," John Butler, M. D., Psychiatrist, University of Oregon Medical school.

March 21—"What is Childhood For?" panel, Norman Janzer, M. D., psychiatrist, Child Guidance Clinic, chairman.

March 28—"The Child Adjusts to His Family—or Does He?"—Walter Klopfer, Ph.D., psychologist, University of Portland.

April 4—"The Adolescent and His Family"—Problems of Adjustment," Carl V. Morrison, M.D., director of Child Guidance Clinic.

36 foot double cantilever roof that could be used for storing baled hay, a loafing shed, hay storage and calf feeder combined; portable greenhouse-hotbed combination; two different plans for plastic covered greenhouses, a heavy duty horse trailer; portable step ramp; forty-foot truss for pole-type shed; hoisting frame; portable lumber rack; irrigation-type trailer; a picnic table and a plywood storage rack for cart. These plans are available at no charge from this office.

Charles Daly, Bernard Doherty, and myself visited the 4-H Summer Camp site last Friday, checking projects for improvement for the 1962 camp. Other than the usual pack rat or two, that seems to get in regardless of how well the kitchen is sealed, the camp "wintered" well. About 100 pounds of grass seed mix was seeded in an attempt to get some bare spots covered to help hold down dust created by the many tramping feet during the summer camp. The snow had not yet gone off most of the area seeded so we are hopeful that we can have a good stand. Camp dates are July 12-15.

Letters of invitation will be in the mail late this week, inviting everyone in the Lexington Blow Control District to attend the annual meeting. This meeting will be held at the Fred Nelson ranch home on Wednesday evening, February 28, beginning at 8:00 p. m. In addition to business and election of directors, we will show a film "Making the Most of a Miracle," which everyone should enjoy.

Plan For 4-H Week

The Knifty-Knitters met on February 6 at the Lexington school cafeteria for their regular meeting. At this time we welcomed a new member, Mary Kay Hughes, into our group. We held a discussion on 4-H Week and decided to display our projects in a window in Lexington. Hostess for this meeting was Christine Munkers.

Reporters: Jeanne Hunt Christine Munkers

Walking on A Cloud!!

That "walking on a cloud" feeling is one of life's greatest thrills! It usually comes with the achievement of some goal, long sought . . . the realization of a dream, long cherished. Very seldom, though, does just "dreaming," by itself, produce this happy result. Usually it takes practical down-to-earth planning. Systematic savings is the surest way to fulfill your heart's desire!



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FARM NEWS

Good Attendance At Conservation Annual Meeting

The fifty-eight persons who attended the 18th annual meeting of the Heppner Soil Conservation district recently heard Merrill Oveson, superintendent, Pendleton branch experiment station, tell them that the wealth of any country or any nation depends upon its natural resources. He complimented the supervisors of the district in their progress of soil conservation and predicted that within a very few years a control for the one big problem in carrying on stubble mulch farming would be solved. This major problem, cheat grass, he emphasized is not one of local significance but is found throughout major wheat producing areas. In "getting along" with the weed until a method of control has been discovered the experiment station superintendent outlined a program using a tillage implement with narrow point followed by sweep point shovels as an initial operation followed with a skew treader and a rod weeder with frequent intervals of tillage. One or two weeks between each tillage has proved most successful at the Pendleton station.

One promising step in the control of cheatgrass is the use of chemicals. Arnold Appleby, weed research man at the station, outlined a program of winter fallow using non-residual chemicals consisting of 2 lbs. Amitrol and 2 lbs. 2,4-D applied during the period, November 1 to March 1 as cheatgrass and volunteer grains develop.

The annual report for 1961 given by secretary, N. C. Anderson, revealed that the districts' 283 cooperators now include conservation plans covering 633,965 acres. For the year there were 225 acres of contour strip cropping established; 740 acres of field strip cropping, 420 acres of wind strip cropping, 235 acres of land leveling, 33,360 linear feet of field diversions, 2900 linear feet of channel improvement, 8,263 linear feet of channel change, 20,940 linear feet of permanent ditch, 242 linear feet of concrete lined ditch, and 2600 linear feet of livestock pipeline. Thirty district cooperators used equipment which consists of a grass legume drill, noble sweep blade, cultipacker, and terracer. Education activities in carrying out the program of the district consisted of field tours during conservation week, a soil judging workshop, a pasture and range tour, sponsorship of the conservation speech contest, a booth depicting conservation in the district at the County Fair, co-sponsorship of Farm-

Tax Guide Available For Farmers' Use

Farmers in this area can get some valuable tax information free of cost. A. G. Erickson, Director of the Internal Revenue Service for the Oregon District, advised today that a "Farmer's Tax Guide" could be obtained from agricultural agents or the nearest Internal Revenue office. This guide explains most of the income tax rules which apply to farmers and those who have tax questions about farming. It should be of assistance, he said, to farmers when they prepare their 1961 Federal income tax returns. The booklet is written in plain language and contains numerous examples to show how the rules work in actual situations. A check list of farm income and expenses appears on page 18. A filled-in income tax form with explanations begins on page 4. Farmers can use this example when they run into particular tax problems.

City Week, recognition and award to Conservation Man of the Year, and a program sponsoring conservation farm planning and awards to PFA boys.

K. D. Chaffee, area representative for Goodyear Tire and Conservation Company, presented a certificate of award to 1961 Conservation Man of the Year, Vernon Munkers, Lexington, supervisors elected were Raymond French and Kenneth Turner, Heppner. Turner will replace Don Peterson, Lone, who has been a supervisor since 1954. Terms of newly-elected supervisors are for four years.

Supervisors revealed objectives for 1962 which included encouraging continuation of strip cropping, stubble mulch fallow, field diversion ditches; education programs to bring the attention of all people to the importance of conservation of our natural resources and its effects on our economies; continue to maintain and operate conservation equipment now owned for the application of conservation on as many farms as possible in the district; encourage and take leadership in conservation activities and encourage conservation and management practices for better application. They will continue cooperation with the Oregon Wheat League in selecting a Conservation Man of the Year and will continue to sponsor the conservation speech contest, soil judging, soil conservation tour, range, pasture and woodland management field tours. Lexington Implement Company and Bristow's Grocery were hosts for doughnuts and coffee served at the end of the meeting.

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Chats With Your Home Agent

Agent Gives Tips On Preparedness For Disasters

By ESTHER KIRMIS

My assignment for the rural defense meeting held on February 15 at the Heppner annex building was on "Family Food Stockpile for Survival." As I reviewed the bulletin, which is available at the county agent's office I found some good hints I'd like to pass on to you.

FOOD—Every family should build up and keep a two-week supply of regular food, whether it's for an attack or natural disasters, such as are being experienced now in Idaho and California. Stockpile foods should be in cans, jars, or tightly sealed paper containers. Select foods that will last for months without refrigeration and can be eaten with little or no cooking. Take into consideration the needs and preferences of family members. Familiar foods are likely to be more acceptable in times of stress.

Members of your family can have a reasonably nutritious diet if you stock such things as evaporated or nonfat dry milk; canned meat, poultry, fish, cooked dried beans and peas; canned or dried fruits and vegetables; cereals, spread for bread and crackers; fats and vegetable oil; sugar and sweets. The bulletin tells you the amounts per person per day and also the maximum time these foods remain in good condition.

We have a "Survival Kit" in our office which is made up of dehydrated foods that we ordered from a company in Salt Lake City. The kit contains enough

for one person for two weeks and sells for \$11.75. MFP (Multi-purpose Food), a vitaminized cereal product, is also sold by this company. WATER—You and your family can get along for quite a while without food, but only a short time without water. The bulletin states that at least 7 gallons should be stored per person for a 2 week period.

Some of the need for liquids can be met by storing large quantities of fruit juices and soft drinks. If you want to have water available for washing, this water should be stored in addition.

Some of your water requirements could be met by making use of the water in home hot water tanks. It's a good thing now to drain our hot water tank and get it cleaned out. Also know the location of your main incoming water valve so you can shut it off in case of attack. How To Purify Water

The safest method of purifying water is to boil it vigorously for 1 to 3 minutes. (This method does not purify water that has radioactive contamination).

The bleach method is perhaps the easiest. Any household bleach solution that contains hypochlorite, a chlorine compound, will purify water easily and inexpensively. About 8 to 16 drops will purify a gallon.

Iodine or purification tablets will also do the trick. Storing Water

Store your water reserves in thoroughly washed, clean containers, preferably of heavy plastic with tight-fitting caps, or in glass jugs or bottles with screw tops. Metal containers tend to give water an unpleasant taste. Change the water about every three months.

Why not ask for a bulletin, "Family Food Stockpile for Survival."

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