

Testings Show Winter Wheat Strong

By GENE WINTERS

A year ago in January and February there was concern in the Columbia Basin wheat counties about whether to seed or reseed a winter variety of wheat or a spring variety. The situation was complicated by some

growers having large amounts of treated winter varieties on hand, spring varieties of seed wheat were getting scarce, and the uncertainty of just when the ground could be prepared again for seeding.

The best information then was that winter varieties of wheat such as Gaines would outyield spring varieties when planted before February 15. Spring varieties, it was felt on best authoritative information, would do better after March 1. Apparently the two weeks between February 15 and March 1 is the normal period of weather change.

I don't have detailed yields from local growers on these late plantings, but do have results of a trial at the Pendleton Station. In the trial, two varieties of winter wheat and one variety of spring barley were compared when planted in 1965 on Feb-

ruary 10, February 24, March 11 and March 24.

Gaines and Moro winter wheats yielded highest on the earliest seeding, down about 10% on the February 24 seeding, down 40% on the March 11 seeding and no yield when planted on March 24. Idead 59 spring wheat yielded very closely to the same on the first three seeding dates and was down only 10% on the March 24 seeding.

Gem spring barley had the same yield pattern as Idead spring wheat.

Hudson winter barley reacted somewhat differently than the winter wheat, with yields holding up well until the late March seeding. The March 24 planted Hudson yield was about one-half of the early seeding.

This information confirms for the most part the recommendation made last winter. Between the February 24 and March 11 seeding there was a substantial drop in yield of winter wheat. During the same period spring seeded wheat yielded about the same.

These results show winter barley may be seeded up to two weeks later than winter wheat varieties without a sharp reduction in yield.

When the yield data of the cereal nursery on Frank Anderson's place is made available it will be interesting to compare the yields of winter and spring varieties. The nursery was planted March 4, 1965.

Farmers Tax Guides Available Now at Office

The Morrow County Extension office now has a supply of the "Farmer Tax Guide" for 1966 for farmers and ranchers of the county. The guide is designed to assist you in preparing and filing your 1965 Federal Income Tax return.

The guide includes explanation of tax law with examples to illustrate how farming transactions are treated for Federal Tax purposes.

Farm Bureau Furrow

By LOU NORRIS, DIRECTOR Tax & Legislative Affairs

FARMERS AND THE NEW WORKMEN'S COMP. LAW

Oregon's new workmen's compensation law becomes effective January 1, 1966, bringing virtually every employe under the Workmen's Compensation act.

However, there is some confusion about the present status of farm employes under the new law. Farm employes do not come under the act until January 1, 1968.

In other words, the present status of the farm employe is exactly the same as it was prior to the enactment of the new workmen's compensation law.

After January 1, 1968, every farm employe whose payroll exceeds \$1500, excluding board and room and exchange labor, will have to provide workmen's compensation coverage for his employes. This means any farm employe whose payroll is in excess of \$1500 for the calendar year ending December 31, 1967, will be subject to the act January 1, 1968.

A farmer-employe may elect to voluntarily come under the act prior to January 1, 1968. If the farmer elects to come under the law, he may fulfill his obligation by purchasing workmen's compensation insurance from a private insurance company or he may provide the coverage for his employes through the State Compensation department.

Farm employes should be aware of the fact that the exemption from the workmen's compensation law until January 1, 1968, does not relieve them of the possibility of being legally liable for the injuries to their employes.

Farmers who do not elect to come under the act should be certain they have adequate employer's liability insurance to protect them against the claims of their employes.

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Ron Haguewood Chairman of ASC

Ronald Haguewood was elected chairman of the Morrow ASC county committee for three years. Haguewood served as a member of the county committee during 1965.

Other members elected to the county committee were: Albert Fetsch as vice-chairman for two years and Earl McQuaw from Boardman as regular member for one year.

Alternate members selected for the 1966 year were: Raymond Lundell, 1st alternate, and Kurt Gantenbein, 2nd alternate.

The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) county committee has the responsibility to administer the Federal Agricultural Programs within the county.

Complete Facts Due Dry Cleaner; Fabrics Differ

By DONNA GEORGE

Dry cleaners are not always responsible when apparel or household textiles are damaged during dry cleaning, says Elaine K. Carlson, Extension Clothing & Textiles Specialist. You have certain responsibilities, too.

It is up to you to inform the dry cleaner of the type of fiber and to locate spots that need special treatment. It is also important to select a reliable cleaner and give him plenty of time to do a good cleaning job.

Because many of our fabrics are blends, it is necessary for the dry cleaner to know the fiber content in order to satisfactorily press the garment. Fabrics of 100% man-made heat-sensitive fibers and blends of natural fiber with man-made will become crinkly, shiny, glazed or scorched when pressed with too hot an iron.

Stains from such things as cold wave solutions and sugar are hard to clean. The chemical in the cold wave solution, once in a fabric, are not visible; different dyes react differently; sometimes the color change takes place after pressing while at other times it may not appear for weeks or months after dry cleaning; sometimes a stain rather than a color change develops. The solution is to keep cold wave solutions from getting on clothing.

Sugar stains may not be visible on the fabric either, but when subjected to heat or slow aging they appear as permanent brown stains. Usually they cannot be removed from silk or woolen fabrics, although they will sometimes come out of other fabrics. The dry cleaner should be advised when the staining substances (juice, ginger ale, soft drinks, cocktails) have been spilled on clothing so he can treat it before dry cleaning treatment, says Miss Carlson.

Consideration Due for Bathroom Heating and Ventilation

If you're remodeling the bathroom or adding another one, consider carefully the need for heat and ventilation, advises Bernice Strawn, Extension home management and equipment specialist at Oregon State University.

A small wall heater will do a good job. One with a fan is desirable because it keeps the moist air in circulation.

A ventilating fan is also necessary to remove moisture from the room. Bathing adds considerable water vapor to the air which can cause mildew and other damage. This damp air is attracted to cold areas of the house where it may condense on windows or exterior walls in other rooms.

For further information on moisture control in your home, ask for the new Extension fact sheet, "How to Prevent Moisture Damage in Your Home."

Wool Marketing Program for Year Ends December 31

Producers were reminded today under the wool marketing year under the wool program ends December 31. According to David McLeod, manager, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) office, this means that payments for the current 1965 year will depend on completing all details of marketing either wool or lambs by that date. Marketings completed after December 31, 1965, will become marketings in the 1966 marketing year, and thus not eligible for payment until early 1967.

The manager urges producers to make sure that all details of the 1965 sales are completed not later than December 31. This includes passing title to the buyer, delivering the wool to the buyer either physically or through documents transferring control to the buyer, and having available all the information needed to determine the buyer's total purchase price.

Applications for the 1965 marketing year payments under the National Wool Act may be filed with the ASCS county office any time, but the sooner the better. Incentive payments under the wool program are based on the average national price for marketings during the whole year, and this can be determined more exactly if reports on marketings are complete. All applications should be filed before January 31, 1966. Payments for the 1965 marketing year will likely begin in April of next year.

The shorn wool incentive price of 65 cents a pound for the 1966 marketing year represents an increase of 3 cents a pound over the present level.

As in previous years, the 1966 shorn wool payments will be equal to a percentage of each producer's cash returns from sales. The percentage will be that required to raise the national average price received by all producers for shorn wool up to the announced 65 cents a pound incentive price.

The manager explained that the support price for wool for 1966 is fixed by a formula in the Food and Agriculture Act of 1965. This legislation amended the National Wool Act of 1954 and extended the wool program through 1965. Under the new incentive price formula, the present support price of 62 cents is multiplied by the ratio of the average parity index (index of prices paid by farmers) for the most recent 3 years to the average parity index for 1958, 1959 and 1960.

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