

FARM

Ullman Requests Irrigation Survey

Congressman Al Ullman has formally requested the Bureau of Reclamation to conduct a survey of a potential major irrigation project on the south shore of the Columbia River in Morrow, Umatilla and Gilliam Counties.

In a letter to Commissioner of Bureau of Reclamation, Floyd Dominy, Ullman said that local interest warrants a reconnaissance survey of the area at the earliest possible time. Such a survey is a necessary preliminary to Congressional authorization of full feasibility and engineering studies.

In recent discussions with Dominy, Ullman stressed the need to determine future water requirements of Oregon and the other states of the Pacific Northwest. He cited areas in both Eastern and Western Oregon where water will be required to irrigate large acreages. Recent approval by Congress of the Northwest Basin Account will permit the use of surplus power revenues from Federal hydroelectric projects to pay a portion of the development costs of these projects, Ullman said.

Ullman said the Bureau of Reclamation is now preparing its budget requirements for submission to Congress in January, 1967. He has urged that funds for the mid-Columbia area reclamation project be included.

Wheat League Study Tour Scheduled January 22, 1967

The second annual Oregon Wheat League farm study tour will leave Portland for the Orient next year on January 22 and return February 10, according to John Welbes, executive vice president. Official visits will be made to the countries of The Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Hong Kong, Taiwan, with the last ten days being spent in Japan.

Local offices of the Oregon Wheat League throughout the Orient are being called upon to make arrangements for the group to visit their wheat promotion projects, local wheat and rice experiment farms and the local farms. The technical details are being made through the offices of Churchill Tours of Portland, the League's official travel agency for this tour.

Plenty of time will be available to enjoy all of the charm of the Orient. During many evenings the group will enjoy the local food and entertainment. Shopping will likely be the first order of business for most people while the group is in Hong Kong for four days.

The cost of \$1435 per person includes all transportation, first class hotel accommodations, many lunches and dinners, visits to the special points of interest, sightseeing in each country and services of guides in every country. Returning home, you may remain in the Hawaiian Islands at no additional cost except for hotel accommodations.

The tour is available only to those people who are members of the Oregon Wheat League. As only a limited number of reservations are available information should now be obtained from: Oregon Wheat League Orient Study Tour, P. O. Box 335, Portland, Oregon.

Riding Club Helps With Cattle Drives

The eighth meeting of the South Springs Riding Club was called to order by Kerry Coppock on June 7 at the home of Michelle Miller. We practiced with our horses doing barrels, jumps and neck-reining. Mrs. Miller served cupcakes and punch for refreshments.

We met again on June 11 and 12 and drove cattle for Mr. Coppock near Lone Rock. Mrs. Coppock and Mrs. Hansell helped with the meals.

Sherry Kemp, reporter

Farm Bureau Furrow

PROSPECTS BRIGHT FOR JAPAN TRADE

BY GEORGE DEWEY, Executive Secretary

(Editorial Note: George Dewey, executive secretary of the Oregon Farm Bureau Federation has recently returned from a trip to Japan as a guest of the Association for International Collaboration for Farmers.)

A Yankee trader going to Japan with a glittering array of commodities to sell will be met by the most gracious and courteous people in the world. They are hosts par excellence.

And in trading they are experts, too, because they have spent virtually centuries in trading with other countries.

Probably 75% to 85% of all the export-import business in Japan is done through "trading companies." These are organizations acting somewhat as a broker would normally do, except that they have licenses and quotas granted them by the Japanese government. Many of them are subsidiaries of some of the largest corporate organizations operating in Japan.

And so, to be able to actually make a sale of agricultural commodities in Japan, the door must first be opened to allow the commodities to be sold.

The United States in its trade promotion is many years behind every other country that is exporting to Japan. The reason for this, of course, is that most other countries, to survive economically, had to sell their commodities and did so by merchandising them through the use of trade promotional teams and trade promotional tours.

This does not mean, however, that the opportunities are not bright for the sale of agricultural commodities in Japan.

The standard of living is rising. The individual has more money to spend, and there is a remarkable change in eating habits. There is a marked increase in the consumption of protein foods. Although beef is now on limited import quotas, the possibilities for Oregon-grown beef to be sold to Japan in the near future are most promising.

Canned vegetables and fruit are other products that have a promising future. High quality jams and jellies—high priced, incidentally—already have found a luxury market in the Japanese economy.

However, the sales in the future will depend on two major factors: (1) the competition to make the sale will become greater from other countries, primarily from the Far East, and (2) the political attitudes of both the Japanese and the U. S. government and the changes they may make policy-wise relative to both importation and exportation of commodities.

Skeleton Weed Warning Given; Found in Grant

It's known as skeleton weed, the botanical name is Chondrilla juncea, and Oregon wants none of these skeletons hiding in its fields.

Some of the weed was found in Grant county but was sprayed and agriculturalists are aware of the possibility of an infestation of this weed that is so destructive to agriculture.

Washington has the skeleton weed. It has been reported to be in Idaho and, last fall, it was found in two widely separated areas of California.

Its seed has an umbrella of many white bristles, similar to those of dandelions, which makes it possible for the seed to travel great distances with air currents and also to hitch a ride on clothing or in the fur of animals.

George Moose of the plant division, Oregon Department of Agriculture, says it is extremely important for Oregonians to be alert for the weed, as early detection is mandatory if the weed is to be eradicated before an extensive infestation has been established.

In southeastern Australia, where the weed is a most serious pest, it has at times reduced a grain crop by as much as 50 percent and its tough stems have choked and stopped harvesting machines. Moose points out it could become a serious problem for our grain growers if the skeleton weed ever gets a start in Oregon.

A tap-rooted perennial, the skeleton weed root extends several feet deep and there are numerous lateral roots. With cultivation of the ground any pieces broken from the roots form new plants and even with spraying those parts of the roots not killed will grow again to form new plants.

The appearance of the mature plant, which is similar to a slender chicory plant, is the reason for its common name of skeleton weed.

In the fall one to several new rosettes of leaves are formed at the crown of the roots at ground level. These are similar to the dandelion and leaves, which are from two to four inches long, have sharp lobes pointed toward the center of the plant. Basal leaves often turn reddish brown

during cold temperatures of winter.

When spring comes the rosettes of leaves send up the stem resembling a chicory plant. The basal part of the stem has coarse downward pointing hairs. Branches start from four to six inches above the ground and curve upward.

Plants with abundant moisture will have repeated branching of the stems, forming a mound of branched stems three to four feet tall and as wide, losing the appearance of a chicory plant.

Leaves on the stem of the plant are entirely different from those at the crown. They are from one to seven inches long of nearly equal width throughout the length of the leaf—about one-quarter inch—and have none of the lobes of the crown leaves.

By the time the flowers of the weed, which are similar to the dandelion, a brilliant yellow and about an inch across, appear in the late summer and fall stem leaves are usually dried up and gone and only the dry stem is left. This stem though dry in appearance when broken gives off a milk-white gummy sap or latex substance.

Mr. and Mrs. Carey Hastings had a surprise visit last Wednesday from Mr. and Mrs. Bruce Hanna of Junction, Texas. The couples knew each other only through their daughters, Mrs. Howard (Clarice) Henry, daughter of the Hastings in San Antonio, Texas, is a neighbor of the Hanna's daughter, Mrs. Mary Moulder. In the Northwest on a vacation trip, the Hannas decided to come to Heppner and visit Mr. and Mrs. Hastings. Mrs. Hanna is a teacher at Junction.

Commissions Will Spend Over Million

More than a million dollars will be spent during the 1966-67 fiscal year by 13 Oregon commodity commissions in promoting their products or on research.

The commissions, self-help groups of the growers of the commodities, have approved budgets that total \$1,100,363.51. Oregon's newest commission, the Oregon Processed Prune and Plum Growers Commission, and the 14th, has not yet been organized or set a budget. Money for the promotions and research are raised through assessments on sales of the commodities.

Other commissions and their budgets as approved are: Oregon Bartlett Pear Commission, \$135,000; Oregon Beef Council, \$104,325; Chewings Fescue and

Creeping Red Fescue Commission, \$50,418; Oregon Dairy Products Commission, \$280,000; Oregon Filbert Commission, \$44,040; Oregon Fryer Commission, \$61,100; Highland Bentgrass Commission, \$27,885; Oregon Hop Commission, \$8,190; Oregon Orchardgrass Seed Producers Commission, \$2,523; Otter Trawl Commission of Oregon, \$11,632.51; Oregon Potato Commission, \$108,400; Oregon Ryegrass Growers Seed Commission, \$95,000; Oregon Wheat Commission, \$147,850.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Jones and family of Jacksonville came Tuesday, July 5, for a few days visit with his grandmother, Mrs. Jeff Jones, also his uncle, A. W. Jones, and his cousin Bob Jones and family.

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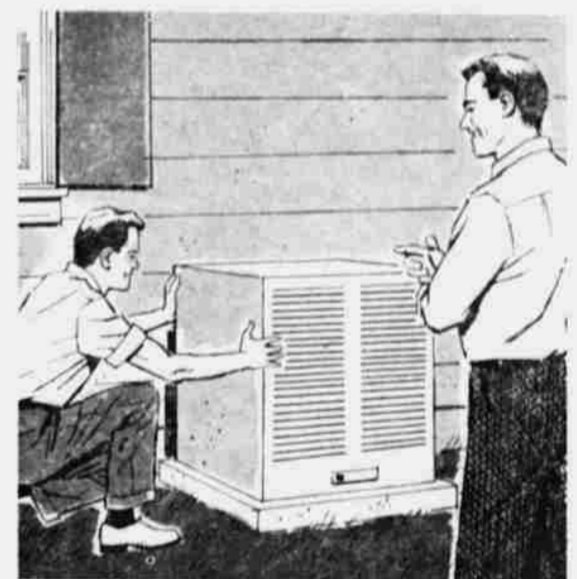


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Many families air condition their homes by stages; buy room units for bedrooms one year and for the remainder of the home later. Some units cool two or more rooms, depending on the room and unit size.

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