

FARM

County Extension Offices Provide Special Services

Have you ever wondered where to go for that new Oregon State University bulletin—the one available at your "County Extension Office?" Most County Extension offices are located at the county seat. The majority will be found in the courthouse; others are in the post office or other buildings. In Morrow county, it is located in the Gilliam and Bisbee Building, Heppner.

County Extension offices are staffed with agents—all Oregon State University staff members—who carry on programs in agricultural, home economics and 4-H club work. Although most farm families know their county agent, some who live in Oregon's cities and towns may not be familiar with the work of the Federal Cooperative Extension Service.

The Extension Service originated 52 years ago by an Act of Congress. The organization was created to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics and to encourage the application of the same.

Agents work not only with individuals, but also provide information and guidance to groups when group action is the most effective way to achieve the desired purposes. OSU leaders explained.

Agricultural agents may devote their time to working with the public in agricultural production and management, development of natural and human resources, marketing agricultural products or community and public affairs.

Home economics agents are trained to teach and assist county residents in such subject-matter areas as child development and human relations, foods and nutrition, home management and equipment, and housing and home furnishings.

The 4-H club agents work with boys and girls between the ages of 9 and 21. Their objectives are to help these young people acquire knowledge, skills and attitudes that will contribute to their success as mature citizens in their home, their community and their vocation.

Education is the job of the OSU Extension Service. It was emphasized. It's not the kind with daily classes and exams and a campus. There are not credits to be earned, or grades to worry about. An informal educational program, it's a joint project of OSU, the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the government of each of Oregon's counties.

Consumer expenditures in this county amount to more than \$450 billion a year. Even experienced consumers need objective information, not only to spend their dollars wisely, but just to keep up with the many new products that appear on the market every day, it is pointed out.

Extension agents receive up-to-date scientific information from state and federal research centers so they can offer help with decisions on what to buy, how to use it, and how to care for it.

Visitors seeking information on agricultural or family living problems are welcome at County Extension offices. If an office visit isn't convenient, a phone call can often provide the answers. A wealth of bulletins to help farmers, homeowners, gardeners, homemakers and others will be found at these offices.

No Oregon resident is very far from his Extension Service office. The consumer who wants unbiased information about purchasing a new appliance, how and when to apply fertilizers, suitable shrubs and trees for landscaping, or just a fact sheet on propagating geraniums will find it—and much more—at his County Extension office.

1967 Wheat Crop To Set Record

A winter wheat crop of 34,895,000 bushels is forecast for Oregon, according to the Oregon Crop and Livestock Reporting Service. This would be the largest crop of winter wheat ever produced in Oregon.

Oregon farmers harvested 24,650,000 bushels of winter wheat in 1966. The largest crop of winter wheat harvested in Oregon in past years was in 1953 when the crop amounted to 28,044,000 bushels. In that year, both winter and spring wheat production combined was 34,288,000 bushels, less than what is now estimated for winter wheat alone.

The April 1 forecast was based on farmer reports on the condition of the crop as of about that date. Condition was rated at 93, the highest reported for the date since 1963. Highest condition was reported from the Willamette Valley counties. Other counties reported a lower crop condition, but only slightly below the state average. Scattered reports of yellow stripe rust present in wheat is not viewed with particular alarm. The predominant variety, Gaines, planted on 64 percent of this year's acreage has shown the ability to resist this disease in its more mature stages of growth.

The Pacific Northwest (Oregon, Washington, and northern Idaho) crop of winter wheat is forecast at 168,591,000 bushels, compared with 124,760,000 bushels in 1966 and the 1961-65 average of 103,288,000 bushels.

The U. S. crop was estimated at 1,162,338,000 bushels on April 1. This production, if finally realized, would be 11 percent more than that produced last year. Prospects for the U. S. crop were severely diminished by dry weather in the central and southern plains. The combined production prospect of the four states, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, and Colorado, was reduced 26 percent or 124 million bushels since last December 1. Continued dryness and wind during March has reduced the crop to a critical condition from central Kansas southward.

Despite the large production in view for the United States in 1967, the total world wheat picture is not bright for 1967. Too much rain in Europe during the fall planting season has reduced winter wheat acreage. Increased plantings of spring wheat in Europe will only partially relieve the prospective supply picture. Too little rain in the USSR and Asia has limited the production picture for 1967. While the Turkish crop prospect is good, lack of rain has seriously reduced prospects in India and Pakistan.

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Drapery Making Workshop Set For Late April

By MARJORIE WILCOXEN
County Extension Agent

A drapery-making workshop is scheduled for April 27 at the Heppner Fair Annex from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. with a pot-luck lunch at noon. (Bring your own table service). We will be making samples of lined and unlined draperies by hand—you can make larger draperies with the sewing machine when you get home.

The right draperies can add much to the attractiveness of a room. By planning you can establish harmony between them and wall, rugs, furniture and accessories. Draperies offer great variety in color, design and texture; and are important in the decorative scheme of the room.

Choice of draperies is influenced by the atmosphere or character of the room—"that certain something" associated with furnishings such as Provincial, Early American, Victorian, or Modern. Occasionally the atmosphere of a room is described by the characteristics of the furnishings as formal, informal, simple, luxurious, rustic, elegant, or sophisticated. Often, because of the sturdiness or daintiness of the furnishings, the appearance of the room may be described as masculine or feminine.

In planning draperies, consider more than just eye appeal. Draperies should also serve a useful purpose. Draperies can help to control light, provide privacy, and make the room more attractive. They should also help to make the room look comfortable but not closed in. Draperies should not block off windows which must be opened for ventilation nor obstruct heat from wall registers or radiators. Draw draperies across large glass areas give protection from direct sunlight and heat and from drafts and winter cold.

To get maximum service from your draperies, decide upon the points you consider most important and select drapery fabrics accordingly. Although we will be making small samples at the workshop, important items such as how to measure windows for correct size of draperies, different types of rods and hooks now on the market, selection of fabrics and how to handle them and how to fold drapes for correct hanging will be discussed.

Here is a list of supplies you should bring with you to the workshop: 1/2 yard of 36" or 39" inexpensive cotton fabric, preferably solid color; Piece of

Water Outlook Below Average

Farmers, ranchers and other water users in the Umatilla, Morrow and Gilliam county areas can expect slightly below average water supplies in the spring season and only fair supplies for late season, according to a report released today by A. J. Webber, State Conservationist, Soil Conservation Service, Portland. Stored water in McKay reservoir is very deficient while Coldsprings reservoir is full.

Deficient precipitation during March brought less than the usual increase in the snow cover. Water content of mountain snowpack is now about 73 percent of the 15-year average (1948-62) for the first of April. Snow at middle elevations is far below average while at low elevations the snow is completely gone.

Moisture in the soil mantle under the snowpack is up to 82 percent of capacity. This moisture will favor snow-melt runoff.

McKay reservoir contained 38,800 acre feet on April first compared with 36,700 acre feet a year ago. This is much better than the low amount of 22,120 acre feet on hand at this date in 1964. Inflow to McKay reservoir in the period April through September is forecast at 28,000 acre feet or 88 percent of the 15-year average (1948-62). With the 38,800 acre feet now in storage the total available from the McKay source probably will be about 67,000 acre feet.

Flow of the Umatilla at Pendleton is forecast at 160,000 acre feet or 87 percent average for the next six months. This flow should satisfy most water needs.

Flow of Butter Creek is forecast at 8,400 acre feet or 86 percent average for the next four months through July. Late season shortages will be experienced.

These forecasts assume that near average conditions of precipitation and temperatures will prevail during the forecast period.

The landfill is recommended by the State Board of Health for garbage disposal, and the City of Heppner, pressed by the state to relocate the dump here, is considering possibilities. Among those at the meeting was Bob Spiekerman of Pendle-



ROY FORMAN (right) of Antelope, who was in Salem recently testifying before the House taxation committee on behalf of the Oregon Wheat League shows Sen. Ruff Raymond, Helix, a copy of brochure presented to all members of the legislature by the League. Looking on is Fred Martin, Ione, a member of the league's legislative committee. The brochure gives background information on the importance of the wheat industry to the economy of the State of Oregon as well as outlining the policy position of the Wheat League on current legislative issues. Forman presented testimony in support of a new method for assessing agricultural land on its productivity value rather than on its "highest and best use."

Rosewall, Green Attend Baker Meet

Mayor W. C. Rosewall and Herman Green, operator of the city sanitary service, were in Baker last Friday to attend a meeting on sanitary landfill for operation of garbage dumps.

The group met at the Baker Hotel, heard talks and viewed slides on landfill operations. Then they went to Baker's city dump and viewed demonstrations.

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ton who operates the sanitary service there and uses landfill in disposal. Under this method, the garbage is covered with soil, the land is reclaimed, and can be used for crops. Also attending was Bill Culham of Pendleton, state sanitarian for this district.

The meeting convened at 9 a.m. and continued until 4:30. At the last meeting of the Heppner city council a letter was read declaring that the city dump here meets only 23% of the state's recommended health standards. A new location for the dump will be necessary when the Willow Creek dam is constructed.

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