

WITH THE MALHEUR COUNTY FARMERS

FARM TOPICS

PRODUCE STAND IS STREAMLINE STYLE

Rickety Stations Are Not Business-Getters.

By W. C. Harrington, Farm Engineering Specialist, Massachusetts State College—WNU Service.

Streamlining has hit the farm produce stand. Instead of the haphazard heap of vegetables under a scrawling sign, the farmer is now putting up well-designed buildings, landscaping the grounds, and going after business in a businesslike way.

The day of the rickety farm produce stand is done. Roads are smoother, cars are faster, and the farmer who wants to keep his share of the city driver's business is changing his old stand to meet the new conditions.

The following are listed as the most important points for consideration in laying out the farm produce stand for this summer's business:

The station should be visible for several hundred feet so that prospective purchasers may recognize it and make necessary decisions in time to drive in. The highway approach should be level for several hundred feet in either direction. Highways divided by parkways are often less desirable for the location of a station than where there is no separation. Stations located near crossroads or slight curves often enjoy a larger number of customers because of the slowing down of cars.

The building should be suitably and artistically designed. Pleasing color schemes unmarred by miscellaneous advertising signs are most desirable. Shade trees, nearby groves, shrubbery, and a well-kept lawn often make an attractive stopping place, but they should not interfere with parking or visibility. The site should be level, with ample parking space so arranged that traffic will not be interrupted. Ease of access is to be preferred to ease of exit. Attractive signs should be erected in a conspicuous location. The signs should be so lettered that the station and its purpose can be ascertained while the driver is at a distance.

There should be an ample supply of pure water. Suitable drainage should be provided, not only for the parking surface but for sewage and other waste water. The parking surface should be dressed with small gravel or crushed stone. Where the station is to be open after dark, suitable yard, sign, and station lighting will be found helpful.

Frozen Egg Industry Is Centered in Middle West

The practice of breaking, canning and freezing eggs is said to have begun in Kansas about 1900. Today, notes a writer in the Chicago Tribune, there are more than 200 plants in the business in the United States, with about 80 per cent of the production centered in the Middle West, which is the leading source of eggs. The output of frozen and liquid eggs in this country now exceeds 200,000,000 pounds yearly.

Until about 1921 the large American bakers and makers of noodles, macaroni, ice cream, candy, and salad dressing depended largely on dried eggs from China to meet requirements. Then the use of frozen eggs began to increase rapidly, tripling in the next six years, and great storage stocks began to accumulate. So important did the industry become that on April 1, 1937, the Chicago Mercantile exchange made arrangements for both cash and futures trading in canned frozen eggs.

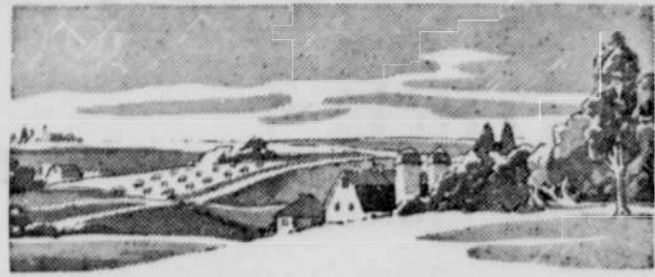
About half of the output of this product consists of whole eggs, and the rest of whites and yolks canned separately. Hotels, bakers and restaurants use frozen whole eggs, and plain and sugared yolks. The whites are used by makers of confections. Mayonnaise and salad dressing makers use about 16,000,000 pounds of plain, sugared and salt yolks and whole eggs each year. Canned eggs are used also by sausage makers and pharmaceutical manufacturers.

Feeding the Pigs

If you feed your pigs too many peanuts or soybeans, you haul soft pork to market and are penalized two cents a pound, says the Country Home Magazine. Packers know there is not much bacon left after soft pork is fried. But a peanut-fed hog can be finished off with corn. The soybean-fed hog can be saved from disgrace if the oil is first extracted from the beans. The beans should be fed as meal along with a regular balanced ration. Then there is less loss between the packing house and the dinner table, and less fat in the skillet.

SMALLEST TOWN

Arundel-on-the-Bay in Maryland with a population of one was the smallest incorporated place reported in the last census. At the opposite pole was New York City with 6,930,446 residents.



MALHEUR COUNTY GRANGE CALENDAR

Boulevard Grange meets second and fourth Thursdays at 8:00 p. m. Frank Sherwood, Master.
 Big Bend meets first and third Tuesdays at 8:00 p. m. H. R. Hatch, Master.
 Vale Grange meets first and third Friday at 8:00 p. m. Ed Charles, Master.
 Oregon Slope Grange meets first and third Thursdays at 8:30 p. m. James Danielson, Master.
 Harper-Westfall Grange meets second and fourth Fridays at 8:00 p. m. Charles Belgarde, Master.
 Arock Grange meets second and fourth Saturday at 8:00 p. m. Ted Hon, Master.
 Wild Rose Grange meets second and fourth Saturdays at 8:00 p. m. Arthur Antrium, Master.
 Eldorado Grange meets second and fourth Fridays at 8:00 p. m. at Ironside. Floyd Howard, Master.
 Snake River Grange meets first and third Tuesdays at 8:00 p. m. Mr. Parkinsen, Master.
 Kingman Kolony Grange meets second and fourth Mondays at 8:00 p. m. Mr. Anderson, Master.
 Oregon Trail Grange meets second and fourth Wednesdays at 8:30 p. m. John Stamm, Master.
 Willowcreek Grange meets second and fourth Fridays at 8:00 p. m. L. O. N. Grange meets first and third Fridays at 8:00 p. m. Noeman Mackenzie, Master.

ELDORADO GRANGE DANCE SUCCESS—ANOTHER PLANNED

IRONSIDE—The dance sponsored by Eldorado grange on the 16th was attended by a very large crowd. Local musicians "The Wild Rose's" furnished the music. Mr. and Mrs. Bud Sherman of Ironside were the winners of the prize waltz and George Winkler and Mrs. Autin Presley of Brogan were second prize winners. There will be another dance July 30.

ELDORADO H. E. C. PLANS DECEMBER BAZAAR

IRONSIDE—The Home Economic club met at the grange hall on Thursday the 14th with a good attendance. It was decided to hold a bazaar some time in Dec. Mrs. Ernest Lacey served a delicious lunch.

KINGMAN KOLONY P. T. A. CLOSES YEAR OF SERVICE

In accord with the objects of P. T. A. the Kingman Kolony unit has studied child welfare from the standpoint of the home, school, church and community. Particular attention has been given this year to recreation in each of these fields. So interesting were the panel discussions that the members expressed a preference for this form of program presentation next year.

The membership was doubled this year and indications are for an even larger group for the ensuing year.

During the units 20 odd years of service it has established a group of annual accomplishments outside of the meetings which have this year again been consummated. Among these activities is the reception for the four teachers in September, the Hallowe'en party in October, a garden tea for the county president in August, an open evening meeting in November for the study and discussion of legislation effecting child welfare. Also in November a harvest festival was held at which time all who had surplus vegetables brought them for the hot lunches for the children. The P. T. A. also provided a committee to aid the school board to handle the hot lunch problem.

Along the Windrows

Forty-five pounds of corn are required to produce a case of eggs.

Using a magnet from an old tractor a farmer can remove metal objects from feed.

Since the composition of eggs is two-thirds water, a gallon of water is required to form 100 eggs.

Sleeping sickness among horses was first recorded in Germany in 1880 and appeared in the United States about 1890.

Some poultrymen, with a special market, have found capons profitable. The work should be done when the birds weigh about two pounds.

The condition of a fleece at the time of shearing and marketing, even more than the quality and quantity of the wool, may affect the selling price.

Where alfalfa or clover can be grown satisfactorily and economically, dairymen should grow these legumes or legume mixtures instead of grass hay.

It is not wise to hold hatching eggs for periods longer than seven days, says H. H. Alp, extension poultryman, college of agriculture, University of Illinois.

The tent caterpillar prefers apple and cherry trees and unless checked it will often completely defoliate these trees through constantly feeding on the leaves.

FIRST GOVERNMENT SUGAR BEET BENEFIT CHECKS PAID TO FARMERS ON 1937 CROP UNDER THE SUGAR ACT



Left to right—J. J. Gibson, Agricultural Conservation official, is shown just after he handed the U. S. sugar beet benefit checks to farmers Adrian Fife, R. P. Greenwood, and Roy W. Swanson at the Federal Building in Ogden, Utah.

First three checks received for payment to farmers in Western beet sugar districts are shown here just after they were handed to the lucky trio of Utah farmers who were gratified at receiving the initial payments. Under the Sugar Act of 1937, American farmers will receive approximately \$20,000,000.00 in benefit checks provided in the government legislation for the growing of sugar beets to be processed for pure, granulated sugar.

The farmers declare sugar beet growing is one of their best crops and one which they couldn't get along without on western farms. The large sums of money will be put back into circulation for the stimulation of business by most of the farmers who will spend it for new implements, farm improvements, and for necessities to continue tilling fertile soil. The money acts as a business stimulus nationally, for it goes into not only the immediate community but to distant manufacturing centers. The sugar beet farmers are now receiving more than fifty cents of the beet sugar dollar. With the benefit payments and returns from the sugar companies, sugar beets are one of the most favorable agricultural crops to grow.

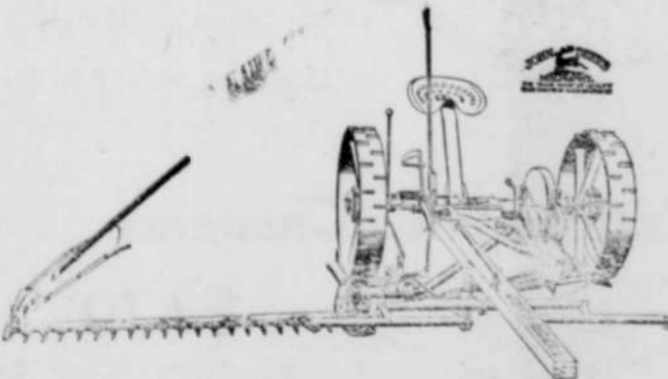
Lane: Summer Round-up clinic, Mrs. M. L. Kurtz; Publications, Mrs. M. M. Greeling; Homemaking, Mrs. C. W. Wilson; Magazine, Mrs. Conrad Martin; Publicity, Mrs. Maurice Judd.

Four "Bad" Hawks

The four "bad" hawks of the hawk family, according to a writer in the Detroit News, are the goshawk, the sharp-shinned hawk, Cooper's hawk, and the duck hawk. The "good" hawks are the red-tailed hawk, the red-shouldered hawk, the broad-winged hawk, Swainson's hawk, the American rough-legged hawk, the ferruginous rough-legged hawk, the eastern sparrow hawk, the marsh hawk and the osprey.

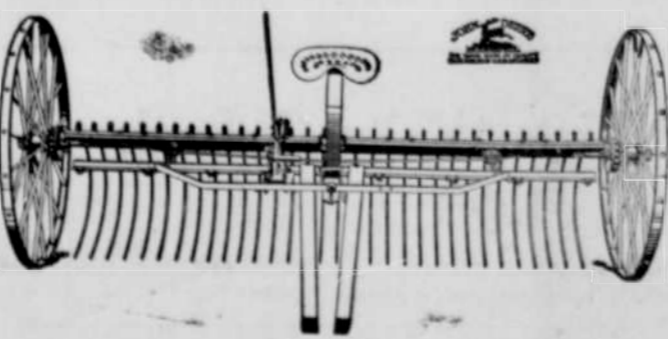
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HUNDREDS GLEAN NEW CROP IDEAS AT BRANCH FARM

UNION—A rare new creeping alfalfa, plants suitable for alkali growing, and various grasses seeded with alfalfa were among the new crop possibilities which interested some 500 visitors in three parties that inspected the livestock branch experiment station at Union in July.

Three consecutive field days were devoted to Union county grangers under the leadership of Frank Baker county farmers led by County Agent P. T. Fortner, and to a Wallowa party led by County Agent Garnet Best.

The new creeping alfalfa is expected to be of most value in pastures, if it proves as suitable as early tests indicate. The best alkali plants observed are strawberry clover and Canada wild rye. Both of these have shown more tolerance to alkali than most any other useable forage plant.

The plan of seeding a certain amount of grass with alfalfa in or-

der to prevent wild grasses such as cheat getting a foothold continues to show excellent possibilities in station trials. The best grasses for this purpose appear to be tall oat grass, fairway crested wheat grass, and meadow fescue.

Fertilizer tests observed on the rotation plots indicated best results from manure and phosphorus, with the latter showing distinct increases in yields on grain. Weed control plots drew a great deal of attention from the visitors. Superintendent D. E. Richards has plots where morning glories were killed out by the cultivation method, and others where they have been held in check successfully by alfalfa.

Seed flax plots were of special interest to Union county farmers, many of whom are raising considerable acreages this year. It is estimated that from 1000 to 1200 acres of seed flax will be harvested in the county, some of which will yield as high as 18 bushels to the acre.



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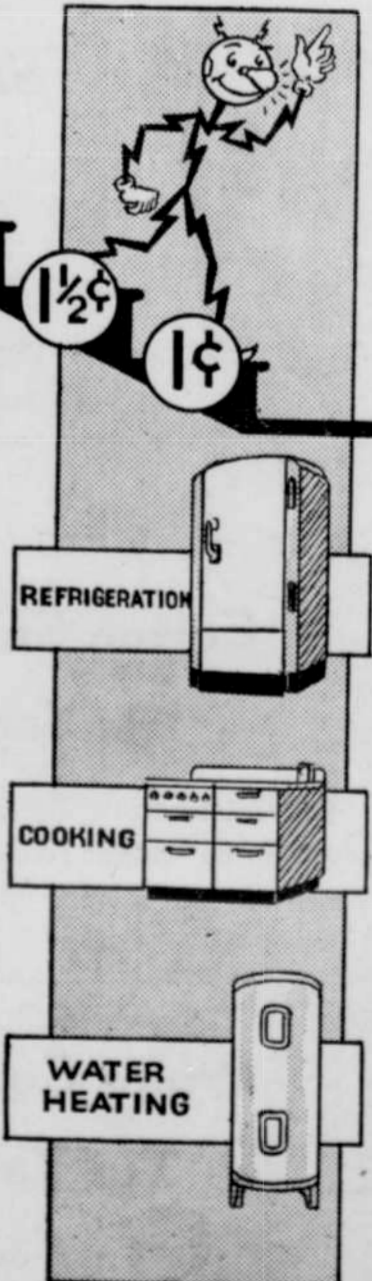
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