

Douglas County's Farm Industry Greatly Benefited by Planning Of Grange Agricultural Committee

Activities Placed on Systematic Bases After Projects of County-Wide and Local Importance Are Discussed at Conferences; Adopted Programs Embrace Crops, Pests, Marketing, Transportation Rates.

By FRED A GOFF
County Deputy and Chairman of Douglas County Pomona Grange Agricultural Committee.

Laborers to promote the welfare of the agricultural industry, the grange agricultural committees, organized in the subordinate, Pomona, state and national departments of the grange, are taking a powerful part in improvement of conditions.

Agricultural committee work in Douglas county has for many years been particularly effective. Conferences are held annually, at which time suggestions are made from each grange relative to projects believed to be most important for the industry.

From the suggestions offered there is compiled a county-wide program toward which each grange lends its efforts. In addition the granges select such local projects as may be most important within the areas they serve.

During the past year in Douglas county, the general program has included a county-wide pest hunt, weed control, marketing, cooperative buying and selling, and activities directed toward lower transportation costs.

It is impossible to calculate the great savings resulting to farmers from the grange pest hunt, which each year has seen eradication of an increasing number of birds and animals which destroy a farmer's crops.

Weed control has been a project for many years. Methods of weed control by poison spray and clean cultivation have given best results. To assist in this work, a set of weed mounts has been made available through the county agent's office and has been used before most of the granges to inform members as to the various types of weeds and their respective control methods.

Marketing Gets Attention. Proper marketing of farm products is one of the most essential of

the agricultural committee projects. Through reporting at each meeting on current prices, future outlook, listing articles for sale or needed, farmers have been able to better serve the needs of consumers and secure greater return for their products. This project will be given a more consideration owing to low prices now being received for most farm products.

Organization of cooperative marketing and buying associations ties in closely with the farm marketing project. The grange always has been foremost in sponsorship of farmer cooperation.

Low Freight Rates Asked. Cost of transportation has been a severe handicap to Douglas county farmers, who in a great many instances are prevented from obtaining a proper return for products because of this condition. The state grange executive committee has been authorized by a vote of delegates to work for a minimum rate on mixed car shipments of dried fruits, canned goods and nuts.

Progress is being made in this endeavor. Briefs have been prepared and filed and cooperative shipping associations of Oregon, Washington and Idaho are uniting to help secure his privilege.

This project is particularly important in Douglas county. At the present time products must be shipped in carload lots, with only the large market centers, therefore, available as outlets. Smaller cities and towns must secure their part of these Oregon products through re-shipment, thereby increasing the cost to consumers, the difference often being enough to make the product prohibitive in price.

If, however, the desired mixed car rate can be established, it will open a vast market throughout the mid-western and eastern states, where the smaller markets will be able to purchase cars loaded with mixed products, which in turn can be sold at a price attractive to the consumer.

Continued work on the part of the agricultural committee to constantly better the industry is one of the principal aims of the grange.

Evergreen Grange Credited With Many Activities in 27-Year-Life

Evergreen grange, No. 460, which was organized March 22, 1911, by J. E. Lee of Lookingglass, with 24 charter members. The only charter member who has belonged continuously is Mrs. George Winston. However, two other present members, T. G. Havens and J. H. Carnes, are charter members.

The first master was J. L. Boggs, and M. M. Cooper was secretary. The present membership is 68. Officers of Evergreen grange are: George J. Thomas, master; R. B. Spackman, overseer; Mrs. A. B. Rice, lecturer; William Austin, chaplain; John Lander, steward; Henry Lander, assistant steward; Mrs. George Winston, treasurer; Mrs. George Thomas, secretary; Mrs. John Lander, gatekeeper; Mrs. Edith Bond, cores; Mrs. T. G. Havens, bylaws; Mrs. Henry Lander, Flora; Mrs. R. B. Spackman, lady assistant steward; A. B. Rice, John Lander, Henry Lander, executive committee.

The first grange was held in the old Green schoolhouse, but later a hall was built in combination with the store at Kelley's Corner, where meetings were held for many years.

In 1929 the grange built the present hall, located on the Pacific highway about six miles south of Roseburg.

School Lunches

"Most menus offered for school lunches would starve my family to death. I tried a few of them and I wish you could have heard the howl," is an excerpt from one popular home magazine editor that may really have something for consideration at this opening of school.

The beginning of school activities means that young appetites are more of a problem than ever, and it is then that mother's ability as a filler-upper is put to a test. Her simple pocketbook does not insure the success and protectiveness of this meal, for it is quite as possible for the more limited pocketbook to plan wisely to include essentials and protective amounts of milk and fruits and vegetables.

One homemaker is delighted that she is now living sufficiently close to school so that the children will not have to eat in the school lunchroom, nor take lunches; and putting a small tummy fondly, comments, "if our sandwiches had not agreed so well, we might not have so much of this."

Each year the lunches served in the attractive school lunchrooms are showing progress in fitting definitely into the school health program. However, the habit of preference for a sandwich, a gulp, and a dash is one that will continue to reign as long as sandwiches are available. This is objectionable only because school lunches were started to improve conditions of nutrition, and to provide the school child with a balanced warm lunch. Children do bring sandwiches from home.

They are many times supplemented with a hot cream soup, or hot vegetable, and together with the fruit and a glass of milk make a protective lunch that causes no mother worry. Today, in the lunchroom the attractive plate lunch has proven the most worthwhile answer to giving every child an opportunity at a minimum cost to have a balanced lunch. The balanced plate lunch includes a main hot dish, a fruit or vegetable and a glass of milk.

Wool-Like Fiber Can Be Made From Skim Milk

A synthetic fiber having the appearance of wool can be manufactured from casein, a milk by-product, by a process devised by Stephen P. Gould and Earl O. Whittier of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The process is similar to that used in making viscose rayon from cellulose, and public service patents, applied for by the bureau, are pending.

In Italy, where a somewhat different process for making casein fiber was announced three years ago, production is already on a commercial basis. Most of the fabrics, however, are half synthetic and half wool.

To make the fiber, casein is softened in water and dissolved in a solution of caustic alkali. It becomes a thick, sticky mass and is carefully worked into the proper consistency by aging, addition of modifying agents, and dilution. The mass is then forced through multiple spinnerets of the kind used in making rayon. The fibers are separated and hardened in an

acid bath containing formaldehyde and modifiers.

Synthetic fiber produced in this manner has a chemical composition almost identical with wool except for a lower sulphur content. The fiber is faintly yellow in color and closely resembles best grade thoroughly washed and carded Merino wool, the finest size marketed. The casein fiber has the characteristic fine kink of natural wool and may be blended with it to make a product that has the resilience of pure wool. Synthetic fibers with this kinky structure have been made from plant materials recently, but since they do not take wool dyes, they are not as desirable as fibers from animal products for blending with wool.

Casein is made from skim milk and the United States already produces about 35 million pounds annually. It is used principally as a paper coating and in the manufacture of plastics, such as billiard balls. Because of the almost unlimited supply of skim milk available in this country it is possible to produce as much as one billion pounds of casein annually.

Skim milk contains about 3 percent casein. Four thousand pounds of milk, which is approximately the amount produced by the average cow in the United States, will make about 100 pounds of casein—after the cream is separated—or about 100 pounds of casein fiber.

Most skim milk now remains on the farm where it is used in feeding hogs and calves. Manufacture of casein is definitely a factory process which means that farmers would have to haul their whole milk to market. Whether or not the skim milk will be more valuable as feed or manufactured into fiber remains to be determined. The production of milk for casein alone would not be profitable, the bureau scientists declare.

Utilities Up to Old Tricks to Discredit TVA

Testimony placed before the congressional committee investigating the Tennessee Valley Authority reveals that the privately owned public utility agencies have conducted a vigorous fight to dissuade farmers from signing up for TVA power.

The chief argument in this propaganda was, according to the testimony, that there were "a bunch of Yankees behind the TVA" and consequently it "never would be built." But this resort to carpet bag politics was not the only trick pulled out of the hat of experience by the privately owned public utilities.

Other steps included shifting advertising accounts from newspapers championing public ownership of utilities in general and the TVA in particular to competitors on the other side of the fence. Other testimony showed that the privately owned public utility had sought to hamper public power projects by propaganda and had sought in diverse ways to influence voters.

But when spokesmen of the private power concern were called before the committee, they had glib explanations. The switch in newspaper advertising had been made because a contract with the paper favoring public ownership had expired and the rate was considered too high for renewal, etc. Yet the power concern paid a higher rate to another newspaper that opposed the TVA and without the formality of asking for a contract rate to which it was entitled on the volume of business offered.

There is nothing new about these underhand attempts to control public opinion. They are the common resort of the privately owned public utilities in campaigns wherever the issue of public ownership is involved. But they reveal one thing—the privately owned utilities wholeheartedly fear the TVA; and they will stop at nothing to discredit and block its steady advance.

Movies Makes Bachelors

Movies are the cause of making young women "heartless and flippanant" according to a bachelor's club recently organized at Kraljevo, Yugoslavia. The organization, known as the "Club of Disillusioned Lovers," has the following among its by-laws: "Be tough with women whenever possible. Chivalry has no place in modern life. Women themselves have forfeited their place of honor by their own heartless attitude and flippancy learned from the films in love-making."

They must be showing some Hollywood movie films over there.

Must Guess Indians' Age

Payment of old age pensions is presenting difficulties in the case of elderly Indians as Earl M. Kouns, state welfare director of Colorado, has discovered. Among recent applicants for such a pension was an aged Ute who, when asked how old he was, said he didn't know but that he was born in the "year of the big snow." Another placed the date of his birth as in the "year of the big wind." Several other wrinkled old Utes claimed they had served as scouts for Kit Carson, the only clue to determining their age. Director Kouns has appealed to the Social Security Board at Washington for instructions.

Well Known



Peter Zimmerman One of the best known grangers of Oregon is Peter Zimmerman of Yamhill, who has served several terms as a member of the state executive committee. Mr. Zimmerman in late years also has taken an active part in political affairs of the state.

ELK CREEK GRANGE TOPS PRIZE TAKERS

Juvenile Work Outstanding Activity; Supporter of Community Fairs.

Elk Creek grange, No. 458, of Yoncalla, is a prize winning grange. As a participant in the state-wide Grange Bulletin contest it won more prizes than any other contestant in the state. Today its most notable activity is its juvenile work, which promises to grow into major proportions.

Elk Creek grange was organized Feb. 25, 1911, at Drain, by State Deputy Organizer Cyrus W. Walker. It had 27 charter members and was known as Drain grange. Its first officers were T. J. Redford, master; A. E. Stocker, overseer; W. C. Edwards, lecturer; Lena Redford, Seward; E. A. Putman, assistant steward; R. A. Dozier, chaplain; Wm. Wise, treasurer; Ada Redford, secretary. Oscar Applegate, gatekeeper; Vivian Hedrick, Ceres; Lottie Stocker, Pomona; Gertrude Hedrick, Flora; Matilda Applegate, lady assistant steward. Meetings were held in Drain for about 14 years, after which the membership shifted to Yoncalla and the grange was moved to that address. It has continued to hold meetings in the I.O.O.F. hall at Yoncalla to the present date on the fourth Saturday of each month. The name was changed in 1935 to Elk Creek grange because of postal confusion and geographical location.

Fairs Supported Elk Creek grange has been unusually active in maintaining community fairs in northern Douglas county, having conducted some of the fairs without county assistance. With an increased interest by the community organizations it now sees fruit of its labors in the development of a local community fair at Drain.

The present officers are Annie Kruse, master; H. Wilson, overseer; Rhoda Ryckard, lecturer; Bernice Mideke, steward; Wm. Rising, assistant steward; Zedie Bishop, chaplain; Addie Castor, treasurer; Jacob E. Wilson, secretary; J. B. Wilson, gatekeeper; Fanny Wilson, Ceres; Inez Kellogg, Pomona; Fay Weber, Flora; Alice Rising, lady assistant steward.

In 1935, the year the name of the grange was changed, Elk Creek Juvenile grange, No. 93, was organized by County Matron Alice Goff. Today this organization is possibly the largest active Juvenile grange in the state of Oregon, with a membership of 57. Its officers are: Stanley Rising, master; Esther Lee, overseer; Norma Hitchcock, lecturer; Zara Potter, steward; Paul Rising, assistant steward; Patricia Buntell, chaplain; Ruth Souto, treasurer; Edith Jobe, secretary; Billy Rising, gatekeeper; Laura Jobe, Ceres; Oranmy Gore, Pomona; Nyoma Waldson, Flora; Naomi Wilson, lady assistant steward; Mrs. Rhoda Ryckard, matron; Jacob E. Wilson, patron.

Rural Hall Plans Now Available Through OSC

If your Grange is contemplating building a new hall, better drop a line to F. L. Ballard, vice director of the Oregon State college extension service, or visit your county agent and obtain samples of the five different sets of plans available. Any set may be obtained from either Mr. Ballard or your county agent for a nominal charge of from 60 to 80 cents.

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building a new hall, better drop a line to F. L. Ballard, vice director of the Oregon State college extension service, or visit your county agent and obtain samples of the five different sets of plans available. Any set may be obtained from either Mr. Ballard or your county agent for a nominal charge of from 60 to 80 cents.

Five different sets of plans are available, each emphasizing certain features that organizations have found desirable. Heating, lighting, insulation, acoustics, stage construction and other factors have been considered. Each set of plans contains a bill of materials and other construction details needed where organizations do much of their own building work.

Cream Soups

In all fairness to the lunches of the early Autumn period, they need to represent just a degree of something substantial, and something that will retain its heat a bit longer than was desirable or acceptable a few weeks previous. Just a small spinal chill can cause all this havoc, and turn thoughts to cream soups, either comparatively thin or of a thicker chowder variety.

The appeal of cream soups for this time lays in an association of creaminess, smoothness, and a delicate palatability, that does not leave one with a too substantial feeling after lunch. However, it is something to try to understand why a cream soup that possesses all three of the above requisites is much more an exception than a rule. One look at many that are served confirms a suspicion of carelessness in preparation and often a poor selection of materials.

Good results in making cream soups call for a skillful combination of butter, flour and a slow stirring addition of milk to the desired thickness of what is known as the base, or a cream sauce. The remaining half of the preparation consists in the addition of large or small amounts of freshly cooked or left-over buttered vegetable pulp or minced or chopped pieces. With the addition of bits of bacon, noodles, potatoes or shell fish, a light vegetable cream soup is transferred into a substantial meal-in-one dish.

For character in cream soup then, it is hoped that every cream soup ever served will have in it the finest butter, milk and vegetables, and that these will be combined with fastidious care to produce another art in the culinary world. Successful homemakers will now want to duplicate this art for their school children's lunches!

Split Pea Chowder

Two cups split peas. One-quarter pound diced salt pork or bacon. One onion. One cup diced raw potatoes. Two teaspoons salt. Two teaspoons celery salt. One-quarter teaspoon pepper. Six cups boiling water or soup stock. One quart scalded milk. Soak split peas overnight, then cook until barely tender before adding to soup. Fry pork and minced onion until golden brown, add potatoes, peas and seasonings, then add water and simmer until potatoes and peas are done. Lastly, add scalded milk, leek and onion. Serve with toasted crackers or croutons.

Cream Soup Guss Furbelows Buttered Croutons—Made by buttering slices of bread, toasting and cutting in fine cubes. Grated American Cheese—Used in cream and cabbage soup. Cream Cheese Cubes—Used in cream tomato soup.

Green Milk

Juices pressed from young corn, barley and bluegrass may soon be competing with those from oranges, grapefruit and tomatoes for a place on the breakfast table. The discovery of the stimulating effects of green-grass juice was recently made during the course of an experiment in which it was found that rats fed milk from cows grazing on early spring pasture grew twice as rapidly as those given milk from hard-fodder cows. But when juiced

Lecturer



Among national grange officers scheduled to address the forthcoming convention at Portland is the national lecturer, James C. Farmer, a resident of South Newbury, N. H.

from fresh lawn clippings was added to the milk from the barn-fed cows, the rats that drank it doubled their rate of growth. Grass-green milk may, therefore, be the next market specialty. And when special flavors are desired, there's alfalfa, soybeans and sugar cane to be considered.

Activities of H. E. C.

The Gale H. E. C. under Sister Clara Adler is making a meeting place in their hall and have helped in financing it.

The Netel club with Sister Alderman as chairman has dedicated a recreational field which they have improved in many ways. They have earned a substantial sum.

Long Tom H. E. C. with Sister Mahoney as chairman visited Junction City H. E. C. and put on a program for them. That is a fine way to get acquainted.

Many clubs are planning booths at the fairs.

It is a real pleasure to get reports where they have helped outside of their own grange. Hillsboro club earned a good round sum and have contributed to both the Spence fund and to Headquarters.

Germans Out-Do Ford

A German motor car manufacturer has gone Henry Ford one better and is putting on the market what he calls a "Volkswagen" or "people's car" which sells for 950 marks, about \$380. The car is sold on the installment plan at the rate of 5 marks or about \$2 weekly which puts it within reach of almost any wage earner. The new car, which seats five persons, and will make forty miles on a gallon of gas, has a maximum speed of about 62 miles an hour on smooth highways.

New Check for Scourge

If there is the usual outbreak of infantile paralysis next summer physicians will use the new preventive treatment of zinc sulphate more extensively than ever before. Preventive treatment heretofore has consisted of a spray of zinc sulphate in the nose which has

proved only partly effective, scientific experimenters at Stanford University, California, declare because this germ destroyer did not reach the olfactory-nerve-ending area in the upper nose. It is at this point that the deadly germ is said to enter the human body. One drawback to this treatment is that it destroys the sense of smell temporarily. Further tests are being made in the hope that this may be avoided without reducing the potency of the treatment. It has been found that children will recover their sense of smell more quickly after treatment than will adults.

Missouri Flat Grange Sent Boy to 4-H School

Nellie King, Secretary, Missouri Flat Grange, Baker County. Dear Brother Bailey: In looking over the last copy of the Bulletin I noticed the list of Granges who sponsored 4-H club scholarships, but did not see the name of Missouri Flat, No. 612. We sponsored a scholarship, also paid the fare of our club member to and from Corvallis. Philip Fortner, Jr., son of our county agent, won the scholarship.

The national grange advocated the law providing for government inspection of the products of the packing plants and has supported every law for the wholesome handling of food products.

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