

4-H Club Activities Supplement County Agricultural Project

Oregon Leads Western States in Successful Development; County Agricultural Agent Active in Field

Championships Won at Eastern Oregon Livestock Show

Oregon leads all the western states in the successful development of 4-H clubs. A group of livestock club members in Union county, Oregon, have succeeded in holding the leadership in successful livestock club work in Oregon during the past two years.

The agricultural program of the county has been worked out and modified by the recommendations of the county economic conference in annual sessions during each of the past eight years. Increased dairy and livestock development with the accompanying increase in the growing of forage crops have been the chief objectives and the most important new developments to the county.

As county agricultural agent, Harry Avery has had direct charge of livestock club work for the past 11 years, since 1921. During this time, the work has grown from a nucleus of one club in 1921 in one community to a total of 11 in 1932 located in most of the communities of the county.

Some of the boys of the J. E. Mills and Ray Duncanson families of Cove, Ore., have been in club work for the past five to 10 years. A number of Jersey cattle owners are using stock produced from the cattle owned by these club members. The first cow in the Union County Cow Testing association to make over 500 pounds of fat in one year was Molly, a registered Jersey which Gordon Mills purchased as a calf in 1922 when he began his club work.

Four purebred herds of dairy cattle, three purebred flocks of sheep, one purebred herd of beef cattle, and at least two herds of purebred hogs owe their inception to the fact that some of the boys or girls of the family enrolled in and were successful in their work as members of a 4-H club.

(Continued on Page Four)

Incidentally, the predominant color of our hogs has changed from black to white during this time.

Clifford has extended its club in the past two years to include purebred Hampshire sheep and Shorthorn cattle and the three open class championship awards on Shorthorn cattle at the 1931 Eastern Oregon Livestock show were won by Clifford.

Other club members have added to the agriculture of the county by their work. Bob Huron of Imbler raised a registered Hampshire ram from one of his ewes which eventually was sold into one of the best purebred flocks in the state. Clayton Fox, another sheep club member of Imbler, owns over 30 head of registered sheep. The Daniels family, formerly of Cove, Ore., including Marvin, Carmen and June, specialized in Holstein calf club work and with the help of their father as leader, enrolled the first all purebred Holstein club in Oregon. Some of the cattle produced by these three youngsters are now found in a number of Holstein herds, where they are being used to improve the quality of the herd.

The four Blokland boys, of Island City, Ore., have sold from one to three Hereford bulls to adult breeders each year during the past three years. They also specialize in Berkshire hogs and have maintained the best herd of this breed in Eastern Oregon.

When the state federation was organized in 1899 the local club became a charter member. Many of its members have served and are serving as officers of the state organization. Others have served in important positions of the general federation.

A marked change came in the life of the club when it was permitted the use of the commercial club rooms for a meeting place for its regular meetings. The membership was no longer limited and a desire was created to unite forces with this civic organization for the betterment of the city and community.

Self improvement satisfied the group for a time but there came an urge to go out, to explore the work being done by women, to strive to touch and know the great common women's heart for us all and so application for membership to the General Federation of Clubs was made. This membership was granted.

The Beautiful Wallowa Lake



For the lover of outdoor recreation, Wallowa Lake is a perpetual delight. Located on the edge of Wallowa National forest, it is a perfect example of a glacier lake. Attractive hotel and cabin accommodations are available, and there is no end of fishing and camping spots, mountain streams and lakes, towering, snow-capped peaks and deep canyons, and hundreds of square miles of primeval forests within easy hiking or riding distance.

La Grande Neighborhood Club Was One Of The Pioneer Organizations Of Its Type In The State of Oregon

The growth of the La Grande Neighborhood club and the work it has accomplished in the 38 years of its organization proves not only the growth of the city during that number of years, but shows the progressiveness of the women of the city and their desire to make La Grande the most beautiful and best city in which to make a home.

This organization was started as a Neighborhood club, in the literal meaning of the word, just 38 years ago by a small group of La Grande women, but since that time has expanded to such an extent that it is not only an asset to La Grande, but to the entire Union county.

The Neighborhood club was one of the first clubs of its kind in the state. When the State and General Federations of Women's clubs were organized, the La Grande club was among the first to give its hearty co-operation and delegates attended the first state federation meeting held in Portland.

During the war the club was ready to respond to the great need of the time and all else was set aside for Red Cross and home service work.

The annual flower show and special meetings to discuss gardens and homes have done much toward encouraging the people of La Grande to beautify their homes and by planting flowers, trees and shrubs. Music, art and dramatics have all been featured by the club. Many of the best American plays have been staged with satisfactory results.

(Continued on Page Four)

EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF LA GRANDE IS RECALLED BY PIONEER SETTLERS

That La Grande's first store was nothing more than a dugout in the side of the mountain is revealed by pioneers, who now look back over the 65 years of existence of the city and note the progress made in that length of time.

For lack of a building to put them in, the first general store provisioner, which consisted of brown Manila sugar, coffee, large quantities of syrup in five-gallon kegs and other staple things, brought to La Grande in the fall of 1862 by a man named Edward B. Patterson, were stored in a dugout in the side of the hill at the head of what was later called A avenue, close to where the Cran-dell place now stands in Old Town.

The provisions were kept in the dugout during the entire winter, and in the spring Mr. Patterson put up the first store building in the city of La Grande. The store was built on C avenue, block 2, in Old Town, which was located along the trail and was the only town here, there being nothing at all where the main city of La Grande now stands.

Ben Brown's Inn Ben Brown put up a log house in the fall of 1861, which was used as an inn or hotel for travelers passing along the trail, but the very first log building here was built in 1853, according to Henry Dray, who tells of passing through here in that year with his father and seeing a small log shack along the creek in Old Town, which was probably built by early traders for protection against the Indians. The building had no windows, indicating that it was constructed for protection.

(Continued on Page Four)

Fast Developing Nation Must Look After Its Resources

Nation's Industries Have Drawn Recklessly Upon Nature's Storehouses, Lands and Forests

50 to 100 Years Needed to Grow Timber Crop

The American nation has developed to such a degree that at last those who are concerned with the future of the country are forced to give serious consideration to the use of the nation's natural resources. This country has become great largely because nature placed within its limits a vast storehouse of materials peculiarly suited to man's use.

These two centuries of forest destruction explain the development of that peculiar American mental attitude that a forest tree is of small importance, and that the forest is to be used or abused at the pleasure of the individual regardless of ownership. To change this mental attitude, in part only, has required more than thirty years of untiring effort on the part of those who have acquired an understanding of the economic significance of the forest resources to the future of the nation.

Public lands suited to agriculture are no longer available. There are no longer on the public domain, valuable stands of timber open to acquisition by private citizens. The needs of a growing population have forced all the better grades of agricultural land into private ownership and into tillage. The most valuable timber has either been harvested to meet the requirements of industry, or it has passed into the hands of owners who must soon market it in order to protect the investment which they have in it.

The nation has come squarely up to the problem of land use. Its continued and increasing greatness can only be guaranteed by better use of the land in all those ways in which it can be made to serve man's needs. The two principal uses to which land can be put are agriculture and forestry. Tremendous strides have been made in scientific agriculture in the past half-century. Millions in money have been expended in this field, and thousands of trained men have rendered splendid service in solving the problems of soil productivity. The future food supply of a nation, twice as populous as the present, seems assured. A future wood supply, adequate for the needs of the great nation which is destined to be, is not assured.

The serious factor in the forestry problem becomes evident when it is stated that a timber crop requires from fifty to one hundred years for maturity. When to this statement it added the assertion that this nation is using timber four times as fast as it is being produced; that by far the greater portion of the original stand of timber has been removed; and that in spite of substitutes for wood, the annual rate of timber consumption does not decrease, the seriousness of the forestry problem becomes increasingly clear.

History of Forest Depletion When the first settlers landed upon the Atlantic seaboard, they found themselves confronted by what appeared to be an unbroken wilderness. As far as they were concerned, it was a limitless forest. It was forbidding and threatening. Beyond the borders of the wilderness lurked wild beasts and savage men. Added to this the trees combined the tilable soil from which the settlers must derive their food. Thus the forest was a real foe to their existence. That the forest supplied logs for their cabins, rails for their fences, and fuel for their fires was purely incidental in the conquest of the land for tillage. During more than the two centuries required to make the march of civilization from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi, the one great expenditure of human energy in winning the way was in conquering the forests, in felling the trees, burning all except what was needed for immediate use, and clearing the ground for cultivation.

Before the settler's ax had begun the removal of the forest to prepare the way for fertile fields, there was a forested area in the United States of about 850,000,000 acres. This vast timbered area has been reduced to less than 450,000,000 acres. More than half of this remaining area has been cut, or is unproductive. In a rough way there are five great forest regions in the United States. This separation of the original forested areas of the United States into regions is based largely upon distinctions of topography and upon the dominant species within the respective regions. It should be understood that certain species of trees appear in more than one region, and that there is no sharp dividing line between regions. In other words, this division into regional areas is largely for the purpose of convenience in description. It should also be understood that in certain of these regions much of the timber has been removed to clear the land for cultivation, or else to supply the demands for lumber in the industries.

The Northern forests cover the northern portion of the Great Lakes region, New York, Pennsylvania and New England. The white pine is the one tree quite generally distributed over this area. The eastern species of spruce, fir, hemlock, and cedar are among the commercially important trees while hardwoods form a decided mixture with the conifers in many places, especially in the southern portions of the region.

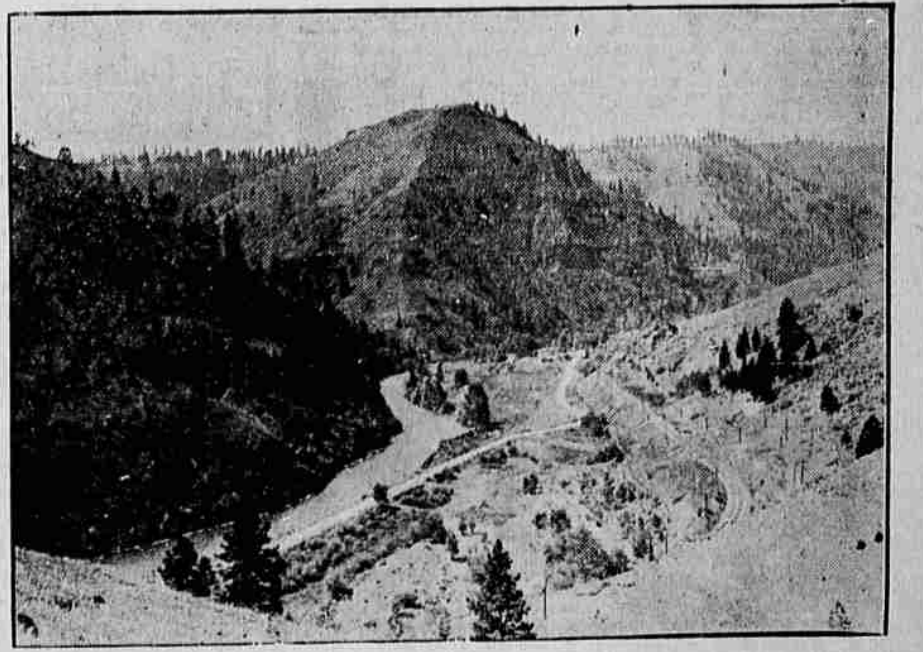
(Continued on Page Three)

BOWMAN-HICKS LUMBER MILL



This large lumber mill, located on the northern limits of the city of La Grande, is completely equipped for the sawing and planing of lumber, and when running at full capacity furnishes employment for several hundred men.

GRANDE RONDE CANYON



The canyon of the Grande Ronde river, west of La Grande, offers some of the finest scenery in the state. The Old Oregon Trail, a wide and smooth oiled macadam highway, follows along the course of the river for several miles on the way over the Blue Mountains to Pendleton. The sides of the canyon are covered with luxuriant vegetation, especially in the spring, and provide many beautiful panoramas.