

ods under the title, "Vegetables for the Home Pantry."

(Vegetables for the Home Pantry)  
The home canning of vegetables is a comparatively easy and inexpensive process, particularly in low altitudes. The fact that elaborate and expensive apparatus is unnecessary is to be emphasized. (On high elevations, steam cookers must be used.)

A good sized wash boiler and a piece of muslin folded three or four times and tacked together to fit the bottom of the boiler are all the necessary utensils, and these every household possesses.

Place cloth in the bottom of the boiler and pour on enough water to bring it up about two inches on sides of jars—just enough to prevent boiling dry during cooking. A small amount of water is more efficient. It makes the boiler easier to handle; it heats more quickly; and it cooks vegetables at a higher temperature. Place boiler over fire when jars are nearly ready to go into it.

For home use, glass jars are the most economical. After the first cost, the glass can be used indefinitely with only the additional cost of good rubbers each year. All vegetables can be canned in glass.

The jars should be sterilized by placing them upside down on a folded cloth in a large pan containing about an inch of water. Cover until water boils. The jars may be sterilized several days in advance, if kept closed.

Always can vegetables just fresh from the garden. These can often be improved by allowing them to stand in cold water a short time.

#### String Beans.

Use fresh, tender, green beans. The bean in the pod must be small. Wash and string, if they are not the stringless kind. (Do not raise any but the stringless green pod variety—it saves time.) The pods should be cut or broken into small bits from an inch to an inch and a half long. Cutting them into small, oblique pieces makes a choice pack. The cut beans should be placed in a square of cheese cloth or wire basket and dipped into boiling water—keeping them in it for at least two minutes. Remove from boiling water, pack in jars to within one-half inch of top and just cover with boiling water containing salt to season. Partially seal and place in boiler; boil for sixty minutes. Remove, tighten lids, and store in dark, cool place.

Never open jars after cooking to see if vegetables are cooked.

Count time for cooking when water is at a jumping boil.

Be sure and leave one-half inch of space above the liquid when the cans are filled.

Hot liquids used in canning is best; it saves time and improves quality of pack.

#### Beets.

Select small beets, thinned out from the main crop. The dark red ones, as the Early Model or the Detroit Dark Red are excellent for canning. Cut off leaf blades, leaving the stem intact. Wash, drop into boiling water containing salt to taste. Cook until nearly done. Put in cold water, peel, and drop into jars until within one-half inch of top. Cover with vinegar prepared thus: use equal parts of vinegar and water; sweeten to taste; add mixed spices, removing red pepper pods and cloves; add bay leaf. Barely cover beets with hot liquid. Partially seal, place in boiler, and boil ten minutes. Tighten and store in cool, dark place. Instead of the vinegar hot water well seasoned with salt may be used but with this the beets should be boiled for at least an hour and the preliminary cooking lessened.

#### Peas.

It is best to grade peas as they are hulled into large, medium, and small sizes unless one is equipped with grading sieves. Can each separately. Place the peas in a square of cheese-cloth, twist the corners together and plunge into boiling water. To blanch the large peas requires about three minutes, the medium ones, a minute and a half, and the small ones, less time. Lift from hot water into cold water. This process of blanching is important and, in canning peas, must not be omitted. It removes the mucous coating and prevents the peas from looking milky when canned. (Try

some without blanching and compare your products as to keeping quality and appearance.)

The peas should be placed in jars to within one half inch of top, immediately after dipping in cold water. Just cover the peas with hot water containing salt and sugar to season. The liquid may be prepared in advance by making up a stock solution in boiling water, which may be diluted and boiled again when ready for use. Never use jars larger than pints or number 2 tins for peas. Cook peas on two separate days, first day 60 minutes, second day 35 minutes.

## SOLVES PROBLEM OF COUNTRY CLUB

### Garfield Community Association Provides Social Advantages for All

#### SERVICE SECURES STABILITY

#### Incorporation Gives Equity Rights of All Members to Property of Club, While Money and Labor Donations Lighten Expenses.

The problem of organizing and conducting successfully a country community club for social purposes has been solved by the Garfield Country Club, of Estacada, Clackamas County, Oregon. This club, which has been organized and at work for more than four years, held its annual picnic in its own buildings and on its own grounds in the Garfield district on Saturday, August 14. On this occasion the Agricultural College was represented by the editor of the Press Bulletins, who conducted a careful inquiry into the factors that have made the club a useful and well-established feature of rural life at Garfield. This investigation was made for the purpose of learning how this tremendously important work has been made a permanent success, and especially to learn whether exceptional conditions of local leadership and other favorable influences place this club outside average conditions to the extent that probabilities of success in other Oregon communities cannot be predicated on success there.

The club was organized by G. T. Hunt, member of the legislature from eastern Clackamas County and formerly a Portland business man whose failing health indicated a change to out-door life. That he is an organizer of more than usual talent is shown by the fact that he succeeded in uniting the people of his own neighborhood in a non-profitable association, financially speaking, on lines practically untried in Oregon. It is also true that the community counts among its numbers many persons of both sexes who have had a liberal education or especially good training in one or more vocations. The general location of the place doubtless favors rural community improvement associations, being six miles from Estacada, a prosperous town near the terminal of the Portland inter-urban railway system that runs cars each way every two hours through the day. But aside from these advantages, which are duplicated in some respects and matched by others equally good in most Oregon communities, there is nothing that makes for success in the Garfield neighborhood not to be found in the average Oregon rural community.

The organization was formed at an opportune time, when its needs and possibilities were plainly, almost painfully, in evidence. At the time when the subject was first broached the Garfield district was still pondering over a preventable community failure. An attempt had been made to receive, care for and entertain properly a large delegation of Portland business men that had planned to conduct one of their boosting excursions in the

then newly opened Clackamas territory on the occasion of the completion of the electric railway as far as Estacada, with the idea of aiding in the development of future tributary country. The leading feature of the excursion was to have been a visit to an orchard at that time used as a demonstration fruit farm by the State Agricultural College. The delegation, composed of men and women, was much larger than had been expected, and facilities for transportation and refreshments broke down under the unexpected strain. Staid business men and neatly gowned women were left to struggle up the long hills over dusty roads in the hottest weather, after all available vehicles had been pressed into service. Being of necessity late arrivals at the eating station they also came in for the shortened rations. Following that, they were still at a considerable distance from the orchard, which as a matter of fact, many of them never saw at all. Many people complained of this apparent lack of hospitality, but Mr. Hunt proposed a remedy—a country club that would also serve many other useful purposes.

The day following this about half a dozen men met with Mr. Hunt in the edge of a small forest jungle and formulated the scheme of organization. A portion of the primitive woodland has since been purchased by the club and on it have been erected the club hall, kitchen, horse shed and simple amusement equipment. A still larger portion of the tract, in all acre, has been cleared of under brush and logs and is being converted into an attractive park. A band stand, used also as a platform for public speaking and the like, with benches for the members and visitors, has been erected near the mountain spring that supplies water for the grounds. The grounds were bought on credit while the buildings were put up with donated material and labor. Furnishings for the hall and kitchen were also provided with little or no money cost to the club. A piano was bought on installments, but the stoves, tables and dishes are unincumbered property of the club.

Organization was effected under the corporation laws of Oregon, and each member becomes a joint holder of all property rights acquired by the club. In this way the members feel that their equity in the property is at all times greater than any investment made for membership. The officers are but two, president and secretary-treasurer, with a board of five directors. Mr. Hunt has been president ever since the club was organized, and Mr. Harry Le Barre, proprietor of the unique and beautiful Log Le Barre summer resort near the grounds, is secretary-treasurer.

Constitution and by-laws are as simple as the general plan of organization. An idea of the broad and undefined privileges of the members may be gathered from the three simple prohibitions—no unbecoming conduct on or about the grounds, no liquor or intoxication on the grounds, and no Sunday dancing. Aside from these restrictions it seems that any member may do whatever he wants to do, and that fact is one of the cohesive factors of the club. Do you want to play baseball? Get a crowd and play it. Would you rather play a more quiet game, cards, dominoes, authors? Then do so. Possibly you prefer a Virginia reel or "chase the buffalo," as you did when in your teens; that will be all right, too. Just put your babies on the hinged wall shelf prepared expressly for that purpose and provide music either by singing or by the piano or by the orchestra, if present. And thus it is in all other entertainments considered moral and right. But violations of the restrictions are dealt with immediately, and several times persons have been put off the grounds for using liquor. Offenses of this kind are growing rare, and with the exception of occasional rough speech nothing happens to mar the pleasure of friendly intercourse.

Preparation for the picnic was begun by newly clearing out the grounds, getting seats and tables in order, and polishing up the halls and furniture. This was done by volunteer labor. The local band, organized through the club, had been engaged and it furnished excellent music. Honorable C. J. Scheubel, of Oregon City, and C. J. McIntosh, editor of the

College bulletins, had been secured as speakers, while an array of local orators from the club and from Estacada had been warned in advance. Mr. Hunt introduced the speakers and added impromptu contributions of his own.

In the morning a baseball game between the single and married men was played, honors going to the married side. Then came the picnic lunch, characteristic and fine. After that followed the only formal part of the program—band music and platform speaking. Then a series of sports with suitable prizes for the winners of contests was enjoyed, during which time informal dancing was indulged by parents and children chiefly, the main club dance being held in the evening. No charges were made for any of the exercises of the day, but numbers were sold for the evening dance for the benefit of the orchestra. All concessions had been given the band for its services, and its members conducted the refreshment stand and ball throwing galley.

In all these features of club activities nothing was seen or heard of that could not have been provided by representatives of the average Oregon rural community. There is nothing secret about the constitution and by-laws, copies of which were furnished the writer and will be supplied to those interested, who request them. Mr. Hunt himself is strong in his belief that the club enjoys no unusual advantage, and that like organizations, differing in detail rather than principle, can be founded successfully in the average rural community of the state. If it is local leaders, he says they have only to be discovered, possibly to some extent developed, and proficient leaders will appear. If one questions support of the people, financial and labor and patronage, he says they will respond to proper inducements. Indeed it is only the exceptional community, which can depend on outside talent for its social recreation or which is exceptionally unfortunate in its lack of enterprising people, that will fail in an attempt to organize the rural life of its people.

After presenting every conceivable factor of failure and having it swept aside by the logic and the faith of Mr. Hunt, the writer thinks that he is right.

#### What has the club accomplished?

It has brought to the people of the country advantages of social, literary and athletic culture, that otherwise are denied them. It has done much to equalize the advantages of country and city life and even to place the former in the lead, thus doing more than any other one thing, possibly, to check the drift of country children to the cities and towns. It has improved home conditions in that community by promoting association that leads to comparison and new ideals. It has united the people of the neighborhood into a more homogenous group by making common many of the purposes and methods of social activities. It has resulted in the organization of musical associations that have evolved both an orchestra and a band, many members of which two or three years ago knew nothing of music or ever hoped to know anything of it. It has resulted in bringing to the district a number of most desirable citizens of social culture and with means to aid in developing the country. It has provided a nucleus of capable persons that are in a position to extend the hospitality of the community to community guests. It has fostered the spirit of organization and cooperation until it is much easier to organize for special purposes. An instance of this is seen in the organization this summer of a marketing association, which, through its market master, Stephen Presznecker, has sold in the Portland public market more than one thousand dollars worth of produce, much of which would have otherwise remained unsold, and returned to producers eight hundred dollars of that sum. To these advantages must be added the more subtle ones of rural uplift and child inspiration, which constitute a force that will operate through generations to come. Lastly, it has blazed the way for organizing community life in the state's rural districts, a way already followed successfully by at least one other community near by and doubtless to be followed by many others throughout the state.