

PRESERVE FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

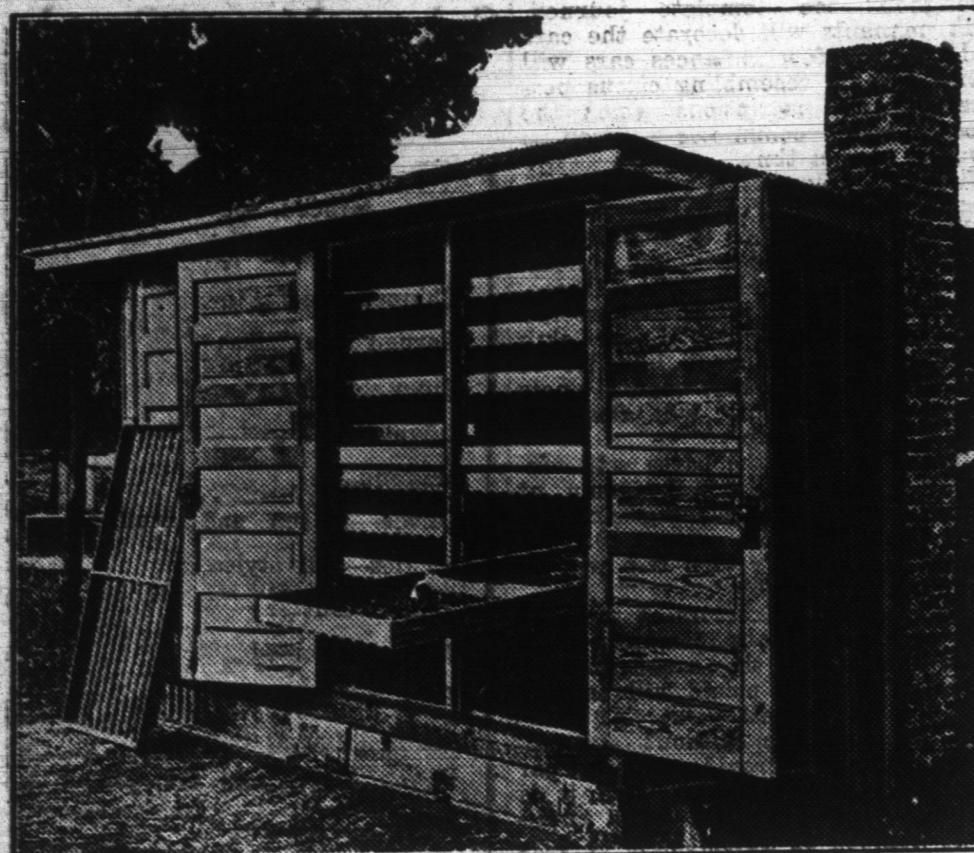
Successful Drying Plants Prove of Great Value in Various Parts of Country.

PLANS FOR ERECTING PLANT

Number of Farmers Can Club Together and Build Device at Comparatively Small Expense—Save Women Much Work.

Fruit and vegetables wait for no man when they reach their prime and this time is usually just when the farmer's wife is busiest and the days are hottest. Nowadays, help is very difficult to obtain in the country, yet the family's supply of fruit and vegetables for winter must be saved when they are in season. In many neighborhoods the community drier for preserving surplus fruits and vegetables has proved a godsend to the women living near it.

The time to build a drying plant is in the spring before the rush of summer's work sets in. If a number of farmers club together to erect such a drier the expense to each family is small. Where only a few families wish to use a co-operative plant a small but satisfactory drier may be



Several Farmers Might Co-operate in Erecting Drier of This Type.

built by the following directions, which are recommended by the United States department of agriculture:

Use Thermos Principle.

The thermos or fireless cooker principle is used in this drier; that is, a space of 3 or 4 inches is allowed between the walls of the house, to be filled with sawdust. This holds the heat and relieves the necessity of a constant watch over the fire. The furnace should be placed at the opposite end from the door and a stove-pipe run from furnace end to the door end and back with sufficient elevation to cause good draft. A drier of this size and type should, with good management, dry from 4 to 6 bushels a day, and should pay for itself in one

due and carry off the heat. The sides of the trays are of $\frac{1}{4}$ by 3-inch lumber, making the tray 3 inches deep. The bottom of the tray is made of lattice strips $\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, with 1-inch space between the strips running lengthwise. The trays have a center partition to support the bottom laths and cheesecloth is used to cover the laths. There are 8 inches from the top of one tray to the top of the next. The trays move on the bearers like a bureau drawer.

A small opening must be left at top of house just above doors—an outlet for steam. A 3-inch opening at front foundation must be planned to let in cool air to keep the fruit from sweating.

TOUGH MEAT CAN BE MADE QUITE TENDER

Long Cooking at a Low Temperature Is Necessary.

Many Ways of Preparing in Water Without Allowing It to Reach Boiling Point—Possibilities of Double Boiler.

Tough pieces of meat are as nutritious as the more tender cuts and can be made quite as appetizing, but they require long cooking at a low temperature. There are many ways of cooking meat in water without allowing it to reach the boiling point, culinary experts in the United States department of agriculture affirm. With the ordinary kitchen range this is accomplished by searing the meat until brown, to develop the flavor, then cooking on the cooler part of the stove rather than on the hottest part, directly over the fire.

Experience with a gas stove, particularly if it has a small burner known as a "simmerer" usually enables the cook to maintain temperatures which will make it tender without hardening the fibers. The possibilities of the double boiler for this purpose seem to have been neglected. Its contents can easily be kept up to a temperature of 200 degrees Fahrenheit and nothing will burn.

Another method is by means of the fireless cooker. In this a high temperature can be maintained for a long time without the application of fresh heat. Still another method is by means of a closely covered baking dish. Earthenware dishes of this kind suitable for serving foods as well as for cooking are known as casseroles.

The Dutch oven or cast iron pot with a heavy close-fitting top is an excellent utensil for the long cooking of meats.

REMOVE STAINS FROM WOOL

Generally More Difficult Than Treating Cotton or Linen—Avoid

Use of Chemicals.

In general it is more difficult to remove stains from wool and silk than from cotton or linen. In removing stains from materials made from two or more kinds of fibers, such as silk and cotton mixtures, the possible effects of the stain removers upon all of the fibers should be considered says United States department of agriculture. No chemical should be used which would injure the most delicate of the fibers present.

Paper shelled almonds have usually larger kernels.

White fur can be cleaned by brushing with cornmeal.

Handsome curtains can be made only of good material.

Old quilts can be washed and saved for lining new ones.

Orange will peel easily if allowed to stand in hot water for five minutes.

Soak handkerchiefs in a pail of salt and water before putting them into the ordinary wash water.

Get rid of tufted and cushioned furniture as soon as possible. Dust is the greatest friend of disease, and much dust lingers in upholstered furniture.

If you have oversalted the soup throw in a few slices of raw potato. This will absorb the excess salt. Remove the potatoes before serving the soup.

OF INTEREST TO THE HOUSEWIFE

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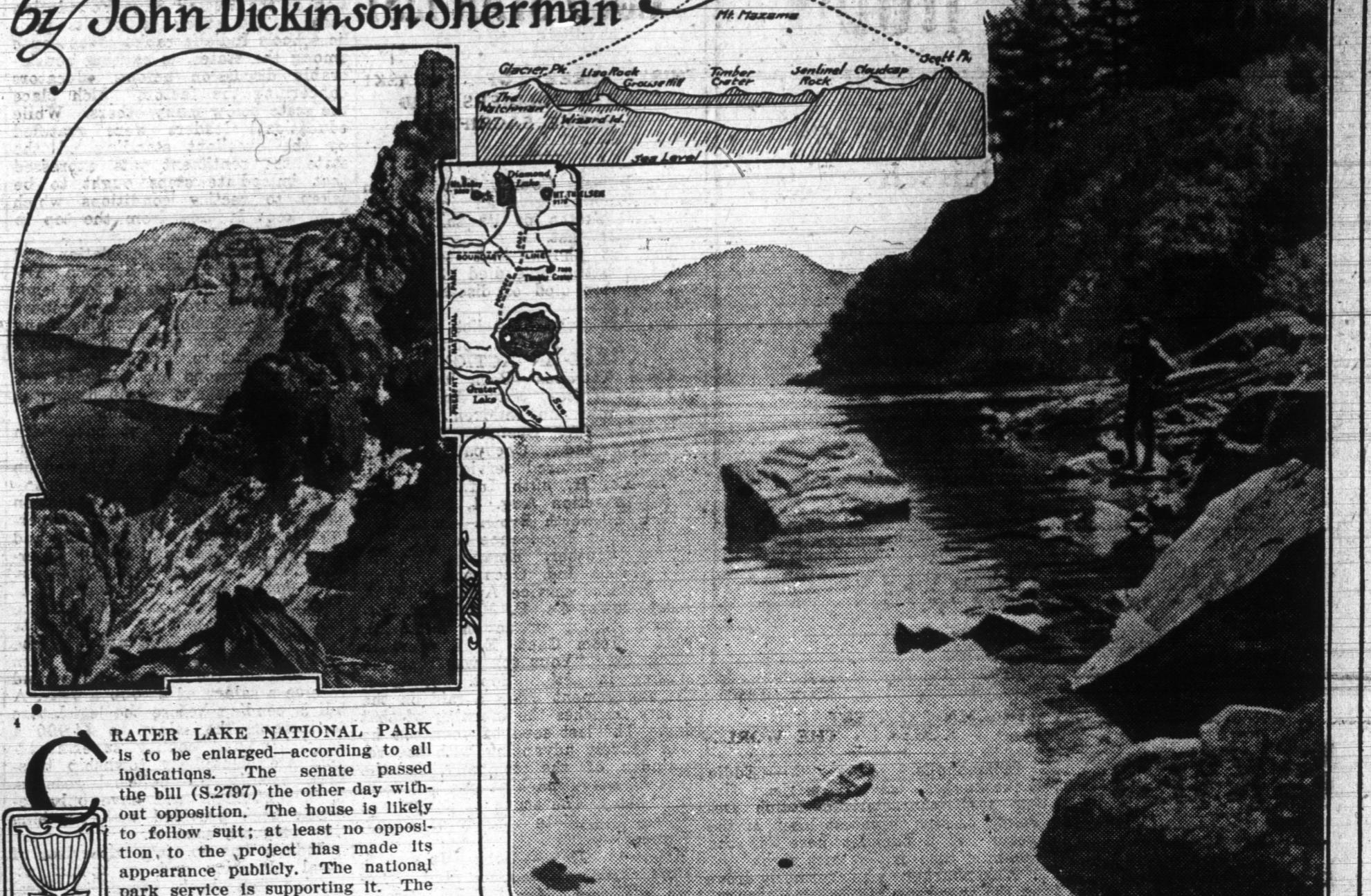
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CRATER LAKE National Park

To be Enlarged

by John Dickinson Sherman



CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK is to be enlarged—according to all indications. The senate passed the bill (S.2797) the other day without opposition. The house is likely to follow suit; at least no opposition to the project has made its appearance publicly. The national park service is supporting it. The area to be added is public domain. There is therefore no expense. The enlargement is scenically attractive, naturally a part of the park and is needed for the comprehensive development of the public playground of which Crater Lake is the feature.

The small map given herewith has a broken line around the present park and the heavy continuous line shows the park as enlarged. The present park is approximately 13 miles east and west by 18 miles north and south and contains 249 square miles or 159,360 acres. The enlargement contains about 145 square miles or 92,800 acres. The park lies in Klamath county, in southwestern Oregon, about 60 miles from the California line. The nearest railroad points are Medford on the main line of the Southern Pacific, 83 miles to the southwest; Klamath Falls, 62 miles to the south on a branch line, and Kirk, 26 miles to the southeast on a branch line. The park lies on the crest of the Cascades and varies in elevation from 5,000 to 9,000 feet.

The addition is spoken of locally as the "Diamond lake region," because of the very attractive lake which is one of its features. This lake is about 5,000 feet above sea level and is about 5 by $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. From Crater lake to Diamond lake by trail is 18 miles. Diamond lake is comparatively shallow and warms up enough for comfortable bathing. On the east and south the shore is grassy, with a gradual slope to a pebbly beach. The lake is beautifully situated and altogether the location makes an ideal camping ground.

In this lies much of its desirability. Crater lake is a world marvel, but it is not entirely admirable as a camping ground. The camping ground is of course on the rim; a thousand feet or so above the water. And as a bathing lake it is out of the question, the temperature of its water being about 58 degrees all summer. And in addition the lake is more than 2,000 feet deep in places.

The Diamond lake region offers fine fishing also. To be sure, nobody could ask for finer trout than the rainbows in Crater lake. They run big; some of them scale ten pounds. And they are magnificent fighters; many experts hold that pound for pound the Crater lake rainbow is the hardest fighter of all the western trout. But fishing from the rocky, broken shore at the foot of the lake walls is often hard work. The best fishing is from a boat—and to some anglers this is comparatively no fun. They want to steal along a stream and find a pool and match wits with the big fellow that has pre-empted it and holds it against all comers.

And that's just the kind of fishing there is up around Diamond lake. Two creeks—Silent and Short—flow into Diamond lake at its south end. Two Bear creek flows into it from the north. Other trout streams are scattered over the addition.

All the roads into the present park come from the south. The enlargement will give the park a road from the north and direct connection with Bend and central Oregon points. In the future a connecting road to the wonderful Rim road around Crater lake would be a natural improvement; at present only a horse trail crosses the range, which thrusts through the enlargement and into the park like a huge wedge.

Right up in the very northeast corner of the enlargement is Howlock mountain (8,851 feet). To the east of Diamond lake is Mount Thielsen (9,178) and to the west is Mount Bailey (9,336). They are picturesque peaks and well worth seeing. All through the addition there is scenery worth while.

Crater lake attracted 16,845 visitors last summer and the attendance is increasing every year; in 1918 there were 13,231. So the enlargement is needed—to give more camping room, varied scenery and different trout fishing, among other things. The enlargement will offer additional attractions and make Crater Lake National park the kind of place where the visitor will want to stay all summer. In short, Greater Crater lake will be both show place and playground.

It is the plan of the national park service to give this playground aspect so far as possible to all of the national parks. Not all of them come by it naturally, and these are to be helped along by development.

Yellowstone, our oldest and most famous national park—the first national park in the world—never had been a success as a playground. The truth is it is a wonderhouse of freak scenery—geysers, boiling springs, volcanic curiosities and the Yellowstone Falls. Also it has its semi-domesticated bears and its wonderful big game. In the old days of the stage coach the regulation trip took five days. After that the tourist was ready to leave. And he seldom returned to see the park a second time. Now that the automobile has taken the place of the coach, the time of the regulation trip has been cut in two; otherwise the same conditions obtain. The Yellowstone attendance figures tell the story. In 1915, the attendance was 51,896; in 1916 it was 35,849; in 1917 it was 35,400; in 1918 it was 21,275; in 1919 it was 62,281.

By way of contrast take the corresponding attendance at Rocky Mountain National park, which is a playground park where people stay their entire vacation time and there are thousands of "regulars" who go every year: 31,000 and 51,000 and 117,188 and 101,497 and 109,492. Rocky mountain has no freak scenery, but its scenic magnificence wears well and a large proportion of its visitors regard it as their summer home.

In consequence the national park service is promoting the project of adding about a thousand square miles to the south end of Yellowstone, including the Teton range, Grand Teton, Mount Moran, Jackson lake and the Jackson Hole region and the headwaters of the Yellowstone. This addition will give the Yellowstone the kind of scenery it lacks. Moreover, plans for the farther development of the Yellowstone include large automobile camps, golf links, tennis courts and the encouragement of fishing, mountain climbing and riding. In short, the Yellowstone is to be made a playground sufficiently attractive to hold the tourist for a time and to induce him to return.

Another example of needed enlargement is Sequoia National park in California. This park was created in 1890 and contains 252 square miles. It was created largely for the purpose of preserving the Big Trees (Sequoia gigantea)—the biggest and oldest living things on the earth. The General Sherman tree, for example, is about 36 feet in diameter and is approximately 5,000 years old. Congress, with an eye to the big trees only, cut the park boundaries arbitrarily and left out a magnificently scenic area which lies contiguous. Features of this contiguous area are the canyons of the Kings and Kern rivers and the summit of Mount Whitney (14,501), the highest mountain in continental United States. It is now proposed to add about a thousand square miles of this contiguous area to Sequoia and to change its name to Roosevelt, making the enlarged park a national outdoor memorial to the dead statesman. Here again the public playground idea is the basic proposition.

No description can do justice to Crater lake itself. Uncle Sam, however, has done a good job under the circumstances in a booklet issued last season by the United States railroad administration. And this booklet says among other things:

All of our great national playgrounds have their distinctive beauties; each is different in great measure in the sublimity and attractiveness of its national grandeur, but Crater lake stands alone in this; that all likeness to any familiar landscape here ceases.

Other lands have their crater lakes—Italy, India and Hawaii—and there are some craters in this

country that contain miniature lakes; but there is only one really great caldera of this kind in the world—only one immense basin apparently formed through the complete melting by intense heat of the entire core of a great volcano, and the falling in and utter disappearance through subterranean caverns of its massive bulk.

The titanic convulsion that formed this remarkable beauty-spot no human eye witnessed. Geologists have concluded that ages ago, in the great chain of volcanic mountain peaks which today extends from Washington to California—among them Mt. Rainier, Mt. Hood, Mt. Adams, Mt. Jefferson, Three Sisters, Mt. McLoughlin, Mt. Shasta and Lassen Peak—there towered one, which has been called Mount Mazama, that may have topped the tallest of its fellows. Judging from the pitch of the remnants of its outer slopes, scientists conclude with reasonable certainty that, if reconstructed, its snow-clad peak would rise from seven to eight thousand feet above its broken rim. Mazama stands today an uncrowned king, shorn of its diadem of burning gold and glittering silver, yet holding within its heart a treasure the rarest in the world—a beautiful lake, the deepest of all lakes, with waters the bluest of all blue waters. And this is Crater lake.

Crater lake is almost circular, varying from five to six miles in diameter. Its known depth is 2,000 feet and it is believed to be the deepest body of fresh water in the world. Its surface is 6,177 feet above the sea. It has no inlet or outlet, being fed by springs and winter snows; its water escapes by underground channels, reappearing as springs in the Klamath region, a few miles away. It is completely girdled by precipitous cliffs and steep talus slopes that fall sharply downward from its rim 2,000 to 600 feet to the water's edge. Closely encircling it rise many high peaks, notably Lao Rock, The Watchman, and Cloud Cap; also Glacier, Garfield and Vidae Peaks.

Surrounded by canyons, ravines and pinnacles, rocks, and belted by wilderness of boulder-strewn forests, the region for years was inaccessible, and unexplored except by the more venturesome who were attracted by stories of the Indians of this mystery lake in its fantastic setting. Yet its discovery was accidental; it occurred in 1853 while an exploring party was searching in the Cascade mountains for the famous Lost Cabin mine.

A dispute arose over the choice of a name, the party dividing between Mysterious lake and Deep Blue lake. The advocates of Deep Blue lake won the vote, but in 1860 a visiting party renamed it Crater lake, and this by natural right became its title.

The first sight of Crater lake is well-nigh bewildering. Unless looked into from the rim it is invisible. Wonderment at the height and steepness of its encircling cliffs succeeds the first astonishment; admiration of the loveliness of its coloring next enthralls the beholder in the sequence of impressions. Its unique beauty lies in no small measure in its coloring, the brilliancy of which if reproduced in painting or print would seem exaggerated and impossible to those who have not seen the reality. Nowhere else is there such an azure. One feels that a glass of its water would show blue as if stained with cobalt, but it is clear as crystal and as pure. The deeper parts are a brilliant ultramarine, shading to turquoise in the shallower reaches, and to light jade green in the few indented coves around the shore. A hundred feet down the glaze of a plate is plainly discernible. The surroundings help the brilliancy of the blue; the rocks are of metallic hues; the peaks of the rim are often snow covered; the lava gray of the steep scarred walls is mottled and splashed with bright yellows and reds, markings left by volcanic action long ago, and always there is the dark green of the pines and firs and shrubs that grow on these declivities wherever they find root-hold. The waters are usually placid, gleaming as though glazed by the sun, and in this mirror of Nature the reflections stand out with astounding distinctness.