

Clark Co. Farm Bureau Is Busy

The months of May and June have been full of interesting activities for all of southern Nevada.

Six of Clark county stockmen attended the Field Day at the Desert Range Experiment Station east of Baker, Nevada, where excellent demonstrations are being conducted showing the need for range management, revegetation, erosion and flood control. Four Clark county sugar beet seed growers also attended the Southern Utah Beet Seed Field Day in St. George, Utah. Plans are being perfected for a similar day in Moapa Valley, where demonstrations of white fly control through resistant varieties of sugar beet seed and fertilizer tests will be studied by growers.

A very profitable series of meetings was held in Pahrangat, Moapa and Virgin Valleys, with L. E. Cline, senior economist of the Nevada extension service. The discussions were mainly on the livestock and poultry outlook for 1937. Leading stockmen from all of the valleys took part in the discussion.

Clark county women are busy, too, planning their year's canning activities. A group of women in Moapa Valley are interested in buying new cookers and sealers to do the old job of preserving in the new and modern way.

Of course, the biggest piece of news is the 4-H Club activities. All of the work is making a good beginning with the boys' clubs taking pig, sheep, poultry and dairy calf projects. In the girls' work there are clothing, bread-making, cooking and one project in advanced sewing.

Most of the clubs have held from one to two meetings so far and are trying to hold two meetings a week in case other parts of the state don't know it; it gets hot here during the summer months.

Last week the 4-H Club boys of Virgin Valley had a get-together swim and weinie roast with lots of fun, too! Friday of last week the girls of Moapa Valley clubs were guests of the leaders to a swim and weinie roast at Warm Springs. The same thing is to happen this week for Virgin Valley's girls. — Nevada State Farm Bureau News Letter.

Yellowstone Is Greatest Park

Oldest and largest of all the national parks in the United States, Yellowstone also stands supreme in the variety of scenic wonders and attractions.

Chief among these are the famous geysers, but even they must share honors with the many other features. There are hundreds of hot springs, their steaming, mineral-laden waters tinting the rocky hillsides with rainbow hues; all manner of violently boiling ponds and pools, uncanny caverns that hiss and steam like a witch's cauldron, a mountain that roars, a lake that seems to burn with fires of the Inferno, a waterfall nearly as high as two Niagaras, majestic lakes, a petrified forest and a glacier at its borders.

On top of all these natural phenomena is a most amazing collection of wild animals, grown almost tame through years of protection, including many types of bears from the giant grizzly down; the majestic buffalo, fleet deer, moose, antelope and many others, as well as hundreds of types of birds. And the streams and lakes are filled with fish to complete the natural paradise.

The Union Pacific railroad reaches the park at West Yellowstone, Montana, from where absorbing tours can be taken through the vast area, which covers more than 3,000 square miles. One could easily spend an entire summer in the park and enjoy something new every day. Yet, the major attractions are so located that they can be seen in an ordinary vacation period.

The lower (or Great) Falls of the Yellowstone river is at the head of the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, considered by travelers to be the most beautifully-colored of such chasms to be found anywhere. While it is a gorge of mammoth proportions, it must not be confused with the Grand Canyon of the Colorado river. The falls, 308 feet high, is twice as lofty as famed Niagara.

It would take volumes, each devoted to a separate phase of Yellowstone's wonders, to do it justice with the written word. It is to be hoped that every person in this country will have the privilege of actually visiting Yellowstone during his lifetime, to see at first hand the collection of wonders which have been placed there. Probably best known of all is Old

Faithful Geyser, and almost every school child is familiar with the fact that it erupts at intervals averaging 65 minutes, every day, rain or shine, winter and summer. It has done so, without change, as long as memory of man runs.

Scientists explain most of Yellowstone's phenomena as being due to the fact that the earth's crust is unusually thin in this area, and that the heat beneath the surface, affecting water which flows into the volcano-formed lava, causes the various eruptions and actions at the surface.

Due to heavy snows which cover the park during most of the year, the official season extends from June 20 to September 12, although visitors often come as early as June 1 and stay as late as October 15.

U. P. Improves Omaha Building

Air-conditioning of the 12-story Union Pacific headquarters building in Omaha, Neb., in which approximately 2,000 persons are employed, will constitute the biggest air-conditioning project of this kind in the middlewest, according to W. M. Jeffers, executive vice-president of the Union Pacific Railroad company.

Work will begin on the \$260,000 job about July 1 and will be completed about January 1, Mr. Jeffers said.

The plant will be so designed that it can maintain correct tempera-

tures and humidity up to a capacity of 3,000 employees. By means of automatic controls, proper temperature and humidity will be maintained inside the building in relation to outside conditions. Temperature inside will be as much as 30 degrees lower than outside in case of extreme heat.

Improved working conditions for the company's many employes, with an expected protection against illness, justifies this investment, Mr. Jeffers declared.

"It is another example of the Union Pacific's long-established policy of consideration for its employes," he stated.

Local labor will be used wherever possible, according to the contractor.

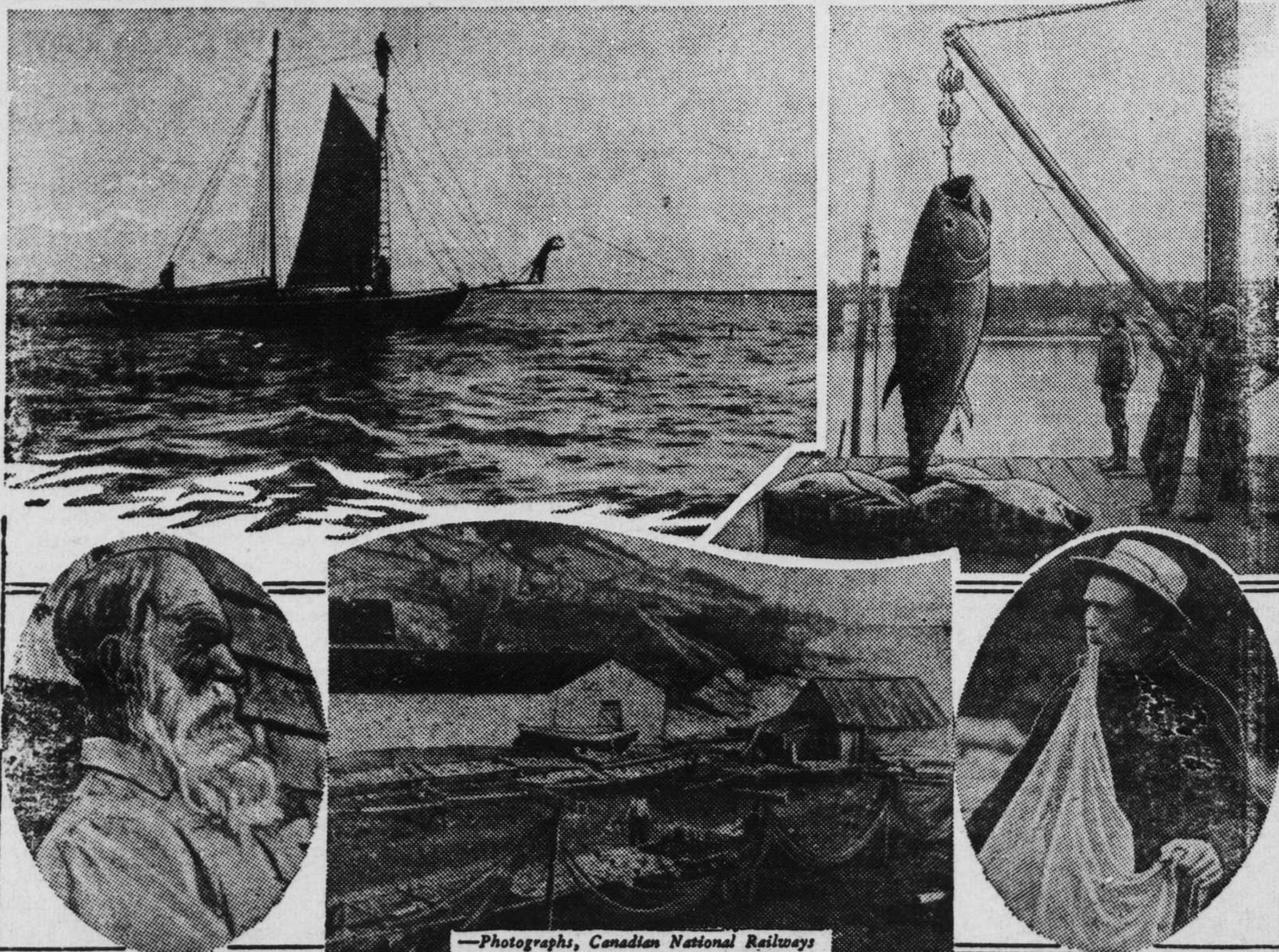
Approximately 90,000 cubic feet of new air per minute will be drawn into the building, to be washed, filtered and cooled by the air-conditioning equipment, which must produce refrigeration effect at a rate equivalent to the melting of 825 tons (1,650,000 pounds) of ice daily. An elaborate system of zoning will permit maintenance of even temperatures throughout the 3,600,000 cubic feet of space in the building to offset daily and seasonal traveling sun effect.

TIRES and TUBES

New, Used, Rebuilt
Wheels and Rims to Fit
Most All Cars

ED. BAGGETT'S PLACE
Three Miles Out of Las Vegas
on Salt Lake Highway **tf**

THEY GO DOWN TO THE SEA IN SHIPS



—Photographs, Canadian National Railways

FROM hundreds of little fishing villages along the east and the west coasts of Canada, fishermen daily go down to the sea in ships. These fishermen are as picturesque as the villages they live in. Both have remained utterly unspoiled by the advance of a rather hectic civilization and they are just beginning to be discovered by tourists, especially by those who visit

Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and the Gaspé Peninsula. In the upper left hand corner of the layout, a swordfish fisherman is just launching his harpoon in the famous waters off Cape Breton Island; upper right, a Nova Scotia tuna is being hoisted on to a wharf near Chester while the lower group shows two rugged Atlantic fishermen and one of the typical fishing villages that dot the shore of the Gaspé Peninsula.