

Nevada Plays Part in Navy

Next Wednesday, October 27, "Navy Day," the officers and men of the Naval Ammunition Depot at Hawthorne, Nevada, will receive visitors and show them the details of one of the most interesting things in the state of Nevada, about which there is comparatively little known by our people.

Those who visit the Depot on that day will be well repaid for their time and trouble by the knowledge they will gain of the important part the Naval Ammunition Depot will play in case of war in which the United States may be involved.

The construction project of Naval Ammunition Depot at Hawthorne, Nevada, was formally launched on July 24, 1928 when Governor Fred Balzar and many prominent citizens of Nevada assembled at Hawthorne with the representatives of the Navy Department. The Ammunition Depot was formally commissioned on September 15, 1930. Officers and enlisted personnel had reported for duty by Oct. 1, 1930; and the first shipment of high explosives was received on October 19, 1930.

The area selected for the Depot, withdrawn from settlement and location by Executive orders dated October 7, 1926, July 2, 1931, March 30, 1932 and February 4, 1935, consists of approximately 317 square miles near the south end of Walker lake.

The Depot is a self-contained complete industrial and residential unit, having its own sewer distribution and disposal system, a central steam heating system, with mains under the sidewalks, an auxiliary power system, an automatic telephone system, an independent fire alarm system and fire department, and its own water system. It has some 30,000 square yards of concrete paving and sidewalks, 25 miles of underground piping, an extensive underground system for distribution of heat and electricity; 24 miles of highways, and eight miles of railroad.

The depot water supply is obtained from two sources—from behind Cat Creek dam, about 3 miles west of the industrial area, and from Rose creek, which is about 7 miles north of the industrial area. Water from both these sources is delivered to a 600,000 gallon concrete reservoir. Cat Creek dam is constructed of concrete; is about 110 feet high, 233 feet long at the top, and impounds about 50,000,000 gal of water. Thickness at the center of the dam at the crest, is 6 feet; and thickness at the bottom is 23 feet.

A completely equipped 1000-yard to 200-yard target range for rifle practice is located about 1 mile north of the residential area.

In the layout of the station particular attention was given to the development of recreational facilities to insure the health and contentment of the civilian employees and enlisted personnel. Tennis courts, a baseball field and an athletic field have been constructed and an excellent swimming beach with bath houses, pier and diving floats. Sound motion pictures, for enlisted personnel and depot residents, are exhibited in the Recreation building; and dances are also held there occasionally; and church services once a month.

President Calls Special Session

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—The President calls congress in special session stating that the principal object is surplus crop control and wages and hour legislation. The ever-normal granary has an abnormally large crop of corn to take care of—12,000,000 bushels more than was expected. The cotton crop is twice normal needs and expectations. The wheat crop is 1,000,000 bushels over normal. The President says that surpluses must be laid up for times when there is scarcity. That, of course, is to save farmers against undue price declines. Just how will this be accomplished? One way would be for the government to put up the money—hold the farm products from the markets. That would take a billion or more dollars. The budget would be in the red. "Out of the red" is indicated by the President. Nobody knows how this is possible. Emphasis is laid on the term, "soil conservation"—a sort of synonym for revised A. A. A., that might be loaded with processing taxes and other New Deal devices. Congress was committed, before its adjournment, to crop control legislation, and it will pass in some form. It may be worth the price—out even Secretary of Commerce Roper points out grave dangers from a continuance of such a policy. Agriculture must be saved from bankruptcy, insists the administration.

Central Valley Project Begins

First construction of permanent works of the Central Valley project was started October 14, near Oakley, California, on the initial four-mile section of the Contra Costa canal important unit of the vast water conservation enterprise.

Official notice to proceed with the work was given to Haas Doughty & Jones and Marshall & Sacy, San Francisco contractors, by the bureau of reclamation. The construction involves earthwork and structures for a broad tidewater section of the canal extending from the Rock slough intake near Knightsen on the lower San Joaquin river, to the first pumping plant near Oakley.

Awarding of the contract for \$102,646, the lowest bid of 25 proposals received Mar. 1, approved by Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes on March 23. The delay in starting construction has been occasioned by difficulties encountered in the necessary rights-of-way.

Walker R. Young, the bureau construction engineer at Sacramento, said the acute need for water in many parts of the project area makes it incumbent upon all concerned—both public and private interests—to co-operate to the fullest degree in right-of-way and water-right matters so that large-scale construction will not be held up by involved court procedure.

Ultimately the Contra Costa canal will extend about 40 miles to a small reservoir above Martinez. It will deliver fresh water to an important industrial district along the

south shore of Suisun bay, provide an irrigation supply for an adjacent upland area of orchards and field crops, and afford a domestic water supply for five municipalities. The canal is made necessary as a result of salt water encroachment from San Francisco bay.

Other features of the \$170,000,000 Central Valley project, designed to protect several hundred thousand acres of California farm lands from the palsy of drought and salinity, will include the huge Shasta dam and power plant on the upper Sac-

ramento river, Friant dam on the San Joaquin river, the Friant-Kern and Madera canals in the upper San Joaquin valley, and the San Joaquin pumping system in the lower San Joaquin valley.

Enthusiasts will have the opportunity to watch the riding and roping skill of real western cowhands at the annual non-professional rodeo to be held at Victorville, October 16 and 17, advises the Automobile Club of Southern California.

Everyday Cooking Miracles

BY VIRGINIA FRANCIS

Director Hotpoint Electric Cookery Institute

Fortunately, in these days there are fewer children who, like Topsy, "jes growed;" and there are more and more children who really do grow up straight and strong. Today's rosy-cheeked children are witness to what modern scientific care and conscientious mothers have done to raise the health standard.

one process. In the morning they are assembled and prepared for cooking. Then, seven—or more, if you like—small jelly glasses are filled, each with one serving of food. In each of two jelly glasses, mother places 1 tablespoon of pulverized cereal, preferably a different kind in each glass, together with



The remarkable Thrift Cooker of the modern electric range simplifies the preparation of baby foods.

A rigorous regime of milk, sunshine, fresh air, stewed fruits, and vegetables is almost guaranteed to make any youngster a radiantly healthy little being.

And speaking of baby's stewed fruits, vegetables, and cereals, modern mothers are rapidly abandoning the obsolete, all-day method of baby food cookery in favor of the "seven-way infant diet by one-way cookery" made possible by the Thrift cooker of the Hotpoint electric range.

Tables Are Turned.

A few years ago menu-making homemakers complained that they had to cook too much of everything. Now the tables are turned and it seems the objectors must cook too little of everything—possibly a "smidgin" of cereal, a handful of peas, and minute quantities of any of the other foods which comprise the very young baby's food repertoire. Let me tell you what this procedure is.

By this miracle "seven-way" method of infant food cookery, the entire day's supply of vegetables, fruits, and cereals are cooked by

$\frac{3}{4}$ cup water; in the third, fresh green beans, cut in small pieces, with two tablespoons of water and 1 tablespoon of butter; in the fourth, diced carrots with 2 tablespoons of water and 1 tablespoon of butter; in the fifth, 3 prunes well covered with water; in the sixth, one-half cup of sliced pared apple, 1 tablespoon of sugar and 1 tablespoon of butter; and in the seventh, cubes of beef. All seven jelly glasses are covered, and then all piled on the rack of the Thrift cooker in which 1 cup of water has been placed.

Cooked in Thrift Cooker

Then the switch is turned to HIGH. When steam comes from the vent, the switch is turned to LOW and the cooking continues for two or three hours. By this "no watch" cookery procedure the miracle cooker subjects these foods to that long, slow cooking which is so essential for baby's foods. The vegetables and fruits are steamed so that none of the minerals and vitamins are lost in the pouring off of excess juices and cereals are given plenty of time to reach the state of maximum digestibility.