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GRAZING RULES IN NATIONAL FOREST

IMPORTANT TO STOCKMEN OF EASTERN OREGON—RESTRICT PRIVILEGES IN FORESTS.

GEORGE C. TAYLOR



George C. Taylor is president of the newly organized American Railway Express company.

Since the organization of the cattle and horsemen using the range on the Wenaha National Forest many inquiries have been received from interested parties regarding the requirements essential to securing and holding grazing privileges on a National forest.

Owing to the impossibility of going into detail either personally or by letter to all inquiries, I have availed myself of the courtesy of the Observer in the use of its columns briefly to explain the regulations regarding the use of the range and the classification of applicants for grazing privileges.

In order more clearly to understand the present regulations, it should be remembered that grazing on a national forest is largely a means to an end—protection of the timber resources of the nation.

When the forests were first created grazing was considered detrimental and therefore not allowed. Since then it has been proven that regulated grazing is one of the greatest sources of protection from fire, owing to the utilization of the annual forage crop of grasses and weeds, while the cattle and sheep grazed bear an important relation to the supply of beef, mutton and wool of the nation.

The leading objects of the regulations under which all livestock is grazed on the national forests are: The protection and conservative use of all National forest lands adapted for grazing; the permanent good of the livestock industry; and the protection of the settler and homesteader against unfair competition in the use of the range.

Contrary to the belief of many, there is no law which gives an individual or corporation the right to graze stock on a National Forest. The privilege to graze may be allowed by the Secretary of Agriculture only as a personal and non-transferable privilege and then only when it does not interfere with the purposes for which the national forests were created.

All stock over six months of age when entering the forest, except the few head used by travelers, prospectors, campers and up to and including 10 head of work or milk animals used for domestic purposes by bona-fide settlers living in or near the Forest, are subject to a grazing fee which is authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture each year. The domestic use of stock is interpreted to mean horses actually used in connection with farm operations and cows milked to supply the family with milk and butter. Cattle used for commercial dairying cannot be considered under the head of domestic use. Neither are unbroken horses or young stock cattle.

On account of the special rules approved for the stock regulations on the Wenaha Forest, it is necessary for all who turn stock on the forest to make application for permit, although no grazing fee charge will be made for stock entitled to exemption. All, however, will pay the assessment under permit made by the local association, for salting, etc.

The grazing privileges are allotted in accordance with certain qualifications of residence, ownership of property, dependence upon the national forest range, and past use, as follows:

Prior User: One having regularly used the forest range prior to the creation of the national forest

and continuously under paid permit thereafter. This is the ranking privilege, where the prior user has winter range or hay lands commensurate with the number of stock summered on the forest. Where the prior user does not own commensurate range or hay lands, the privilege ordinarily ranks somewhat under the Class B individual, who does own such property.

Class A, Small Owners: Anyone owning and actually residing on improved ranch property, dependent upon the forest range to make his ranch pay and who either has open range or produces hay on his wooded lands to winter the number of stock summered on the forest, and still owns a total number of stock less than the protective limit. The protective limit on the Wenaha for cattle and horses, averages 45 head, and for sheep and goats 1200 head. Six sheep in flying the Class of an appellant. One cannot be in both Class A and B at the same time. Except under unusual circumstances no reduction will be made in numbers allowed Class A permittees.

Class B: This class comprises those having the same qualifications as Class A, only owning more than the protective limit of stock. All companies, partnerships and corporations are usually in Class B. Also, as previously stated, those having used the range prior to the creation of the forest, but who do not own commensurate lands.

All Class B applicants are subject to a sliding scale reduction to provide for new Class A applicants, whose application has been made six months in advance of the opening of the grazing season, which is April 1 on the Wenaha Forest for cattle and horses. Where the Class B permittee has used the range for three successive seasons without reduction, he becomes regular for the lowest number grazed during that time.

Three years successive use is also necessary before a Class A permittee becomes "regular" and is entitled to waive his privilege back to the government in event of sale of lands or stock or both. The government may then assign all or part of this privilege to the purchaser.

Class C embraces all who do not fall in Class A and B. Speculators who buy and sell, owners of stock without range or lands, partnerships where one owns stock and the other land, etc., are always in Class C. This class is given range only when it is not desired by prior users, Class A and B applicants. All Class C privileges are denied before a reduction is made in Class B.

In order to retain full grazing privileges the range must be used regularly for the same or a larger

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THE TRUTH ABOUT CANDY

Why the Natural Craving for Candy?

The natural craving for something sweet is common with all classes, and especially with men and women who work hard and with growing children.

That's because, in sugar, people secure fuel for the body. "Carbohydrates," the chemists and physicians call this fuel.

Granulated sugar is 100 per cent carbohydrates, but, of course, taken alone it is not pleasant food.

But mixed with nuts or fruit or other things, it is made up into a palatable and nourishing food product, called "candy."

Candy, being composed mainly of fruits, nuts, chocolate and sugar, is a very highly nutritive food product. Different kinds, varying in the proportions of sugar, fruits, nuts, etc., vary, therefore, in the proportions of carbohydrates, fats, proteins, etc.

Growing children crave candy because growing bodies require much fuel—hence the craving for candy.

Men and women who work hard consume much bodily fuel—hence their craving for candy. (Go into the logging camps, into the shipyards, into the army camps if you want to see candy really doing its greatest work.)

Candy is establishing itself today as a wonderful food product. It is asserting its right to live because it is the bodily ammunition which is speeding the work of men and women everywhere, because it is aiding in the normal, healthful growth of children and because it is supplying the energy which is sending many a brave soldier "over the top."

Every day people in all branches of work are waking up to the fact that candy is a wonderful food—economical and highly nutritious—doing a great work in this war and establishing its right to live.

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- Mason Jars Pints 75¢, Quarts **86¢**, Half Gallon **\$1.13**
- Mason Wide Mouth Jars Pints **92¢**, Qts. **\$1.03**, Half Gal. **\$1.32**
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- Economy Lids, doz. **28¢**
- Mason Old Style Lids, doz. **26¢**
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