

CATTLE AND HORSE MEN TO ORGANIZE

Will Meet at Boise in June to Form an Association Covering Industry in Seven States of Northwest. Plan Organization Similar to The Wool Growers. Local Men Should Act

The importance of the cattle and horse industry should cause the local growers to make an effort to participate in the convention called to meet in Boise next month. Such an organization as suggested will no doubt be of considerable benefit to those engaged in the business and they should at least investigate the proposition.

A recent news dispatch from Boise, says:

Northwest cattle and horse raisers will become a unit when they meet here in convention on June 24 and 25. Idaho, Oregon, Washington, Montana, Wyoming, Utah and Northern Nevada will be represented. The purpose of the meeting will be the organization of the Northwestern Cattle and Horse Raisers' association.

The cattlemen have for some time been laying their plans for organization, and this meeting will be a culmination of them. They plan to make their association similar to the wool growers' organization, and one of its principal objects will be the securing of favorable legislation for the industry.

The meeting was called at the request of the Oregon association. That state has for some time had a strong organization, and at its last meeting it adopted a resolution favoring an organization including the entire Northwest. Boise was selected as the meeting place because it was thought to be the most centrally located for the states that will be represented.

The dates for the convention were definitely agreed upon Saturday and arrangements were made whereby the Oregon Short Line and the O. W. R. & N. Co. will make a rate of a fare and a third to those attending. Those who purchase tickets will obtain

receipts from agents. On their return the certificates will be honored for the reduction.

The assembly will probably be one of the largest seen here in the last few years. Each state has its local organizations and arrangements have been made whereby each will be strongly represented.

Market Report.

Receipts for the week at the Portland Union Stock Yards have been cattle 1053, calves 95, hogs 4188, sheep 5099.

Livestock liquidations last week was somewhat lighter than for the same period a week ago, in all lines except hogs, which showed a considerable increase. Cattle prices were steadier and further declines were not registered. Buyers gave \$7.50 to 7.75 for best light hay fed steers, \$6.50 to \$6.75 for good cows and all other cattle prices were equally steady. The feature of the session was one load of firm grain fed steers Monday at 8c.

Notwithstanding a liberal run of swine, prices held steady throughout. The best grades of light hogs selling at \$8.25 for tops. Outlet broader.

Mutton receipts were smaller and mostly from Willamette Valley points. Top on best grade valley yearlings \$5.00. Spring lambs sold Thursday at \$6.60 but showed further weakness at close of week's business. Ewes were the firmest class in the layout selling steady at \$4.00 to \$4.25.

Christian Science services Sunday 2:30 p. m., Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Reading room open from 2 to 5 Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. First door east of stairway, Hissner Bldg. Cordial invitation extended to all.

Starting Work on Irrigation Projects.

C. B. McConnell left Thursday morning for Silver Creek where he started men to work on the reservoir site on that project and will return today or tomorrow and outfit another crew to begin work in Silvies Valley. The Times-Herald has not learned just how much work is contemplated at the present time, but with nothing to interfere the work may be prosecuted during the entire season.

The importance of conserving the overflow waters of these streams are becoming more recognized each spring and the hastening of the completion of the projects are certainly desired by the water users and farmers of the lands covered by them. We have been blessed with fine rains during this season but we don't want to have to depend upon this method of moisture entirely as "Old Jup" doesn't always get on the job at the right time, besides the floods interfere with spring farming on the lower lands and prevent their being used in the most profitable way, therefore the man with too much water is just as anxious as the fellow who wants some of it out on the dry lands.

Capitalists Here Looking For Stock Buys.

G. W. Thomas and R. W. Parker of Ocean Park, California, were in the city the fore part of this week. They had made the trip from their California homes in autos accompanied by their wives and reported a very pleasant trip. They had their cars arranged most comfortably with necessities in case of emergencies that they could camp out with comfort and say this mode of travel is more satisfactory than by train especially during the nice weather. They encountered very little bad roads on the trip and seemed to have thoroughly enjoyed themselves.

Mr. Thomas has been a stock buyer in this territory for several years and has quite a few acquaintances in this county among the stock men. He owns a ranch near Prairie City in Grant county and the party proceeded on over there after spending a short time in this city investigating prices on live stock. They purchased some mules we are informed and they will be taken to the Grant county ranch for the present, later to be shipped or driven to market.

Many Birds are Long Lived.

The question of which birds live the longest has never been settled satisfactorily. But the raven comes very high in the list, and is said to reach the great age of 200 years.

Eagles and vultures also enjoy long lives. Indeed an eagle owl is known to have lived 90 years in captivity. In this particular case the bird began to lay eggs after 50 years, and during the last 40 years of its life brought up numerous little one.

A hundred years is probably a conservative estimate of a parrot's age, and it is recorded that one of these birds also started nesting after 20 years of captivity. With ordinary luck, both the crow and the swan may reasonably expect a century of life.

It is not by any means the largest birds that enjoy the longest lives. For instance, the sparrow sometimes celebrates his 40th birthday. Other ages reached by birds are: Hens, 10 years; pheasants and partridges, 15 years; larks and nightingales, 18 years; pigeons, 20 years; canaries, 24 years; peacocks 30 years, and herons, 60 years.—London Answers.

Health a Factor in Success.

The largest factor contributing to a man's success is undoubtedly health. It has been observed that a man is seldom sick when his bowels are regular—he is never well when they are constipated. For constipation you will find nothing quite so good as Chamberlain's Tablets. They not only move the bowels but improve the appetite and strengthen the digestion. They are sold by all dealers.

HOW TO GET WOOD ON GOVERNMENT LAND

Chief of Field Division Issues Warning Respecting Cutting of Wood on Public Land. Individual Entitled To \$50 Worth in Any Year, But Must First Get Permission to Cut

The following letter was addressed to the Prineville Journal, and as many inquiries have been made in this county on the same subject the letter is published for the information of those interested:

I have received numerous complaints of a great deal of petty timber trespass by various parties in Crook County, who have been taking wood from Carey Act lands for their own use, and also from other government lands for sale. It appears the most of these parties are ignorant of the law, and that it is a custom that has gradually grown up from the days when there were but few settlers and they took what wood they wanted from where they could get it. Now, however, conditions have changed and the custom has grown to such proportions that it must be stopped, because it is a violation of law and also not for the best interest of the community. I do not wish to see any one prosecuted simply on account of his ignorance, I wish to give a warning to all before any further steps are taken.

Several times recently I have received complaints that different parties have been cutting wood from vacant lands and Carey Act segregated lands for sale in the Deschutes valley and near there. The ownership of such lands rests in the government until patent is issued, and the General Land Office has supervision of them until that time, and is charged with the duty of protecting the timber on these lands and of prosecuting any persons taking timber unlawfully.

The only person who is allowed to sell wood or timber from unpatented lands is a homestead entryman, and he is allowed to cut and sell only for the purpose of clearing the timber from the lands for cultivation. He can not cut and sell from lands which he does not expect to cultivate, and if he does not follow the cutting by actual cultivation within a reasonable time he is liable for trespass, and may be compelled to pay the government the full market value of the wood sold. In addition to paying for the wood, or timber, he is liable to criminal prosecution for cutting for sale, and if convicted is subject to fine and imprisonment. As stated above the timber belongs to the government and when unlawfully cut may be seized whenever found, in the wood house of the purchaser, or on a railroad car, or if sawed into lumber the last purchaser may be called on to pay for it even after built into a house. The government is not barred from recovering its property by lapse of time nor by sale, even to an innocent purchaser.

Any person who has no wood of his own may cut for his own use only from vacant public land, provided he takes not over \$50 worth in any one year, and that he first notified the Chief of Field Division of the General Land Office, giving a description of the lands where he wishes to get his wood, and shows that he has no wood of his own and needs it for his own use, and not for sale or export. Several persons may join together in having one agent to get their wood for them and jointly may get over the \$50 worth, by first getting a permit from the Chief of Field Division.

All lands segregated under the Carey Act are not public lands in that they have been withdrawn from entry for the use of the state, which has agreed to reclaim them and to have them settled upon. The only person who can cut and sell wood from these lands is the Carey Act settler who is clearing the land, who is allowed

to sell what he can not use, or the developing corporation, who may sell what they cut when clearing lands for prospective settlers. No other person can take wood for his own use from such lands any more than he could from a homestead entry outside the Carey Act segregation, or from some privately owned land.

The practice of taking wood from Carey Act lands has been quite common in the past, but it was in violation of law, and it devolves upon me to report any such trespass to the Commissioner of the General Land Office at Washington that action in the courts may be instituted against the trespasser. A circular of instructions for those wishing to get wood from the vacant public domain may be obtained by writing to the local land office for Circular 223, which gives both the law and the regulations thereunder. As this department does not wish to work any hardship upon any settler I advise everyone to fully acquaint themselves with these regulations before attempting to get any wood or timber from unpatented lands of any kind.

LOUIS L. SHARP,
Chief of Field Division, 310
Custom House, Portland, Oregon.

Control of Mosquitoes And Remedies for Bites

Mosquito trouble may be greatly lessened by removing all small water holding vessels from the premises, screening the larger receptacles, draining all pools that can be drained, pouring a little low-grade kerosene on those that cannot be drained, and planting young fish in the streams. These plans are recommended by A. L. Hovett, of the Entomological department, O. A. C., who further states that mosquito attacks may be repelled to some extent by liquid repellants and by smudges.

Repellent liquids recommended are spirits of camphor, oil of pennyroyal, oil of peppermint, etc. They are applied by putting a few drops on a bath towel and rubbing the towel on the face or suspending it above the pillow. A good combined repellent is made of essential oil of orange, 30 grains, oil of cedar, 15 grains, or of equal parts of castor oil, oil of lavender and alcohol.

Inside smudges are produced by burning either camphor or pyrethrum powder. Burning a ball of camphor the size of a hen egg over a small lamp makes an effective smudge. Pyrethrum is first made into a ball by moistening it in water and moulding into cones as large as chocolate drops, and then placed in shallow dishes and burned by lighting at the apex. One cone gives smoke enough for the average size room.

Remedies for bites are as follows: Rub moistened toilet soap over the wounds, or apply either amonia or alcohol to the punctures.

Most Prompt and Effectual Cure for Bad Colds.

When you have a bad cold you want a remedy that will not only give relief, but effect a prompt and permanent cure, a remedy that is pleasant to take, a remedy that contains nothing injurious. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy meets all these requirements. It acts on nature's plan, relieves the lungs, aids expectoration, opens the secretions and restores the system to a healthy condition. This remedy has a world wide sale and use, and can always be depended upon. Sold by all dealers.

Pictures tomorrow night.

LATEST DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE NOTES

(From Our Portland Correspondent)

The State Highway Commission has recently decided that only such counties in the state as will provide substantial funds with which to build permanent roads will participate in the division of state road funds. There is still remaining in the road fund \$170,000, and the Commission has virtually decided that this sum will be divided among those counties which have already voted road bonds and those which vote them at the next election. This means that the counties which are to be aided in hard surface road building from the state fund this year are: Clatsop, Jackson and Columbia with the possible addition of Clackamas, Marion and Coos.

Within the past few days the logs which will be used as pillars around the Oregon Building at San Francisco next year have been shipped. Of the total number of 48 logs to be sent, seven carloads were shipped from Portland, three carloads from Central Oregon and one car from Southern Oregon, while 12 logs will be sent by steamer from Coos Bay. The logs have been collected from various sections of the state and were donated by lumber manufacturers. The average weight of the logs is 29,000 pounds and there is only one derrick in this city which can handle them—that belonging to the O. W. R. & N. Co. on the Albina Dock.

The Oregon Building at the exposition is to be of Grecian architecture on the plan of the Parthenon at Athens. The 48 log pillars surrounding it will be 5 feet in diameter and 45 feet high. They will be dedicated to the 48 states of the Union and each will bear the emblem of a state.

One of the newest and most interesting crops raised in Oregon is the mint from which peppermint oil is extracted. In other sections of the country where this oil is an established product, the oil sells at \$3 to \$4 per pound. Experiments conducted in the vicinity of West Stayton, Marion County, indicates that this crop, when grown under irrigation, will yield at the rate of \$120 per acre. It is expected that a plant for distilling the oil will be erected at West Stayton and a profitable business in the shipping of plants to other sections built up.

The Sixth Annual Union Livestock Show will be held on the association grounds at Union June 4, 5, 6. Although the show has been steadily increasing in importance during the past four years, it is expected that the exhibition next month will far outclass any predecessors and will compare favorably with the largest similar shows anywhere in the Northwest. The main object of the show is to encourage the breeding and feeding of only the best types of livestock for definite practical purposes. Some of the best stock raised in Oregon is to be found in Union and adjoining counties.

Unusual Amount of Painting Done This Spring

"Everything comes to those who hustle while they wait" seems to be the motto adopted by our energetic merchants, the Burns Hardware Co. for they certainly have been hustling this spring.

In backing up their excellent advertising in the columns of The Times-Herald their handsome window displays have proved most effective. According to a conversation with one of our reporters there has been an unusual amount of painting done in Burns, Oregon this spring. That's a sign of prosperity we're glad to see.

This week floor paint is the leader in their window. How an old scratched floor or a marred bare floor can be given a hard, serviceable, easily-kept-clean surface is clearly shown by the sample they display.

For Sale—10 head of good gentle work mares, average weight 1400 lbs., age from 5 to 9 years.—B. F. Campbell, Burns, Oregon, 1914.

LIGHTNING A PROLIFIC SOURCE OF FOREST FIRE

Forest Officers Consider it The Largest Single Contributing Cause. With Increasing Care Other Agencies are Lessened But Lightning Keeps the Fire Fighting Service to Maximum

Exhaustive inquiry has established the fact that lightning ranks next to railroads as a source of forest fires. Forest officers say that the increasing core with fire on the part of the railroads and the public generally tends to make lightning the largest single contributing cause.

This statement represents a change of view from that held less than a decade ago in this country, when forest journals gravely argued whether lightning caused forest fires, though it was known that trees were the objects most often struck. Trees are said to be often struck simply because they are so numerous, and extending upward they shorten the distance between the ground and the clouds; further, their branches in the air and roots well into the earth invite electrical discharges.

While certain trees are said to invite lightning, and others to be immune from stroke, it seems to be a fact that any kind of tree will be struck, and the most numerous tree species in any locality is the one most likely to suffer.

Other things being equal, lightning seeks the tallest tree, or an isolated tree, or one on high ground. A deep-rooted tree is a better conductor than a shallow-rooted one, and a tree full of sap, or wet with rain, is of course a better conductor than a dry one.

Lightning sets fires by igniting the tree itself, particularly when it is dead, or partly decayed and punky, or by igniting the dry humus or duff at its base. The forest soil, when dried out, ignites readily, because it is made of partly decayed twigs and leaves, and it can hold a smoldering fire for a considerable period. It is probable that most of the lightning-set fires start in the duff.

In the mountains of southern California, Arizona, and New Mexico there are likely to be each

year a number of electrical disturbances known as "dry thunder storms." They come at the end of a long dry season, and being unaccompanied by rain are very likely to start many serious fires. For this reason the forest service has to keep up its maximum fire fighting strength in those regions until the rains are fully established. In the plans and organization for fire fighting the service aims particularly those unpreventable lightning-set fires at the time they start.

Use Common Salt to Eradicate Dandelions

"The use of common salt for the eradication of dandelions, as recommended by the United States department of Agriculture is exactly in line with my experience," said Professor A. L. Peck landscape garden specialist at the Oregon Agricultural College.

"Salt is the safest, least expensive and most effective of the chemicals I have tried, and inflicts less damage on the lawn. I get best results by cutting off the dandelion stock about two inches below the surface with a table knife, and putting a teaspoonful of salt directly on the cut end of the root. This treatment generally but not always, kills the plant for good. Stock salt, ground tolerably coarse, is a very satisfactory form in which to use the salt."

Cure for Stomach Disorders.

Disorders of the stomach may be avoided by the use of Chamberlain's Tablets. Many very remarkable cures have been effected by these tablets. Sold by all dealers.

Rolled barley, wheat and oats for sale at market prices.—W. A. Goodman's feed yard.

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Best Surgical Room and Equipment
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Nice Rooms, Good Care and Comfort for Patients—Reasonable Terms
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Sample Room in Connection, Reasonable Rates

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Canyon City..... 7 a m	Prairie City..... 10 a m
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Canyon City..... 7 p m	Burns..... 12 noon
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