

CENTRAL POINT HERALD

BY GLEASON & BACON.

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THE CALL TO SERVICE

The president of a college in Vermont last June in a speech to his graduation class pointed out the necessity of each person serving the world, but went farther in his discourse and explained that "serving the world" did not necessarily mean a call to other lands, large cities or so-called important stations in life. He told them of how the smallest places offered plenty of opportunity for service. If he was born on a farm, he can show what patience, industry and intelligence can do to transform fifty or a hundred acres of the earth's surface into a self-supporting realm, the ruler of which by fact and discretion can encourage the other citizens of the community to improve their material surroundings and enlarge their field of intellectual vision, said the president.

The fact is easily recognized but rather hard to carry out when measured by the world's standard of reward there is little reward for the one who builds quietly and substantially in the rural districts even though his accomplishments show a great work well done. What the people honor most and the kind of service which appeals to the average graduate is that which makes much show and noise.

And yet the suggestion comes at a good time in that just now it is important that something be done to check the rush of young people from the country districts to the large cities. Improving the conditions of rural life ought to go a long way toward keeping the young folks on the farm which is the best solution of the high cost of living problem.

We have need, too, in city as well as country for some one or something which will teach us a better and deeper appreciation of local service and conditions. In Central Point as in most cities of this size there is a decided tendency on the part of a great many residents to "knock" local schools, stores or manufacturing enterprises. They don't deserve it. It doesn't help a bit and will disgust a stranger quicker than most any other one thing. No one cares particularly about locating in a place where the resi-

dents are given to finding fault with local conditions and enterprises. Yet in most every community there are found people who give considerable time to finding fault with local business or social conditions but doing nothing whatever to assist in the ultimate improvement of the defects they see. There is no end to the need of service such as president points out in every city, town or country district but in the main it is a thankless service and few men are really big enough in mind, patience and unselfishness to even start the work to say nothing about accomplishing much at it.

CAMPERS USE UP PASTURAGE

The number of persons who spend their summer vacations within the national forests is growing so rapidly, says the forest service, that the question of providing suitable pasturage for their saddle and pack animals is becoming a problem. Campers naturally seek the spots where water is close at hand and where horse feed is abundant, in the hope that their stock will not be tempted to steal away in the night in search of more tempting pasturage. In order to provide such spots the forest service must set aside limited areas from which sheep and cattle are excluded.

In many instances, particularly in the state of California, the forest service and the stockgrowers have cooperated in constructing small pastures for the use of tourists, who have thus been enabled to hold their stock on choice feed within enclosures without any cost or inconvenience. The aggregate acreage of forest land set aside for the use of campers is considerable, and it appreciably reduces the amount of land available for the pasturage of sheep and cattle, but presumably the loss is more than offset by the added enjoyment of the visitors to the forests. There is this difference, however; stockgrowers pay a fee for grazing their sheep or cattle, while the campers secure free pasturage.

But with the construction of pastures for campers' use a new difficulty has arisen. The campers display a tendency to concentrate in the neighborhood of the pastures, and to hold their stock within the fenced areas until the enclosures are entirely denuded of vegetation. In some instances it is pointed out that large parties occupy choice meadow pastures and remain there until the feed is completely exhausted, thus depriving later visitors of opportunity to use the pastures. While the forest service is reluctant to impose any unnecessary restrictions upon the free use of the pastures, forest officers are beginning to think that some form of regulation will have to be required.

PRODUCTION OF ASBESTOS

A comparison of the figures of production of asbestos in the United States for 1911 and 1912 shows that the output for 1912 was considerably less than that of the previous year, yet notwithstanding this fact the production for 1912 was the largest in the history of the industry, except that of 1911. The production in 1912 was 4,403 short tons, valued at \$87,950, against 7,604 short tons, valued at \$119,935, in 1911, according to an advance chapter from Mineral Resources of the United States, by J. S. Diller, just issued by the United States geological Survey. Nearly all the asbestos mined in the United States came from Vermont and Georgia, although a little came from Wyoming. The finest asbestos yet found in the United States, comparing favorably with the best from any part of the world, is in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Arizona; it is not, however, easily accessible.

Asbestos is the most important fire-proofing material known. Its fibrous structure adapts it to a wide range of applications, from woven fabrics such as theater curtains and articles of clothing to various forms of asbestos shingles, stucco, plaster, "lumber," and other building materials that render structures thoroughly fireproof. Its lightness, strength, durability, and insulating property against heat and electricity give it special advantages for structural use in cars and electric-motor subways. For insulation in electrical appliances the asbestos must be free from magnetite.

The most common use of asbestos is for asbestos paper, mill-board, pipe covering, and lagging to inclose the heat pipes, furnaces, and locomotives in order to prevent loss of heat by radiation. As a non-conductor of heat it may be used not only in the preparation of fireproof safes and vaults, but also for cold-storage and cooling structures. Houses made of asbestos materials or coated with asbestos throughout are not only warmer in winter, but cooler in summer. In recent years asbestos has been used successfully as a filler in high-grade paints. The finest asbestos thread yet spun carries a small percentage of cotton, and runs over 2 miles to the pound.

A copy of the report on asbestos may be obtained free on application to the Director of the United States Geological Survey at Washington, D. C.

LIVESTOCK INCREASE ON NATIONAL FOREST RANGES

A marked increase in the quantity of livestock grazed on national forest ranges during the past fiscal year is reported by the forest service. Nine and a half million domestic animals have been occupied during the summer in converting one of the by-products of the forests into meat, hides, and wool. In addition, there were in round numbers three hundred thousand calves and colts and five million lambs and kids exempt from permit and therefore not enumerated.

According to the figures gathered, the amount of stock grazed under permit during the year is over four per cent greater than for the previous year, while the number of permittees using the forests for pasturage purposes was increased from 26,501 to 27,466. The total receipts by the government from grazing fees for the twelve months ending June 30, 1913, were \$1,007,733, and the portion of this applied to schools and roads in the states in which the national forests are situated is about \$352,708.

Grazing is second only to lumbering as a principal use of the national forests. Practically all of the national forests used extensively for grazing purposes are within the eleven states extending east from the Pacific Coast, known as the "far western group." These states contain, according to latest reports, 8,546,000 cattle, 2,810,000 horses and mules, and 28,366,000 sheep. The national forests support in these states 17 per cent of the total number of cattle grazed, 3.48 per cent of horses and mules, and 27.5 per cent of sheep.

It is estimated that the annual product of these animals is 300,000 head of beef cattle of various ages and grades and 5,000,000 head of lambs and mutton sheep.

Since the average net meat weight of a beef animal is 515 pounds, of a lamb 37 pounds, and of a sheep 52 pounds, and stock grazed on national forests in the eleven far-western states produce annually about 155 million pounds of beef and 312 million pounds of mutton. In addition, it is said the wool grown totals 65,000,000.

This output, according to the forest service, does not involve

any material sacrifice of forest or watershed protection or permanent forage productivity on the national forests. The system of range management applied by the government has proved, it is claimed, effective and simple, and the quality and quantity of the national forage crop is said to be improving each year.

FOREST NOTES

The railroads of the United States use about 150,000,000 wooden ties each year.

Cadillac, Mich., is reported to be the foremost city in the country for varied and close utilization of forest products.

More than one-fourth of all the sheep in the eleven states nearest the Pacific coast are grazed on the national forests.

The national forests contain water power with an aggregate estimated capacity of 12,000,000 horse-power, available for use under permit from the secretary of agriculture.

Much of the piling, wharf material, and lock gates of the Panama canal are made of greenheart, said to be the most durable wood known for these purposes, which comes mainly from British Guiana.

The western forestry and conservation association will hold its annual conference about December 15. This year it will meet at Vancouver, B. C., and will give its main consideration to the problem of forest fire prevention and control.

It is a recognized fact that there are a great many people in our own immediate neighborhood who need to have the conceit taken out of them. It is quite as evident, however, that quite often the one who finally takes the conceit simply adds it to an already sufficient supply.

The world do move, surely and the fact is impressed upon us convincingly when we realize that in a recent trip from Hamburg to New York the steamer Imperator carried 5,019 persons.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION. Department of the Interior, U. S. Land office at Roseburg, Oregon, Sept. 25, 1913. Notice is hereby given that Mary Albert Baker, of Butte Falls, Oregon, who, on Sept. 20th, 1908, made Homestead Entry Serial No. 30343, for SW 1/4, Section 25, Township 34 S., Range 2 East, Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Five year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before W. H. Canon, United States Commissioner, at Medford, Oregon, on the 14th day of November, 1913. Claimant names as witnesses: Samuel Hudson, Louis Jones, Ray S. Spencer, Edward E. Emerson all of Butte Falls, Oregon.

B. F. JONES, Register.

\$100 Reward, \$100 The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio. Sold by all Druggists. 15c. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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