

WHY

Thunderstorms Are of Benefit to Farmer

The widespread fear of lightning is out of all proportion to the grounds for it, judging by the outcome of a five years' survey conducted in his state by Dr. Arthur W. Gilbert, the commissioner of agriculture for Massachusetts.

The survey showed that the chance of death by lightning is less than one in a million. Only nineteen persons were killed by a bolt from the clouds in five years, an average of 3.8 persons annually, or about one-tenthousandth of 1 per cent of the state's population.

The man on the farm, judging by the survey, is ten and a half times as likely to be struck by lightning as the man in the city, because of the comparative scarcity in rural communities of steel-framed buildings, street car wires, and other metal structures which in a city relieve electrical tension during a thunderstorm.

Lightning rods, however, in Doctor Gilbert's opinion, offer the countryman much the same thunderstorm advantages as his town brother, the farmer, as it is, being 20,000 times safer from harm than a man dodging motor traffic in a big city.

Doctor Gilbert's survey was made primarily to determine the extent of the damage done to crops by thunderstorms.

He declares that while these storms at times cause thousands of dollars' worth of damage to the crops, they really assist agriculture much more than they harm it, because the rainfall they bring saves large areas from a blighting drought.

Why Dahlia Is Popular Among Flower Lovers

"There is little doubt that the most popular flower in America today is the dahlia," according to Dorothy Giles of the Garden Club of America, writing in McCall's Magazine.

"From coast to coast its dominion is unchallenged, and among its enthusiasts are numbered millionaire land proprietors who 'go in for' cups and medals and blue ribbons at the horticultural shows, fanciers who are experimenting with the propagation of new varieties and thousands of busy commuters who, having only an hour or two in the cool of each day for gardening pursuits, dedicate them gladly to the service of the dahlia."

Miss Giles herself is evidently among the enthusiasts, for she remarks:

"Indeed, I know no better adventure than comes in a packet of dahlia seeds.

"If these are planted in flats under glass in May the young seedlings 'pricked out' later into thumb pots and planted in the garden about the time the tubers are being set out, they will blossom in September of the same year. There is no knowing what they will prove to be—the only sure thing about the experiment being the surprise. Who knows?—one may discover thereby a new variety, lovelier far than any already known, and find a fortune in its beauty."

Why Einstein Was Wrong

All space is supposed to be filled with an imponderable substance called the luminiferous ether. If this is true, we should be able to measure the "ether drift," or the motion of the earth through the ether, but all previous attempts to do so have failed. Einstein said that such measurements were fundamentally impossible, and his theory of relativity is based in part on this assumption. Doctor Miller has now been able to measure this "ether drift" and has shown that previous failures were due to insufficient altitude, the ether apparently being dragged along near the earth, so that its drift past the earth can be detected only on high mountains. This proof is likely to make necessary a modification of the Einstein theory.

Why Salt Lake Is Salt

The water of the Great Salt lake is a natural brine. It contains from 14 to 23 per cent of saline constituent, according to the level of the lake. The chief rivers feeding Great Salt lake are the Jordan, the Weber and the Bear. The last is 400 miles long, but its mouth is only 90 miles from its source. These waters contain so little salt it cannot be discovered by taste. But the Great Salt lake has no outlet, so the waters brought to it evaporate and the solid matters which are dissolved in them remain. That is why the lake is salt.

Why Teeth Are Defective

Because we have violated the law of life. Defective teeth are a menace to life and health, and are the plainest proof of disease, or changed function. They cry aloud for replenishment. Every human having defective teeth is diseased and cannot be healthy until the condition is changed. The time to look after your teeth is all the time—not merely to have them clean, he-

cause a clean tooth will decay, unless the normal requirements of the life cells of the body are maintained in the blood stream.—Motive.

Why Railroad Tie May Pass

Railroad officials are putting their heads together to plan the death of the "old-fashioned" wooden railroad tie. Engineers' drawings are being made to show that concrete is better. It is declared that heavier rails and traffic demand it, while a fixation of routes seems to favor the more permanent foundation.

VALUES IN SWN. OREGON BASE ORES DEFINITELY PROVEN

The question of the difference in assays between local assayers and those from outside of the state was the main subject of discussion at the meeting of the Southwestern Oregon Mining Bureau as they were assembled in their annual meeting at Riverside Park last Saturday afternoon. The subject of assays was first brought up by Dr. Herschel Parker, a prominent geologist of nation wide reputation, who stated that few outside assayers knew how to recover the values from ores in which the mineral was as finely distributed as it is in many of the large mineral bearing bodies in this district. Local assayers have, after long years of experience with southern Oregon complex ores, developed a method of recovery, said Mr. Parker, that is unknown to outside engineers or chemists.

Dr. Parker stated that there is no place in the known world where there are such large bodies of precious minerals as can be found in Southwestern Oregon. They appear in immense formations and dikes and though the mineral is evenly distributed throughout the rock in almost microscopic quantities, by proper recovery methods most of these large bodies can be mined, milled and treated at a cost of less than three dollars a ton. There are but few of these large formations that will not recover more than six dollars a ton.

"These bodies of ore," said Mr. Parker, "are unlimited in size in mineral bearing ore and with sufficient water could be developed to be as profitable as the famous Tread well property in Alaska and other extensive mining developments.

The report that Southwestern Oregon is nothing but a 'pocket country' is false, said Dr. Parker. "The only trouble with the engineers who are sent to investigate for Eastern capitalists is that they have not as yet learned how to recover the values from ores in which the particles of precious minerals are as fine as they are in southwestern Oregon ores. In ordinary assay methods, which are chemical methods, the fine particles are lost through oxidation or are floated off with the water while the assayers of this district, who have learned its peculiarities, use other methods of recovery and get more of the values. This problem is holding the district back," said Dr. Parker, "and until outside assayers learn how to treat our kinds of ores, it will be difficult to interest outside capital," he said.

A report of a trip made by Mr. E. Derwent of Gold Hill to Tacoma, where the Gold Hill chemist showed a Tacoma assayer how to recover values from Southwestern Oregon ores was read and truly appreciated by the miners present. In this report, the Tacoma assayer, who had previously made an assay return on a sample of a few cents, after learning Mr. Derwent's method of recovery returned an assay of over \$40.00 per ton. Each one of the miners present has, at some time during his experience, found great differences in the assays made of his ores and this report begins to show him a way out of his difficulty.

—So, Ore. Spokesman, Grants Pass

LIST OF MINERAL DEPOSITS WANTED

More than 400 western mineral deposits listed by the geological department of the Southern Pacific company are being brought to the attention of manufacturers throughout the United States and owners are already realizing substantial profits as a result of this service.

Now G. J. Cielaff, chief geologist for the company, asks that others who know of unlisted non-metallic mineral deposits anywhere in California, Oregon, Arizona or Nevada get into communication with him. It is desired to circulate full informa-

tion concerning all such deposits to thousands of potential users of the mineral involved.

"Most mineral now imported from the East exist here in sufficient quantities to replace the importations," Cielaff said. "The railroad's policy is to place in the hands of the nation's manufacturers data relative to all mineral resources of the Pacific coast. For California alone we have listed more than fifty varieties of minerals found in commercial quantities.

"Rich in natural resources, the Pacific coast possesses raw materials sufficiently diversified to meet all the requirements of manufacturing. Development of industry in the west will be hastened by any survey which places reliable information concerning these resources at the disposal of interested parties.

"Persons knowing of mineral deposits that should be listed will perform a public service by notifying this office.

LAND SETTLEMENT DEPT. ITEMS

One hundred twenty nine new settlers were reported to the Land Settlement Department of the Portland Chamber of Commerce, cooperating with the State Chamber, during the period from February 1 to May 31. These new residents are valuable economic units in the state for they have invested over \$375,000.

During the month of May the Portland office received signed statements from 102 families who declared their intention of coming to Oregon bringing an investment of no less than \$240,900. Thirty-one others indicated in their letters their expectation to come to this state.

The department operations continue active in correspondence with new inquirers as well as with those who have extended their exchange of letters over a year or more. Letters aggregating 2421 have been sent out in May, accompanied by 3399 pieces

of literature addressed to those who indicated sincere interest in Oregon farm opportunities.

Carrying the message of Oregon's desirability as a farmer's goal as well as a vacation land, Irving E. Vining, president of the State Chamber, has just returned from a successful tour of California where he was received with great enthusiasm. It is expected that the travel of Californians to Oregon will be stimulated by Mr. Vining's inspirational addresses, and that others who have sought homes in California without finding just what they desired will be encouraged

to come to Oregon before leaving the Pacific coast. Stressing the similarity of problems of the coast states, Mr. Vining has made a valuable contribution to the unity of methods of solving these problems. After spending the week in Coos county, the state chamber president will come to Portland to deliver addresses here as well as in a number of neighboring cities.

For Sale—Hardy Sprayer complete or will sell parts.—Independent Garage, Central Point, Oregon.

Brick Ice Cream at Damon Cafe.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PAINT YOUR CAR

WITH

Dupont Duco

—EASY TO APPLY—

DRIES FAST AND LASTS

W. C. Leever
THE WINCHESTER STORE

Notice to Water Consumers---

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that on account of the extreme dry weather and the dangerous condition of dry grass around the city, which is a serious fire hazard, it is necessary that the City of Central Point be and the same is hereby divided into two WARDS, and these wards shall be known as NORTH CENTRAL POINT WARD, and SOUTH CENTRAL POINT WARD.

All that portion of the City of Central Point lying NORTH of PINE STREET, is hereby designated as NORTH CENTRAL POINT WARD, and all that portion of the City of Central Point lying SOUTH of PINE STREET, is hereby designated as SOUTH CENTRAL POINT WARD.

For the purpose of conserving a sufficient quantity of water available for Fire fighting purposes during the irrigation season, all water consumers will be required to irrigate on certain days, between the hours of 5 o'clock A. M. and 8 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M. and 9 o'clock P. M.

There shall be NO IRRIGATION between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL POINT WARD will irrigate on the even dates of the month, and SOUTH CENTRAL POINT WARD will irrigate on the odd dates of the month.

THESE RESTRICTIONS will begin with Sunday, June 13th, 1926.

Any person using city water for irrigation purposes after nine o'clock P. M. will be arrested and fined \$10.00 for each and every violation of this notice.

BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL,

L. HATFIELD, Recorder