



The snows of winter may outlive their allotted time; robin redbreast may be tempted to linger longer in sunny southern woods, perhaps the first flowers of the season do not open their delicate petals until long after the calendar has said that winter was over—but feminine apparel is the one and only delightful sign of spring which never fails!

This spring of 1926 arrives! It brings with it a galaxy of new fashions unequalled in their beauty and smartness. Happy the woman who buys a complete new outfit from these simply irresistible models! She starts to buy—and first she looks at coats!

Coats

She can't quite decide whether to buy a stunning coat of a tweed fabric in a tapestry pattern with a natural wolf collar or a finely twilled grey coat with an expressive flare. She knows that the grey tweed garment will always be dainty, appropriate, and becoming.

She looks over all the mixture fabric coats—and they cast a spell on her; she simply must be in with the swing of style! Finally she chooses a diagonal weave in a really perfect Coat of boys de rose tweed! It may be worn for sport wear, business, motoring, shopping, etc.

Millinery

Hats are simple—the shopper wants two, one snug and close fitting and the other large and drooping. The first hat has a gigolo crown, with a crease in the back; a tailored ribbon bow with a small ornament gives it all the necessary trimming. The large hat is sea green transparent straw, with a large white flower trailing off one side. A hat of the garden variety!

Dresses

Now that the ideal coat has been

purchased, this shopper may build her wardrobe around it.

She sees all manner of intriguing frocks—with flares, many plaits, smocking, throws, and the most original sleeves in the world! The colors seem to be the more subdued shades of brilliant hues—such as rose wood, silver grey, blue-lavender, coral pink, and wild honey.

It seems impossible to choose from this alluring array, for each dress is so desirable. Finally, she selects a grey plaited Dress and a bright and gorgeous print which will be smart all summer for outdoor wear.

Accessories

Nowadays so much attention is paid to all the dress accessories. For example, a glove is not simply a glove; it, too, must have individuality and charm. To complete her wardrobe, this intrepid shopper selects a pair of grey kid gloves with some fine needlepoint embroidery on the cuffs, several pairs of silk hose, some sheer and others heavy, a half-dozen exotic handkerchiefs, a new leather bag, and a novelty string of beads.

Of course, it is necessary to purchase two pairs of pumps, one with straps and the other in the opera style. The strap pump is in black patent leather and the opera pump is brown with a sauterne kid trimming.

She rushes home with all the treasures she has bought, and tries them all on together! She shuts her eyes, stands before the mirror, and looks! She sees herself reflected most flatteringly—and she knows that she embodies the spirit of Spring in all her apparel for 1926!

COLD AIR "SEASONING" TO REVOLUTIONIZE INDUSTRY

(Continued from first page.)

700 feet long, 42 feet wide and 36 feet high, is 100 cars of lumber, a good-sized trainload, or approximately 2,500,000 feet. This is the first of three such houses that are to be erected here.

The "seasonhouse" with its equipment has cost \$125,000. It is believed that the next one can be built for \$100,000. Man power has been reduced to a minimum. Through the center of the entire building, and to the outside at each end, two endless cables move upon heavy timbers. The cables might be termed movable tracks. Two men place the lumber on these cables outside the house and no more attention need be given the lumber until it reaches the hoisting or stacking mechanism.

The stacking mechanism is set upon a carriage which moves upon its own tracks inside. Power is supplied to the carriage and stacking mechanism by an engine room operating separately from the cables which transport the timbers. One man operates the stacker. Three men, therefore, may handle the entire business of putting lumber into the building and into the "seasoning" slots.

Lumber Easily Stacked. The lumber moves along upon the endless cables up to the stacker where it slips into shoes attached to a screw hoist. As the hoist moves upward the shoes, which first were in a horizontal position, drop into a perpendicular position, thus placing the timber on edge, in which position it is carried upward between hangers. Here the hoist abruptly leaves it and goes after another load, which it pushes under the one before placed, repeating the process at six-second intervals until the first piece of lumber put into the hangers has reached an elevation of 24 feet.

Yes, the lumber might drop out, especially as the weight above increases, but it does not, for the very simple reason that the board or plank on its upward trip pushes out of the way latches placed in two heavy arms, one at each edge of the carriage, which drop back into position under the lumber as soon as the lumber has passed. After a slot has been loaded, the hangers are hitched together with crossbars or stops upon which the lumber rests and the loading mechanism moves forward and up or two to the next slot. Of course, the stops are put in place while the hoist holds the load in the air. When it is desired to remove the timber, the hoist again shoves the lumber upward, the crossbar or stop is removed and the timbers slide down gracefully of their own weight upon the movable cables, which carry the lumber out of the opposite end of the building from which it entered. At this end the planing sheds have been placed.

Roof Supports Burden. The hangers by which the timber is held in the air are 30 feet in height, about 6 inches wide and 2 inches in thickness, being strengthened by heavy iron strips on each edge. They are suspended from heavy wooden beams in the roof of the building, which must carry the entire weight of all the lumber in the building. Such weight may be as great as 400,000 pounds on each section, and there are 35 sections. The construction of the building, however, is so sturdy that this tremendous weight is easily carried.

Three-inch planks can be put into the "seasoning" slots at the rate of 15,000 feet an hour, at which rate the entire "seasonhouse" can be loaded in about 20 days. It is not necessary to load the slots in consecutive order. One slot or section may be loaded or unloaded without regard to any other slot or section.

The lumber having been fastened into the hangers, the "seasoning" process starts without any further effort on the part of man. Nature provides a draft between the walls of timber without the aid of fans or any mechanical device whatsoever and the circulation of the air—cold air—this and nothing more, does for the lumber what has been described as "seasoning."

Strange Fact Discovered. Thirty days are required to "season" 3-inch planks. It would seem that it would require longer process of time to "season" larger timbers; it would seem easier to take the moisture out of three 1-inch boards than out of one 3-inch plank, as is the case with any other process, but in cold air "seasoning" the reverse is true. A 2-inch plank will "season" in about 20 days and a 3-inch plank in about 75 days. Why this should be so no one has been able to explain. It has been necessary to accept it as a fact without explanation, and has been the case with other things connected with "seasoning." Why lumber shrinks little or not at all, why the tensile strength is so greatly increased and why the quality and texture change are unsolved.

What becomes of the moisture that leaves the lumber is also unexplained. The building is almost entirely closed, there is no opening in the roof, yet the moisture must get to the outside. It is apparent that it must get out of the building, for thousands of barrels of fluid are removed from one loading of the "seasonhouse." Something like three barrels of moisture are removed from an ordinary truckload of 1500 feet, almost none of it dropping to the floor of the building.

This story would not be complete without a brief historical sketch of Robert Z. Drake, founder of this new art. It would be impossible to do so in justice and yet keep this story as modest as he would have it.

All his life Mr. Drake has been doing things for himself and for others and although he has now reached a position such that it is not flattery to speak of him as one of the big fellows, yet his sympathies remain with the fellow struggling below, and it is the plan of the society which Mr. Drake has founded to keep the process of "seasoning" open to large and small operators upon the same terms.

The Standard Bridge company is one of many monuments to Mr. Drake's business acumen, to his genius and to his dogged perseverance. This company, with its allied and controlled organizations, uses upwards of a million planks a year, or between 40,000,000 and

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SPRING OPENING

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Dresses
And Dresses meet your fondest hopes in style and newness! They're either a bit tailored or fluffy, diaphanous creations!



We are all ready and waiting to show you our styles in Apparel for Spring! We think we have assembled an unsurpassable array of feminine wearing apparel—and all the fascinating accessories, such as Hats, Shoes, Gloves, Purses, Hose, Handkerchiefs, etc.! See them!

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Our New York staff of buyers has sent us a most modish selection of appealing Frocks. See them! Priced,

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NOTICE OF SALE OF GOVERNMENT TIMBER.—General Land Office, Washington, D. C., Jan. 25, 1926.—Notice is hereby given that subject to the conditions and limitations of the acts of June 9, 1916 (39 Stat., 218), February 29, 1919 (40 Stat., 1179), and June 4, 1920 (41 Stat., 758), and pursuant to departmental regulations of April 14, 1924 (50 L. D. 376), the timber on the following lands will be sold Mar. 22, 1926, at 10 o'clock a. m., at public auction at the U. S. land office at Roseburg, Oregon, to the highest bidder at not less than the appraised value as shown by this notice, sale to be subject to the approval of the secretary of the interior. The purchase price, with an additional sum of one-fifth of one per cent. thereof, being commissions allowed, must be deposited at time of sale, money to be returned if sale is not made, and otherwise patent will issue for the timber, which must be removed within ten years. Bids will be received from citizens of the United States, associations of such citizens, and corporations organized under the laws of the United States or any state, territory or district thereof, only. Upon application of a qualified purchaser, the timber on any legal subdivision will be offered separately before being included in any offer of a larger unit. T. 16 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 12, SE¼, SE¼, red fir 870 M, white fir 40 M, none of the timber on this section to be sold for less than \$2.00 per M for red fir and 50 cents per M for the white fir. T. 16 S., R. 1 W., Sec. 23, SE¼, NE¼, fir 1020 M, T. 17 S., R. 6 W., Sec. 31, NW¼, NW¼, fir 580 M, T. 28 S., R. 11 W., Sec. 35, NE¼, NE¼, fir 320 M, white cedar 20 M, NW¼, NE¼, fir 555 M, red cedar 40 M, white cedar 35 M, SE¼, NE¼, fir 540 M, red cedar 35 M, SW¼, NE¼, fir 550 M, red cedar 15 M, white cedar 25 M, NE¼, NW¼, fir 495 M, red cedar 15 M, white cedar 43 M, NW¼, NW¼, fir 410 M, white cedar 5 M, SE¼, NW¼, fir 340 M, white cedar 60 M, SW¼, NW¼, fir 335 M, red cedar 35 M, white cedar 120 M, NE¼, SE¼, fir 595 M, red cedar 45 M, white cedar 55 M, NW¼, SE¼, fir 480 M, red cedar 45 M, white cedar 45 M, SE¼, SE¼, fir 225 M, white cedar 250 M, SW¼, SE¼, fir 455 M, red cedar 65 M, white cedar 85 M, NE¼, SW¼, fir 295 M, white cedar 15 M, NW¼, NW¼, fir 315 M, white cedar 80 M, SE¼, SW¼, fir 395 M, red cedar 25 M, white cedar 80 M, SW¼, SW¼, fir 510 M, red cedar 75 M, white cedar 85 M, none of the timber on these sections to be sold for less than \$2.00 per M for the fir and red cedar and \$7.00 per M for the white cedar. T. 16 S., R. 7 W., Sec. 1, SW¼, NW¼, fir 1250 M, cedar 50 M, none of the timber on this section to be sold for less than \$1.25 per M, T. 37 S., R. 8 W., Sec. 9, NW¼, SE¼, pine 340 M, cedar 15 M, fir 60 M, none of the timber on this section to be sold for less than \$3.00 per M for the pine and cedar, and \$1.00 per M for the fir. T. 29 S., R. 10 W., Sec. 29, NE¼, SW¼, fir 530 M, white cedar 110 M,

SE¼, NW¼, fir 900 M, white cedar 150 M, none of the timber on this section to be sold for less than \$1.50 per M for the fir and \$7.00 per M for the cedar. T. 28 S., R. 11 W., Sec. 27, SE¼, NW¼, red fir 1280 M, Sec. 29, SW¼, NE¼, yellow fir 550 M, white fir 50 M, SE¼, NW¼, yellow fir 1300 M, red fir 50 M, none of the timber on these sections to be sold for less than \$2.25 per M for the fir on Sec. 27, \$2.50 per M for the red and yellow fir on Sec. 29, and \$1.00 per M for the white fir. T. 29 S., R. 11 W., Sec. 2, SW¼, NW¼, yellow fir 500 M, white cedar 150 M, NW¼, SW¼, white cedar 120 M, red fir 500 M, SE¼, SW¼, white cedar 340 M, red fir 700 M, SW¼, SW¼, white cedar 250 M, red fir 1400 M, SE¼, SE¼, white cedar 320 M, red fir 510 M, hemlock 30 M, white fir 60 M, red cedar 420 M, SW¼, SE¼, white cedar 140 M, red fir 950 M, hemlock 80 M, red cedar 70 M, none of the timber on this section to be sold for less than \$2.00 per M for the red and yellow fir, \$1.00 per M for the white fir and hemlock, \$7.00 per M for the white cedar and \$1.50 per M for the red cedar.

WILLIAM SPRY,
Commissioner.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

Department of the interior, U. S. land office at Roseburg, Oregon, January 27, 1926.

Notice is hereby given that Jud N. Ward of Creswell, Oregon, who, on December 1, 1920, made home-steaded entry No. 013518 for SE¼, SW¼, and SE¼, township 19 south, range 4 west, Willamette meridian has filed notice of intention to make three year proof to establish claim to the land above described before E. O. Immel, U. S. commissioner, at Eugene, Oregon, on the 10th day of March, 1926.

Claimant names as witnesses: James W. Richardson, Walter J. Hager, Arthur W. Kerr, August Liedke, all of Creswell, Oregon. non-coal HAMILL A. CANADAY, flmie(2)

150 Attend Final Meeting.

Nearly 150 attended the final meeting for the season of the educational class at Dorena held Friday evening. The class was conducted by S. T. White, agriculture teacher in the Cottage Grove schools.

Dr. B. T. Simms, head of the veterinary department at O. A. C. spoke upon diseases of live stock and held an open forum during which dozens of questions were asked him. The meeting did not adjourn until 10:30 and many who had other questions to ask were loath to leave even at that hour.

The educational classes probably will be resumed next fall.

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50,000,000 feet of timber.

How Mr. Drake evolved the idea of cold air "seasoning" is a story in itself and a compliment to an investigating turn of mind which does not see an effect without having an overweening determination to learn the cause. Cold air "seasoning" is not an accident.

Fortunately for Mr. Drake, and for those who are to benefit from the art he has developed, he was financially able to carry his experiments to a successful conclusion. Had it been necessary for him to go to others for aid, he would, no doubt, have been told he was crazy, that anything so absurdly simple in operation could not do so much. Today, however, the largest lumber operators are vitally interested in what cold air "seasoning" is going to do for the industry and the "seasonhouse" here is being visited almost daily by timber operators from over the northwest.

One of Mr. Drake's hobbies is to standardize. The Standard Bridge company is so named because it first standardized the building of bridges. By the time the third "seasonhouse" house here has been completed, he believes that 100 per cent of a standard in construction of building and mechanism will have been reached. He believes that 85 per cent of a standard has now been reached.

Your home print shop is always ready to help you in the preparation of copy for intricate forms of any kind.

California Man Asks Sheriff for Widow

A man in California, writing to the Lane county sheriff, asks whether there is a widow of middle age in Lane county. He does not specify any other qualification as necessary, nor does he indicate the purpose of his inquiry, but it is the opinion of Sheriff Taylor that the man's intentions are matrimonial. Widows in this section seldom reach middle age until after married again, but the sheriff will forward to the Californian the names of any who wish to get into communication with him.

The Californian also inquired about labor conditions but did not indicate whether he proposed to work to support the widow about whom he inquired or whether he wanted to know whether such widow would be able to obtain employment.

Eighth Car Pyrotol Arrives.

The eighth car of pyrotol explosive brought to Lane county since last summer through the office of O. S. Fletcher, county agent, has been unloaded at Eugene. The car contained 22,000 pounds of powder,

of which 12,000 pounds were ordered by farmers for clearing their land and 10,000 pounds by the county court for road purposes. The ninth carload is being made

up and tentative orders are now being received by the agent. He announces that orders should be sent in soon if it is desired to obtain the explosive this spring.

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Cement, Lime, Plaster, Brick, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Metal Lath, Corner Beads, Shingles, Drain Tile, Sewer Tile, Concrete, Sand and Gravel, Plastering Sand, Zouri Store Front Fittings, and other things too numerous to mention.

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