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AN ODD SAWMILL.

Some folks find fault because so many children learn so little in school.

It now develops that text books are designed for the purpose of teaching children as little as possible.

A few days ago the Portland Telegram found fault with an advanced geography in use in the Portland school which extolled California as a producer of prunes, cherries, filberts and other things, and neglected to mention not only that those three and other items grow much better in Oregon than in California, but that they grow here at all.

The Vancouver Columbian is find fault with Rand-McNally's geography for beginners which, in teaching the young idea how to shoot, loads its blunderbuss with this kind of stuff: "Raisins are dried grapes. Prunes are dried plums."

A few days ago this writer picked up a copy of Junior Science, by Hessler, in use in the Cottage Grove high school. In glancing idly through its pages he found this information:

"How are gold and silver found?

"Much gold is found as fine grains in the gravel of streams. This was once in rocks, but the decay of the rocks has freed the gold. Men wash gold grains out of loose soil and gravel by the use of streams of water. As the water containing gold is passed over mercury, even the smallest pieces of gold are dissolved in the mercury. Later the mercury is distilled off, leaving the gold.

"Lumbering—Have you ever read stories of the logging camps, in which large companies of men gather to cut trees? They are cut in winter and hauled to the banks of streams. Then, in the spring, when the snow melts, and the streams are full of water, great rafts of the logs are floated down the stream to the mill.

"A lumber mill is a thrilling sight. The log is pulled out of the water and carried into the mill by a moving endless chain. Inside the mill it is seized by steel dogs which hold it firmly as it rides its carriage to the great saw. A man rides in the carriage, too, and directs its movements. The saw cuts off three of the rounded sides of the log; these are slabs. Then the log is cut into boards. The boards are piled up in the open, or in sheds, with spaces between them so that they may dry or season."

According to the astounding information found in this science book, there is but one way for the recovery of gold, that is for it to be washed out of the soil either by natural streams or by artificial streams. It certainly ought to startle the placer miners to be informed that mercury is so potent as a dissolvent of gold that as the flood of mud and water containing gold passes over mercury, presumably without so much as touching the mercury, the gold is instantly dissolved in the mercury. Miners who have had difficulty in saving all their gold when the crushed ore is forced over the mercury in a slowly moving stream of small proportions will be wanting some of this all powerful mercury mentioned by Junior Science.

Fully as startling to residents of Cottage Grove is the information about lumbering.

Who in the Cottage Grove country has ever seen logs hauled to the banks of streams in the winter time and rafted down to the mill in the spring after the snow melts? Presumably the ice that covers the streams in the winter time melts at the same time that the snow does. Saw mills in Washington, Oregon, California, the southern states and possibly in the countries near the equator must have short operating seasons after waiting for the snow to melt so that the logs can be floated to the mill.

"The log is carried into the mill by a moving endless chain." That may be close enough for use in high school, inasmuch as in some mills a moving endless chain, or something similar to a moving endless chain, enters into the operation of getting the log into the mill. It is not safe, however, to handle logs in this manner in Oregon during the winter season while we are waiting for the snow and the logs to come down stream to the mill. There is some mystery that we haven't fathomed, according to this informative book, in the manner that the log gets onto the carriage. According to the text, the moment the log gets inside the mill it is seized by dogs that hold it on the carriage. Probably the endless chain carries the log direct to the carriage. That is a possibility that we hadn't thought of.

"A man rides IN the carriage and directs its movements. The saw cuts off three of the rounded sides of the log, then the log is cut into boards." What in the name of common sense happens to that fourth rounded side of the log that seems not to be cut off? We presume that in some way the saw gets in behind this fourth side and cuts the boards out, leaving the fourth rounded side to shift for itself. That must be a new method of saving time. And what does the sawyer have to do when the man riding IN the carriage not only handles the dogs and logs, but also directs the movements of the carriage?

"The boards are piled up in the open, or in sheds, with spaces between them, so that they may dry and season." Is it the sheds that have the spaces between them so that they may dry or season?

We are convinced, from a close study of Junior Science, that we have failed to observe a lot of things that happen around a sawmill.

Two Irishmen recently died, aged 119 and 120. The former smoked and the latter did not, so the former's untimely death may be laid to use of the weed.

There are none so blind as those who won't see good in others.

Even a bow-legged man can follow the straight and narrow path if he wishes to.

The only side of the money question we hear is the one that the Goddess of Liberty is on. The other side doesn't talk.

The way to keep folks from saying mean things about you is to stop doing mean things.

BAITING THE MOUSE TRAP.

The Spectator takes the Portland Telegram to task for referring to "the famous 'mouse-trap' theory of Emerson's." The Spectator says it knows of no Emerson who had a mouse-trap theory. We'll agree with The Spectator that Emerson didn't originate the mouse-trap theory that the Telegram refers to, even though often given credit for having done so . . . . . The sapient Spectator, which has so often denied that Emerson originated the mouse-trap theory, might from its store of wisdom tell us who did. — Cottage Grove Sentinel.

Well, we have waited a whole week for The Spectator to fall into the mouse-trap set for it, but it has not done so, so we will. The answer is, Emerson. Now, if we are allowed another guess in an effort to extricate ourself, we would say that the only other possibility would be that other great philosopher and seer, Elbert Bede of Cottage Grove. He probably thought it out with the same legs he writes with.—Corvallis Gazette-Times.

This bitter aspersion on Mr. Bede's legs can not be permitted to go unchallenged and unrefuted. It is no disparagement of the editorials in the Cottage Grove Sentinel to say of them that they indubitably are not written by Mr. Bede's legs. That Mr. Bede could with his incomparable legs write the editorials, there is not the least doubt. But Mr. Bede's legs are not literary—in a manner of speaking, they are not of the blue-stocking variety. They are too beautiful, too round, lovely, gracious, and refined to write the sharp, pointed, and mordant articles with which Mr. Bede stuffs his editorial columns.

As to the mouse-trap story the Telegram attributed to Emerson, of course the Concord sage did not write it. It was told by Diogenes Laertius, who got it from Tacitus, who is said to have copied it from a pile of Babylonian bricks. That Mr. Ingalls was misled into thinking that Emerson was the author does not astonish us, but it is amazing that Mr. Bede should be in any doubt about the matter, as it is well known he was headmaster of the school which Emerson attended in Boston, and assisted the philosopher in preparing his copy for the printer.

MOUSE TRAPS AND CHURCH ORGANS.

(Portland Telegram.)

By a devious route, through the columns of the Corvallis Gazette-Times and the Cottage Grove Sentinel, that mouse trap story beats a path to our editorial door, and we are freshly reminded of the scathing sarcasm with which the Portland Spectator once rebuked our passing reference to the "mouse-trap theory of Emerson."

The Spectator, it seems, makes a specialty of freeing Emerson from any literary responsibility for the mouse trap, or perhaps releasing the mouse trap from embarrassing alliance with Emerson. At least we are told that Emerson never promulgated such advertising heresy as has been popularly ascribed to him.

For the benefit of a misinformed public, for the instruction of our fellow editors, and for the relief of our own editorial conscience, we frankly confess that we have been unable to find convincing proof that Emerson ever did tell the mouse trap story, although his son says it is very possible that he introduced it in one of his lectures and was quoted by some alert reporter.

The Gazette-Times suggests that maybe Elbert Bede made up the story, and this may be half true, since it seems to be the consensus that the trap was sprung, not by Elbert Bede, but by Elbert Hubbard.

But anyhow, to come back to the point, we cheerfully forswear the mouse trap, but we insist on printing what Emerson actually did write, as we are solemnly prepared to prove, and to our indiscriminating sense, the difference seems rather in materials than material. In Emerson's Journals appears the following:

If a man has good corn or wood or boards or pigs to sell, or can make better chairs or knives or crucibles or church organs than anybody else, you will find a broad, hard beaten road to his house, though it be in the woods.

Mr. Hume, our meticulously accurate critic of the Spectator, may strain at a mouse trap, but he must swallow a church organ.

Other Man's Shoes

Among ancient Norsemen, when a man adopted a son, the person adopted puts on the shoes of the adopter. The phrase, "To stand in another man's shoes," means "to occupy the place or lay claim to the honors of another."—Literary Digest.

Salesbooks. The Sentinel.

Church News

Christian Science Society.—242 Second street. Sunday services at 11 a. m. Wednesday evening testimony meeting at 8 o'clock. A free circulating library is maintained in the building. The public is cordially invited to attend the church services and make use of the library.

The subject of the lesson-sermon for Sunday forenoon will be "Mortals and Immortals."

* * *

Lutheran Mission.—Martin P. Simon, pastor. Adventist church, west Main. Divine service at 2:30 every first and third Sundays. All Lutherans, irrespective of nationality, are cordially invited, also others who are without a church home.

* * *

First Church of Nazarene—Eleventh and Adams, J. B. Burkhead, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45, preaching service Sunday at 11 and 7:30; prayer meeting Wednesday at 7:30.

* * *

Pentecostal Assembly of God—East Main street, across from S. P. station. Addie B. Sugg, pastor. Sunday school at 9:45 a. m.; services at 10:45 a. m.; young people's meeting at 7 p. m.; evangelistic services at 8 p. m.; meetings every night at 8 p. m. except Monday and Saturday; regular service, Tuesday; bible study, Wednesday; prayer meeting Thursday; services with young people in charge, Friday; street meeting, Saturday at 7:30 p. m.

* * *

Free Methodist Church.—Corner of Monroe avenue and south Fifth street—Miles Pitcher, pastor. Sunday school at 10, forenoon services at 11, evening service at 7:30. Prayer meeting at 7:30 Thursday evenings.

* * *

Church of Christ.—(London, 12 miles south of Cottage Grove.)—Sunday services; Bible study 10 a. m.; worship 11 a. m.; scripture study 7:30 p. m.

* * *

Seventh Day Adventist Church.—West Main street. Saturday, Sabbath school at 9:45 a. m., church service at 11 a. m. Prayer meeting at 7:30 p. m. Wednesday.

* * *

The Church of Christ, corner Gibbs avenue and Sixth street, where more men than women attend evening services—Bible school, 9:45, Clem Sarff, superintendent, the men of this school are in the community men's class at the theater; because May 19 is the 1999 anniversary of the historic "Pentecost" of Acts 2, when the church was founded, the Churches of Christ all over the world are celebrating the event with special services; the bible school will, in all classes above the primary department, teach the lesson from Act 2 and invitation for "decision" for Christ will be extended at the close of the lesson period; Clark Aydelott, who has been with the First Church of Olympia for several weeks, will again be here Sunday in charge of the music; the morning worship hour, communion of the Lord's supper, 11; sermon, "When the Christian Age Began;" C. E. groups at 7; Evangelist F. A. Ross of Portland will deliver the evening address; baptismal services at the evening hour; prayer meeting and workers conference each Wednesday at 7:30; I. S. O. T. W. and choir practice every Thursday at 7:30. I. G. Shaw, minister.

* * *

The Highway Baptist Church. Louis Henry Randle, pastor—9:45, church school; 11, morning worship, "A Symposium on The Church," "The Origin of the Church," Mrs. J. E. McCall; "The Purpose of the Church," Prof. D. A. Emerson; "What the Church has Done for Me," Miss Elsa Nilson; "What We Should Do for the Church," W. L. Leonard; 7, young people's group meetings; No evening preaching service.

* * *

Presbyterian Church—"The Fullness of Time" will be the sermon subject of Rev. Duncan P. Cameron at the 11 o'clock Sunday service. This will be a discussion of the question as to whether there is a parallel today with conditions in the world at the time Christ was born. It will also deal with the question of whether the world is on the verge of some other great happening, such as the second coming. There will be no evening preaching service as the pastor will deliver the baccalaureate sermon at Dorena Sunday evening.

Forestry Department Plans Research Areas

Sections in Oregon and Washington Will Preserve Primitive Phases.

Setting aside of "Primitive Areas" and "Research Reserves" in the national forests has been announced as a policy of the U. S. Forest Service, according to word just received at the district forester's office in Portland. Primitive areas will be maintained to offer to the nature lover and student of history a representation of conditions typical of the pioneer period, and research reserves will be preserved for scientific and educational purposes.

"With the exception of the national parks and Indian reservations," the forest service says, "national forests include the only considerable areas of land within the United States in which the original or virgin conditions have not been much modified by human action. Each year invasion threatens some such areas."

Tracts appropriate for primitive areas and for research reserves will be designated in each of the major forest regions.

So far as practicable, the system of research reserves will be designed eventually to insure the preservation of virgin areas typifying all important forest conditions in the United States. Within these reserves, scientific and educational use will be exclusive, except as public use for recreation may be found compatible with scientific studies. Scientific agencies outside the government may use the reserves freely.

Regulations governing the primitive areas will allow considerable leeway to take care of particular situations. In general, however, the areas will be maintained as nearly as practicable in a state of primitive simplicity. The forest service will favor liberal use of the primitive areas by the public without restrictions other than those imposed by the fire regulations and state laws on sanitation.

Some of the national forest districts have already set aside certain "wilderness" areas to be maintained free from occupancy or industrial development. The following primitive areas have already been approved by the district forester for Oregon and Washington: Goat rocks, of approximately 45,200 acres between Mt. Adams and Mt. Rainier on Rainier national forest, Washington; Mt. Hood, of approximately 8,900 acres on north side of Mt. Hood; Collowash, of approximately 101,333 acres in southern portion of Mount Hood forest; Mt. Jefferson, of approximately 53,360 acres in the Santiam, Mount Hood and Deschutes national forests, and Diamond Peak, of approximately 47,500 acres in the Cascade and Deschutes national forests. There will probably be other primitive areas set aside in Oregon and Washington. The preservation of primitive and research areas is now to be made a part of the forest service program on a nationwide basis.

High School Notes

The senior graduation program is as follows: Rev. Duncan P. Cameron will preach the baccalaureate sermon at 8 o'clock Sunday, May 26, in the Christian church. Class night will be held at 8 o'clock Wednesday, May 29, in the gymnasium. Commencement night will be held at 8 o'clock Friday, May 31, in the gymnasium. Professor C. B. Mitchell, head of the department of public speaking at Oregon State college, will deliver the commencement address. The glee club and orchestra will furnish the music for class night and commencement.

Mr. and Mrs. Olaf A. Olson gave a dinner party Tuesday evening, May 14, at their home in honor of the senior class of which their daughter Helen is a member. Other guests were Mr. and Mrs. William Thum, Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Giannis, Miss Myrtle Kem, Miss Elsie Lens, Miss Hannah Lewis and Miss Elsa Nilson.

The letter girls elected officers for the coming year Tuesday, May 14, as follows: President, Ethel Bennett; vice president, Beth Bede; secretary, Mildred Bennett. At this meeting the girls were authorized to see that the sophomore and freshman girls go through the right doors and that the senior and junior girls go through only their own door. Also to see that no one walks on the gymnasium floor or the tennis courts with street shoes on.

The girls' athletic society held election of officers for the coming year Wednesday, May 8, and the following were elected: President, Beth Bede; vice president, Veora Alstott; secretary-treasurer, Madelle Beidler.

The girls' athletic society held its monthly meeting Wednesday evening, May 8, in the gymnasium. The entertainment consisted of stunts by members of the society. Refreshments were served.

Genevieve Meranda gave a dinner party at the Colonial cafe Friday evening after the senior play, "Adam and Eva," in honor of the cast. Those invited were: Roy Hilton, Beth Bailey, Connie Hutchinson, Harold Cooley, Fred Wanker, Ruby Melick, Glen McKibben, Glen Arne, Kenneth Goff and the director, Miss Clemens. A large bowl of pansies was the center piece.

A short pep assembly was held Friday afternoon before the baseball game with Eugene high and the results of the election of student body officers were announced as follows: Lawrence Kelly, president; Russell Ponsford, vice president; Alberta Williams, secretary; Ralph Monroe, treasurer; Mary Vinson, advertising manager; Oscar Newton, athletic manager; John Nordstrom, sergeant-at-arms; Beth Bede, editor.

Miss Myrtle Kem announced before the senior class Monday morning the names of the members who had been chosen by judges appointed by her for having written the best of the various class papers in preparation for the class night program. Kenneth Goff's class will, Beth Bailey's class history and Ruby Melick's class prophecy were chosen. Gladys Yearous is the class poet and Velma Mackey has composed the words for the class song. Glen McKibben is valedictorian and Hazel Yearous is salutatorian.

Vivian Longfellow and Esther Evenson spent the week end in Portland visiting Vivian's sister, Mrs. Marksbury.

Agatha Snyder of Eugene visited school Friday afternoon.

Ruby Melick spent the week end in Portland and returned home Tuesday morning.

In an assembly Thursday morning Della Caton was awarded a certificate of efficiency from the Underwood Typewriter company. Helen Olson, a representative from Cottage Grove in a recent typing contest at Corvallis, gave a short talk to the students about the contest. Miss Clemens, director of the senior play, introduced the characters, each of whom gave a short sketch appropriate to his part.

Semester examinations will be held on May 28 and 29.

The two tennis courts which the juniors and freshman have been improving as their projects are now in condition for playing.

* * *

The Tragedy of the G. A. A.

Virginia L. Kerns.

The girls were whooping hir us that night
In the school gymnasium
While 'Delle Beidler at the piano stool
Was hitting a jazz-time tune.
Behind the stage at a solo game
Played dangerous M. Blackmore,
While Beth, and Ruby, and Dolly
Drew pictures on the floor.
When out of the night that was 50 below
And into the din and the glare,
Alderine Espy stalked through the crowd
And grabbed Bernadine by the hair.
"Stop, thief," she cried, as the lights went out,
And Floreine screamed in the dark
Then Eunice screamed and the lights went up
And three girls lay stiff and stark.
Pitched on her head and pumped full of lead
Lay dangerous Ellen Town,
While pale and cold with a gloomy stare
Two other girls were down.
Mary and Vesta lay side by side
With a chilly look in their eye.
The room was quiet and gloomy and sad
As the frightened group went by.
Erma and Ethel and Mickey, too,
Hugged closely as they walked
Their hands clenched tightly each to each
With drawn faces white as chalk.
The doors flew open with maddened crash,
Three policemen made their way,
Gena, Alberta and Frances Wells,
Pushed to where the dead girls lay.
"Humph"—one murmured and scratched her head,
"We'll have to deliberate,
"Looks like the work of Madman Rex
"Or McCoy at any rate."
Wynne and Lemley and Grace Carlisle
Dragged the bodies out of the way,
While the policemen said to Versie and Rex,
"For this you'll have to pay."
Just then Jerrine shouts out "Nay! Nay!"
"'Tis not those two must pay,
"Wilberta and Ila, and I, dear sirs,
"Are guilty of this fray."
Cuff links were locked about their wrists,
And they were led away,
Led to the cold, old prison halls
The rest of their lives to pay.
Don't weep, dear children,
'Tis only a tale
And 'tisn't true a tall,
It's just a crazy poem
And has no sense at all.

MOTHERS' DAY PROGRAM SUNDAY WELL ATTENDED

The Presbyterian church was filled to overflowing Sunday night for the Mothers' day program at which Coast Fork, Cresswell, Dorena and Lorane locals of the Farmers' union were guests.

A program was given by members of the locals and the Latham orchestra: Kathleen Wright of Cresswell, reading, "When Mother Sings;" Mrs. Hugh Trunnell, song, "That Dear Old Mother of Mine;" Mrs. William S. Averill, song, "Mother;" Latham orchestra, musical selections.

James J. O'Shea of Montana, national secretary of the Farmers union, was present and was introduced by W. S. Averill. He spoke briefly in praise of the meeting.

Rev. Duncan P. Cameron gave the main address of the evening on "America's Fundamental Need," which was conceived as being a revival of the old fashioned home. The speaker indicated the decline in regard for sanctity of marriage, religion in the home and parental authority and pointed out that no civilization could long last that was not built on sound home life.

Old time hymns were sung. The church was attractively decorated with red and white flowers in honor of Mothers' day.

Rev. Cameron was made an honorary member of Coast Fork local.

Pedestrian Paces

A good walker makes about four miles an hour if he or she is in good health and is accustomed to walking. A hiker makes about five or six miles, but this pace cannot be sustained over a long period of time.

Appropriate Designation

"Amerind" is a telescope word composed of the first syllables of "America" and "Indian," and is a general term used to designate the races of man who inhabited the New world before the arrival of Europeans. It was suggested in 1899 by Maj. J. W. Powell, director of the bureau of American ethnology, who advocated it as a convenient substitute for the numerous awkward and inappropriate terms applied to the aborigines of America. "Amerind" is pronounced "am-er-ind" with the accent on the first syllable.

All Life a Struggle

Every man who makes headway in his chosen field of effort must struggle against the current. The fact that a man is a success doesn't mean that he has never experienced adverse conditions, but that he has met and overcome them.—Grit.

Precept From Sydney

As in geometry the oblique must be known as well as the right, and in arithmetic the odd as well as the even, so in actions of life whoever seeth not the filthiness of evil wanteth a great understanding to perceive the beauty of virtue.—Sir Philip Sydney.

That Old Sex Problem

Woman's privilege is to believe men can mend latches; man's privilege is to expect women to be able to work the latches he has mended. —American Magazine.

Early Abolitionists

The first protest against slavery in the United States was made in 1688 by the Society of Friends in Germantown, Pa., according to an answered question in Liberty.

Record Price for Tulip

Though crinds frequently bring prices that make the poor man stagger, the highest price for a single flower was given for a tulip in Amsterdam by an enthusiast, who paid $2,000 for it, during the famous tulip craze.

Ledgers, Journals. Sentinel.

Real Bug House

A "bug house" is operated in Berlin, Germany, where insects are bought and sold for scientific purposes.

Costly Tobacco

The Rothschilds smoke the most costly cigars, which cost $3 each. These are wrapped in gold leaf and are packed in little inlaid cedar-wood cabinets.

Cottage Grove FRIDAY MAY 17th
Scarborgh Grounds, North 9th Street
THE SHOW THATS DIFFERENT
AL G. BARNES BIG 5 RING CIRCUS
THE SUPERB SPECTACLE
ALADDIN AND THE PARADE OF GOLD
1080 PEOPLE, INCLUDING
THE CHINESE BEAUTY
LOLA LEE CHONG
TUSKO AND THE MIGHTY TUSKO
THE TWO MASTODONS
THE LARGEST BEASTS THAT WALK THE EARTH TODAY
TRANSPORTED IN TWO SPECIALLY CONSTRUCTED RR CARS
KLINKHARDTS EQUESTRIAN MIDGETS
14 TINY HORSEMEN FROM BAVARIA
BIGGEST TRAVELING ZOO ON EARTH
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY
DOORS OPEN 1 AND 7 PM.-RAIN OR SHINE
Seats on Sale Circus Day at Kem's for Drugs, Corner Sixth and Main

YOU ARE INVITED TO VISIT
the big LANG RANGE Demonstration
MAY 20, 21, 22 Mon., Tues. Wed.

Mr. Wm. Schamerhorn will demonstrate the LANG fuel saving range. Select a range that will serve three purposes: (1) do your cooking, (2) heat your home, (3) heat your water. Let one fire serve three ways. Today, your kitchen is the newly tinted workshop. The new two-tone LANG RANGES will add beauty by harmony of shades, in choices to blend properly with interior decorations.

See these colorful ranges on display at our store May 20-21-22—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday. This Northwest made range will better serve you—the WEST'S BEST RANGE. Your old range taken in trade.

The BUFFWOOD

The BUFFWOOD, patent number 1681773, has an exclusive hot blast wood firebox, 17 inches long by 8½ inches wide by 9 inches deep—accomodates large chunks of wood. This range has no ash pan, as the hot blast features of the patented firebox assures proper combustion or a practical elimination of ashes. This feature permits the large 28-inch by 18-inch oven, properly cast, braced to prevent warping.

The ARCTIC
For Coal or Wood

The Lang Arctic pictured below is another leading LANG model, symbolic of range perfection. Furnished in nickel finish or all enamel, sandstone, gray, blue, apple green or white, or in enamel trim.

The LANGWOOD

The patented LANGWOOD has a large, wide wood firebox, utilizing the hot air draft. With one filling of wood, this range will keep fire four times longer than any other range on the market. 75% of what is called ashes will prove to be charcoal if viewed under a microscope—this is consumed in the Langwood, a feature which eliminates the ash pan and allows the large 28-inch by 18-inch oven. Ask your neighbor who owns one.

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"Oh! A roast from the Quality market. Well, I guess I'll come home after all."
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ONE FRIEND TELLS ANOTHER