

Local and Personal

HAIR SWITCHES made from combings. Enquire at this office.

S. H. Hinkle is reported to have been oiled part of Main street with whey Wednesday morning but Hinkle says it was an accident.

Mrs. C. G. Griggs returned home Monday from Jefferson where she had spent a week with her daughter, Mrs. C. V. Clodfelter, and family.

J. E. Winegar autoed to McMinnville and brought home his children who had been there for a couple of weeks. Mrs. Winegar is recovering more rapidly from her sickness.

A. R. Ramsey of Bay City was a guest at Hotel Monmouth one day this week. Mr. Ramsey brought the intelligence that J. S. Prime of Bay City expects to take a layoff of a couple of months, this summer, and visit old scenes and friends in the east.

Charles Chaney, of near Independence, in company with his family, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. Hagy, and sister, Mrs. D. M. Hampton, and family. They were accompanied by Mrs. R. Johnson of near Portland, a sister of Mrs. Hagy, who is still visiting at the Hampton home.

Mrs. S. Kohnke returned home last Sunday from Salem where she had been for four weeks under the care of an eye specialist. The physician brought her home and placed her under the care of Dr. Matthis. She is much improved although not well yet. She has lost the use of one eye.

Grand Army Celebrated

There was a considerable number of members of the Grand Army from this place and Independence in attendance at Dallas Friday of last week to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the surrender of Robert R. E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the Southern Confederacy.

Entertained In Honor Of Friend

Dr. and Mrs. Fred R. Bowersox entertained at Five-hundred Wednesday evening the 7th in honor of their guest, Mr. Benton Bowers of Ashland. There were twenty guests including the following: Mayor and Mrs. P. H. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Otis A. Wolverton, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Fisk, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ostien, Mr. and Mrs. George Boothby, Mr. and Mrs. Alva Craven, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Tyler, Messrs. Benton Bowers and Walter Brown. Mesdames Nettie Boche and Laura Price, Misses Amilda and Paradine Doughty. Twenty-four hands were played, after which refreshments were served. Mrs. Bowersox was assisted by her young friend, Mrs. Craven.

Survey of Trunk Line Road Not Accepted

It is practically certain that nothing toward the construction of a trunk line highway from Portland to the Tillamook coast will be done this season, the Polk county court having declined to further consider the proposed undertaking at this time. Judge Teal informs The Observer that the survey of that part of the road within Polk county has not been accepted, as has been reported, and that it probably will not be this year. The county has several important highway projects of importance on for the coming season, and these will not only require the entire time of the roadmaster but will take all monies available. While the

other counties interested in the undertaking are quite active in the matter, there is some differences of opinion as to the route to be taken, especially through Yamhill county. By the time these difficulties are threshed out, and state aid is forthcoming, the Polk county court may be in position to contribute towards constructing the proposed highway.

Tillamook county has been slow in acting, its engineer having but recently gone over the route. From his report it is learned that "the new route will have no greater than a 3 per cent grade, except in one place where it was found necessary to go a little higher to avoid conditions of a slide. This particular piece will, however, require no greater than a 4 per cent grade and that for a short distance only." The engineer thinks that before any further plans are made the rights of way for such road should be secured, and the same may be said of Polk. This, however, should cause no trouble as everyone along the route will be more or less benefitted by this new improvement. — Observer.

Ethyl Alcohol From Wood Waste

The Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin, is now carrying on a series of experiments to discover whether such waste as sawdust and shavings may be converted, profitably, into ethyl alcohol. The results thus far obtained indicate that between 21 and 22 U. S. gallons of absolute alcohol may be obtained per dry ton of waste.

To those interested in this problem, it has long been apparent that there was need for some method of turning to account the millions of tons of waste which accumulate in the sawmills of the country. The bulkiness of this material makes a minimum amount of handling imperative, and almost precludes the idea of transportation. Furthermore, this waste is so fine and of so varied a character that this places a limit upon its use. For example, it cannot be used for pulp for paper making, owing to the short and torn condition of the fibres, nor can it be used in destructive distillation chiefly because it is too fine to heat properly in the converting process. Therefore its utilization must be by some product that will absorb any and all kinds of waste.

All woods have one factor in common, and that is the presence of cellulose. Any process, therefore, which could chemically utilize this cellulose, would overcome the objection to a fine and mixed waste. The manufacture of ethyl alcohol from wood waste has been carried on commercially for several years, but neither the process nor the results have been perfectly satisfactory, as it is known that but a small percentage of the available sugar has been extracted from the cellulose. It is this sugar which is fermented by the introduction of yeast and converted into alcohol. It is with the hope of improving the process and securing a higher percentage of the product that the Madison Laboratory is conducting experiments. The apparatus used consists mainly of a rotary digester, a leaching tank, and a fermenting vat. These machines could be set up in any mill. It is expected that still further results will be obtained with the continued experiments.

National Forests in the East

So much has been said and written concerning the National Forests of the West, that few people realize that there are over

two million acres of timberland now under federal administration in the White Mountains of New Hampshire, and in the Appalachians.

In fact, so keenly has the need been felt in the East for government aid and protection in the matter of forests, that Congress passed the Weeks Law whereby the government could acquire, by purchase, certain timbered areas, which included important watersheds whose protection would mean much to the communities adjoining them. These areas also contained an enormous quantity of timber, inaccessible and widely scattered, but which would be marketable if the region were properly developed and improved. This timber amounts to a little more than a billion board feet, with a value of over \$3,000,000 on the stump.

Under the operation of the Weeks Law, the government is already applying the principle of scientific forestry to these newly acquired forests. In some places mature trees are removed in order to give young growth a chance. In other localities the building of roads and trails is the principal work. These improvements aim at local communication, fire protection, and the opening of the wild land for recreation purposes; and also to make the timber more accessible and valuable to the operators.

A great deal of the forest land within the purchased areas was cut over or culled before the government acquired it. Nearly all of this class of land, however, is covered now with young growth and even the abandoned farm acreage, which forms about two per cent of the whole, is slowly reverting to forest.

The mature stand of timber which could be marketed, includes all the eastern hardwoods, together with much spruce, a good deal of hemlock, and some pine. The land, including the timber, has been bought at an average price of a little more than \$5 per acre. If the recommendations of the National Forest Reservation Commission are carried out, more than 5,000,000 acres of this land will eventually be acquired for National Forests in the East.

UNCOVERING THE HEAD.

Curious Origin of the Polite Custom of Raising the Hat.

We consider a man a gentleman who takes off his hat to a lady. At least the act is thought to be gentlemanly, polite. The origin of this custom, like many other customs common among so called civilized peoples, goes back to primitive times.

When a person was made captive his conqueror stripped him of his weapons and clothing and left him without anything he could call his own. The captive was thus made a slave, his lack of clothing being evidence of his subjugation. We need only to look at the sculptures of the Assyrians to see the truth of this fact. And in Isaiah xx, 2-4, find the following statement: "And the Lord said, like as my servant Isaiah hath walked naked and barefoot three years for a sign, so shall the king of Assyria lead away the Egyptians prisoners and the Ethiopians captives, young and old, naked and barefoot."

The first step then, in tracing the origin of taking off the hat, is the surrender of the clothing among primitive and ancient peoples as a mark of submission. The next step is the uncovering of the body as a mark of reverence. There are all degrees of uncovering, though often only the most valuable parts of the clothing are taken off in the presence of superiors.

Captain Cook tells us that during his stay in Tahiti two men came on board and, as a sign of respect, took off the greater part of their clothing and put it on Cook and his friend. In Abyssinia Spencer tells

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Cyprian Jewett.
Professor Jewett's comments on the young men of Baliol often took the form of crushing sarcasms. "The college, Mr. X., thinks highly of you," he once said, "perhaps too highly, but not half so highly, I am sure, as you think of yourself." After a lengthy survey of one's person, as if one was some rare animal, he has been known to ask of the instructor, "Mr. A. is an intelligent young man, is he not, Mr. Y.?"

The Herald solicits your aid