

TREASURES OF BUDDHIST ART

Marvelous Collection Preserved for Centuries in the Temple of Daigoji in Japan.

Daigoji, the head temple of the Ono school of the Shingon sect of Buddhism in Japan, situated not far from Kyoto, in the Uji district, suggests by its name its relation to Emperor Daigo, who reigned from 898 to 930. Its name originated from the fact that its founder, Abbot Shoho, came to this village and exclaimed after he drank from an old farmer's spring: "The water was as good as daigo!" It is a Buddhist word meaning an unctuous rich liquor. The posthumous title of the emperor must have originated from his devotion to the temple and its founder, as well as from his burial in the temple grounds.

Rare specimens of Buddhist art and literature, carefully preserved as the temple treasures of Daigoji, and exhibited recently at Tokio, through the efforts of Dr. Katsumi Koroita of the editorial staff of historiographical materials in Tokio Imperial university, bring the story of the temple down to 300 years ago. Among the peculiar paintings in the temple are the "flower viewing screens," pictures of horse training and a collection of fan paintings said to be rare treasures.

In the literary collection there is an illustrated copy of the third roll of "Scripture of Cause and Effect of the Past and the Present." It was made nearly 1,200 years ago, but the colors in the picture are as fresh as the present day pigments. This scroll is considered the oldest thing extant in Japan of colored art on paper.

TREES GIVE MILKLIKE JUICE

Tropics Provide Pretty Fair Substitute for the Animal Product in Use in Northern Climes.

In British Guiana and the West Indies, particularly on the banks of the River Demerara, there grows a tree known to the natives as the hya-hya, which yields from its bark and pith a juice slightly richer and thicker than cow's milk. The tree is about forty feet high and eighteen inches in circumference when full grown, and the natives use its juice as we use milk, it being perfectly harmless and mixing well with water.

The Chinese have a tree—they call it kiraguma—which yields a fluid in all respects like milk; while in the forests of Para grows a tree called the mass-nodendron, which gives a milklike juice. It can be kept for an indefinite time and shows no tendency to become sour.

On the other hand, certain trees in the valleys of Aragua and in Canagua yield a similar fluid, which, when exposed to the air, begins to form into a kind of cheese, which very soon becomes sour.

In the Canary Islands there is a tree called tabaya dolce, of which the milk, thickened into a jelly, is considered a delicacy.

Unpleasant Dreams.

A London chemist, dreaming that he had swallowed poison by mistake, rose from the chair in which he had fallen asleep and, so vivid had the dream been, he went to the shop and took an antidote. But this, in the absence of real poison, began to poison him, and before he realized the mistake the error was beyond repair.

In another case a man, after a heated argument with a visiting friend, dreamed that his guest was in his room molesting him. He actually "felt" rough hands on his body, jumped out of bed, and ran to his friend's room. There he attacked his innocent "assailant" so violently that the latter was confined to bed for several weeks.

Bachelor to the Rescue.

In a street car the other day I sat directly behind a woman who was trying desperately to untie a face veil. I was fascinated by her persistent but fruitless attempts to untie the veil with one hand while with the other she clutched her nose glasses, which were helplessly entangled in it. I was just wondering why some woman passenger did not offer assistance, when she turned to me and said: "Pardon me, but you can be kind enough to see if you can unfasten this veil." After frantic efforts, amid the suppressed merriment of the passengers I came out victor. But I was a much embarrassed bachelor.—Exchange.

Ostrich Plumes.

Ostrich plumes are not actually plucked by the way. They are cut-pruned with no damage or pain to the bird. When the feathers are "ripe" the ostriches are driven into a V-shaped enclosure. Their heads are covered with a hood like a stocking, which renders them tractable. The wings are spread by the man doing the "plucking" and the feathers are clipped off fairly close to the flesh. This does not hurt the bird in the least and within sixty days the dead quill ends drop out of their own accord. The tail feathers are also clipped.

Kept Fish Alive.

During the recent storm several automobiles got into such deep water at Pennsylvania and Twenty-second streets that they had to stop until the flood abated. One member of a fishing party climbed out on the running board of his car and carefully tied a net of live fish to a spoke and calmly dropped it into the water.—Indianapolis News.

HALO DUE TO MISCONCEPTION

Explanation of Luminous Circle About the Heads of Saints Is Somewhat Humorous.

For centuries it has been an almost universal practice among artists to paint halos above the heads of the saints in their pictures. Some characters have been so depicted, even though not officially canonized or previous to that ceremony, when the artist wished to indicate special spiritual qualities or holiness, as, for instance, in the case of Joan of Arc.

During the eleventh and twelfth centuries there was a great activity in the building of churches and cathedrals, and it was a common practice to erect around the outside of the buildings statues of the saints, which were placed just under the eaves. As the images became discolored by the rain which fell upon the roofs and then poured over them, the authorities, as a means of protection, placed over the heads of the figures wooden disks of a size sufficient to protect them. Glitter, the great artist, began to paint holy pictures when only a country boy, and in his ignorance assumed that the disks were essential parts of the images of the saints. Hence his earliest paintings represent each sacred figure wearing over the head something that looks like the bottom of a tub. Later on he idealized this into a mere circle, dark at first, but growing more luminous with each production, until finally he developed the circle of light that has come down unchanged through generations of painters as the badge of sanctity.—New York Post.

DREW LAUGHTER FROM GRANT

Witty Remarks of Mark Twain Broke Down Reserve Characteristic of the Famous Soldier.

Responding to the toast of "Babies" at the memorable Chicago banquet in honor of Gen. Grant in 1879, Mark Twain concluded with a sentence that set the gathering in an uproar. In his inimitable drawing voice he said:

"In his cradle, somewhere under the flag, the future illustrious commander-in-chief of the American armies is so little burdened with his approaching grandeur and responsibilities, as to be giving his whole strategic mind, at this moment, to trying to find some way to get his own big toe into his mouth, an achievement which (meaning no disrespect) the illustrious guest of this evening also turned his attention to some fifty-six years ago. And if the child is but the father of the man, there are mighty few who will doubt that he succeeded."

At that conclusion the audience broke into cheers and roars of laughter in which even the reserved Grant joined.

Have Broad Matrimonial Views.

Present-day Maoris are nominally Christians, but there are many old chiefs who are still fond of their ancient totem poles. Their religion is that of nature-worship combined with the veneration of ancestors. A peculiar and interesting detail of their religion is the belief that the soul dwells in each human being's left eye.

The Maoris were enthusiastic cannibals in by-gone days, their favorite dish being roasted hearts. Eating the hearts of their enemies was supposed to give them strength, especially in the pursuit of war-time activities.

As for the Maoris' marriage laws, they seem to have none. But they believe very strongly that man should have absolute power over woman. Even today they have very broad views on the subject of matrimony, and each man generally takes unto himself as many wives as he can afford to maintain.

Joke 5,000 Years Old.

Planned by the ancient Egyptians over 5,000 years ago, a joke just came to fruition, writes Prof. Flinders Petrie, the noted archeologist. "While we were trying to find a way into a queen's pyramid," he says, "we discovered on a rock face a door which was so beautifully and exactly fitted that it was difficult to see the joints. We immediately set to work on this, thinking that we had found at last an entrance to the inner chamber. After a considerable amount of work we removed the door and found—solid rock! It was a carefully arranged blind to balk anyone who wanted to find the entrance into the royal tombs, and had been made about 3,000 B. C. by someone with a sense of humor."

Humidity in Surgery.

Investigations made in several Boston hospitals by Dr. Ellsworth Huntington seem to indicate that for surgical operations, the heat condition of the atmosphere is high humidity, 80 per cent or more, directly after operations, and moderate humidity, about 60 per cent, at a temperature of 64 degrees Fahrenheit, a few days later. Doctor Huntington points out that, if these results are accepted, there is no reason why the optimum conditions of temperature and humidity should not be produced artificially in hospitals, causing a probable improvement in not less than 20 per cent in the results of operations.

Clear Field.

"Ah, here is a letter from the old folk!"
"What does it say?"
"Come home your tailor is dead."—Pearson's Weekly.

DUE TO BODILY DISORDERS

Scientist Thus Explains the Striking Differences Between Various Races of Mankind.

Assuming that the various existing races of mankind are descended from a common stock, how are to be explained such striking differences as these that distinguish, for example, the Chinaman from the Anglo-Saxon, and the Anglo-Saxon from the negro? Prof. Arthur Keith recently discussed this question in an address before the anthropological section of the British association.

He believes that the key to this problem is to be found through studying the disturbances and disorders that occasionally affect the development and growth of the human body; especially those due to a functional derangement of one or more of the glands of internal secretion—the pituitary, thyroid, pineal, adrenal and other glands. In some manner not yet understood, the functions, carried on in their glands regulate not only the dimensions of the body, but also the shape and size of each individual part.

The racial features of the Mongolian type are initiated by growing Europeans who are affected by deficiency disorders of the thyroid gland. The features of the negro can best be accounted for by the nature of the growth-regulating mechanism centered in the thyroid and suprarenal glands. European features are connected with a dominance in the functions of the pituitary.

Scientists hope that a thorough study of the still obscure subject of the so-called "ductless" glands will provide the means of regulating to some extent, the future evolution of the human race.

BEETLES AS HAIR RESTORERS

Species of Insect That Has Peculiar Properties Found in Many Parts of Europe.

Of the thousands of people who use hair-restorers, few know that the hair-growing power of these preparations is, in most cases, obtained from beetles.

The particular beetles in question are called blister-beetles, and belong to the group known as Cantharides. These insects, which are abundant in France, Spain, Sicily and Russia, are collected in great numbers and killed by being plunged into strong vinegar. They are then dried and ground to a fine powder. This powder is soaked in chloroform and the mixture distilled. The result is cantharidin.

This cantharidin makes the hair grow by causing tiny, invisible blisters to form underneath the skin. These blisters contain blood-serum—the finest tonic in the world for worn-out hair cells. The blisters do not cause any pain. All that is felt is a pleasant tingling sensation.

The beetles themselves use this blistering juice as a protection against birds and animals which would otherwise make a meal of them.

Don't Neglect Your Play.

There are men in the world who feel that the whole works would stop if they took time enough to play a little. That's all bosh. The man who can play well is usually the fellow who can put the work across. Some have the play spirit so well in hand that they make sport of their work. It is real pleasure to them. They get both recreation and profit from their efforts. It's no wonder they stay young in their work.

And don't forget that if you would succeed you must carry your load. It's a mistake to get out from under responsibility. It's meeting responsibility that makes progress possible. Shirkers are not in demand. They may put things over occasionally, but they do it at the expense of personal discount. You can't afford to do it. Carry your load like a man.—Grit.

An Acre.

The word acre is derived from the old Anglo-Saxon word *æcer*, and is identical with the Latin word *ager*, meaning a cultivated field. The English acre consists of 4,840 square yards, or 43,560 square feet. If your field is a rectangle, that is, having four sides and each angle a right angle or "square corner," its area is obtained by multiplying the length by the breadth. If your measurements are in rods, the result will be square rods; if in yards, square yards; and if in feet, square feet. A field 132 feet by 165 feet of rectangular shape contains 21,780 square feet. It is therefore, half an acre. But a rectangular field might be different length and width, and yet contain an acre. For example, if it is 330 feet long and 66 feet wide it will contain 21,780 square feet, or half an acre.

Bat's Great Value.

The value of the bat as an insect destroyer has been recognized in the United States by the erection of municipal bat roosts in San Antonio, Texas, and structures similar in bird houses have been set up to encourage bats to live in the vicinity of the city, where they serve as an important check to the mosquitoes. In Jamaica there is no need for such municipal roosts, as there are numbers of old buildings, whose dark recesses furnish bats with suitable homes. In some very old churches great colonies of these insect-eating bats have taken up quarters, and it is not an uncommon sight to see them issuing forth shortly before dusk in streams of hundreds.

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INDUSTRIAL REVIEW OF STATE

Eugene—The cannery of the Eugene Fruit Growers' association has just finished canning a cherry crop of more than 2,000,000 pounds. This is the largest pack ever accomplished by a fruit cannery in this state. Part of the local cherry crop was sent to Salem because the local cannery could take care of no more. Growers here have received about \$250,000 for their cherries this year.

Hood River—Seven thousand feet of iron pipe, temporarily used in building the grade of the Columbia river highway, will find a permanent use in irrigation works here.

Salem—Flax grown in this vicinity under the supervision of the state will all be pulled by hand this year. Because of the increased flax acreage under private ownership there are not enough machines to do the work for all.

Salem—Every industry in the state depending upon railroad transportation for the disposal of its product will be cheered by a promise recently given by the Southern Pacific railroad to distribute 100 empty cars daily over its lines north of Ashland. Many Oregon industries, particularly the lumber mills, are now hampered by the acute car shortage.

Portland—Two new motion pic-

tures made entirely in Oregon, were exhibited at a local theatre August 6.

Albany—Balm wood, which grows abundantly along the streams of Linn county, is finding a new use in the manufacture of toys.

Corvallis—The twenty-acre prune orchard of C. W. Vale, 22 miles south of here, has been sold to A. H. Laughlin for \$50,000.

Albany—The plant of the Alco Wood Products company, which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt. The factory formerly turned out large numbers of silos and wooden articles of various kinds.

Albany—The Albany Brick & Tile company, which has been manufacturing brick but selling tile shipped in from elsewhere, is about to start manufacturing its own tile.

Klamath Falls—Members of the wool growers' association of this county will pay dues to the organization in the shape of a tax levy of 2 cents for each sheep owned.

Albany—Threshing of the 1920 wheat crop is under way.

Ashland—A granite expert visiting here says that the granite existing in immense deposits here can scarcely be distinguished from the famous Barre granite, and is of excellent quality for building purposes.

Portland—Only a third of the cars required are available, according to the latest bulletin of the West Coast Lumbermen's association, including 129 mills in Oregon and Washington.

Astoria—The first sardine can-

nery on the Columbia river erected at Smith Point, just of the Wilson Shipbuilding company's plant, and will be in operation soon. Sardines have been experimentally on the river, before on a commercial scale.

Portland—The capacity of the Plating company's plant, which has been doubled by addition of new machinery, is now the best equipped in the Pacific coast for gold and silver plating, also manufactures silver order.

Portland—The North Knitting mills, one of Oregon's infant industries, decided upon this city as the location for a new plant after looking over the entire coast. At present the product of the new concern is bathing suits.

Roseburg—Two Royal American trees in this city have net owner \$250 for their fruit.

Portland—The Long-Ber company, purchaser of timber resources in this state, has one sawmill within a short distance probably three more later, to Robert A. Long, president of the company, who is conferring with the staff of consultants in the mills will probably be on the Columbia river to take advantage of water shipment.

Portland—Houses for the employes of the industries of the Peninsula district, built by the Peninsula Housing corporation, newly incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000, will be doubled. The purpose of the company is to relieve the situation and at the same time effect a permanent improvement of the district.

Eugene—A 2000-acre timber tract near this city has been purchased by J. R. Cain for \$100,000. The tract contains about 100 feet of Douglas fir timber. The purchaser plans to build a railroad to the tract and a sawmill with a capacity of 50,000 feet daily.

Prineville—The highest point in the Northwest and the lowest in the United States, Mt. Hood, has been finished four miles east of Ochocho dam, as the structure known, is 128 feet high, 18 feet wide at the top, and of which it is a part irrigation acres.

There is a difference of 56 degrees in mean annual temperatures between Puget Sound and Alaska. The mean temperature in January is 33 degrees and only 56 degrees, an annual only 23 degrees at Sitka.

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