

Phone or Write

# Government Standard Powders Company

OF PORTLAND

And Have an Expert Explain Our  
Money Maker

Main 6383

90 First Street

**OREGON ENGRAVING COMPANY**

**CUTS**

ARTISTS PHOTO-ENGRAVERS PHOTOGRAPHERS

ONE-AND-A-HALF INCHES  
TWO-THREE-AND-A-HALF INCHES  
FOUR-AND-A-HALF INCHES  
SIX INCHES  
EIGHT INCHES  
TEN INCHES  
ELEVEN INCHES  
FOURTEEN INCHES  
SIXTEEN INCHES  
EIGHTEEN INCHES  
TWENTY INCHES  
TWENTY-FOUR INCHES  
THIRTY INCHES  
THIRTY-SIX INCHES  
FORTY INCHES  
FORTY-FOUR INCHES  
FIFTY INCHES  
FIFTY-FOUR INCHES  
SIXTY INCHES  
SIXTY-FOUR INCHES  
SEVENTY INCHES  
SEVENTY-FOUR INCHES  
EIGHTY INCHES  
EIGHTY-FOUR INCHES  
NINETY INCHES  
NINETY-FOUR INCHES  
ONE HUNDRED INCHES

PORTLAND, OREGON

BAGGAGE STORED THREE DAYS FREE

## THE Baggage & Omnibus Transfer Co.

General Transferring and Storage

Main Office and Warehouse

PARK AND DAVIS STS., PORTLAND

Telephones: Main 6980, A 3322

**WANTED—A RIDER AGENT**

IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a sample Latest Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

**NO MONEY REQUIRED** until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance. **FREE TRIAL** during which time you may ride the bicycle and put it to any test you wish. If you are then not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle, we will return it to us at our expense and you will not be out one cent. **FACTORY PRICES**—We furnish the highest grade bicycles at actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$25 middlemen's profits by buying direct from us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. **DO NOT BUY** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogues and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**YOU WILL BE ASTONISHED** when you receive our beautiful catalogue. It shows the latest styles of bicycles and the many special features that make them the best in the world. We sell the highest grade bicycles for less money than any other factory. We are satisfied with \$10.00 profit above factory cost. **COASTER-BRAKES**, single wheels, imported roller chains and pedals, parts, repairs and accessories of all kinds at half the regular retail price.

**\$10.00 Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof \$4.80**

**Self-healing Tires A SAMPLE PAIR TO INTRODUCE ONLY**

The regular retail price of these tires is \$10.00 per pair, but we introduce them at a special price of \$4.80 per pair for a limited time only. **NO MORE TROUBLE FROM PUNCTURES**—Nails, Tacks, or Glass will not let the air out. **DESCRIPTION:** Made in all sizes. It is lively and easy riding, very durable and lined inside with a special quality of rubber, which never becomes porous and which closes up small punctures without allowing the air to escape. We have hundreds of letters from satisfied customers stating that their tires have only been pumped up once or twice in a whole season. They weigh no more than an ordinary tire, the puncture resisting qualities being given by several layers of this special rubber fabric on the tread. The regular price of these tires is \$10.00 per pair, but for advertising purposes we are making a special factory price to the rider of only \$4.80 per pair. All orders shipped same day letter is received. We ship C. O. D. on approval. You do not pay a cent until you have examined and found them strictly as represented.

We will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent (twenty making the price \$4.56 per pair) if you send **FULL CASH WITH ORDER** and enclose this advertisement. You run no risk in buying as an order as the time may be returned at **OUR** expense if for any reason they are not satisfactory on examination. We are perfectly reliable and money sent to us is safe as in a bank. If you order a pair of these tires, you will find that they will ride easier, run faster, wear better, last longer and look finer than any tire you have ever used or seen at any price. We know that you will be well pleased with them. **Puncture-Proof tires on approval and trial at the special introductory price of \$4.80 per pair.** Please send us your order at once. Name this remarkable tire offer.

**IF YOU NEED TIRES** don't buy any kind at any price until you send for a pair of Hedgethorn Puncture-Proof tires. They are the best in the world. Write for our catalogue and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable special offers to rider agents.

**DO NOT WAIT** for our big time and Sundry Catalogue which describes and quotes all makes and kinds of tires at about half the usual price.

**DO NOT THINK OF BUYING** a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone until you know the new and wonderful offers we are making.

**J. L. MEAD CYCLE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.**

THIRTY to forty years ago poultry breeding in Denmark occupied a very modest position in relation to agriculture. There were only a few fowls and the eggs were small and of irregular size. As a consequence prices were low. It was during the last fifteen or twenty years that interest was awakened among the rural population, especially the small farmers and their wives.

The introduction of Leghorn and Minorca fowls, was of great value for the advancement of egg production. The mentioned breeds have been crossed with the common small barndoor fowls, and of late the Barred Plymouth Rock has also become very popular among the practical poultry breeders. Production of poultry meat or fattening is of no importance. Egg production is the main object.

All over the country hens are kept in proportion to the area occupied. Large poultry farms could, as a rule, not pay in our country, and only very few are to be seen, and those only where they get an extra income by selling eggs for hatching, for incubators and artificial brooders are not used to any great extent. In autumn and winter the fowls are running over the farm almost anywhere and the poultry houses are to be found in the permanent farm buildings. The breeding and fattening of water fowls and turkeys is practiced in different parts of the country to some extent.

The foundation of poultry societies, which extend over the whole country, has had a great influence on the advancement of the poultry breeding in our country. At the present time there are three poultry societies, of which the first was founded in the year 1878, the third in 1897. All three societies have formed a united action, especially concerning the arrangement of large poultry shows and the establishing of breeding centers.

Each society publishes a journal which reaches the members twice each month. Each society also has one advisor in poultry culture, who specially delivers lectures and gives practical advice. They arrange poultry shows in different parts of the country, often in connection with private firms, established years before the first named. The largest co-operative society is the Danish Farmers' Co-operative Egg Export Association, but some of the co-operative bacon factories in different parts of the country have also established egg packing and pickling stations. While the last named collect eggs from local places, all traders and the first named large co-operative society work over the same ground.

The first experiment in the co-operative line was undertaken by the co-operative creameries, where eggs were collected, but this important matter took first place in the year 1895, when Instructor Moller from Jutland founded the Danish Farmers' Co-operative Egg Export Association. About one-fifth of the eggs exported from Denmark pass through this society, which collect eggs over the greater part of our country. The society embraces now about 550 affiliated small local societies or circles, with a total membership of more than 40,000 poultry breeders, mostly among the small farmers, who are to be found in large numbers all over the country. In every county is a representative and the directors in the head society consists of four members chosen every five years.

The smallest local society must at least consist of ten members. Each member must pay fifty ore on admission to the head society, and one ore per hen to the local society. All the local societies which thus form an integral part of the head society, have their own depot and collector, who once or twice a week drives to the different members, collecting their eggs. The collector gets a small commission from one or two ore a Danish pound for the eggs collected, but he has to stand the loss by breakages over one per cent. The individual members must stamp plainly all the eggs on the broad end with the registered number of the local society and the member. Therefore each member has his own rubber stamp and ink bought from the society for twenty-five ore each. These eggs are not sold by the score or dozen, but only by weight, the best way to do it.

The collector pays for the eggs after they are weighed, and writes down in the member's control book not alone the amount which he has paid, but also the weight and price. The committee of the head society issues the price every week and sends a communication to each local society.

When the collector gets home he puts the eggs in large pine cases provided with cardboard sections and holding from 500 to 1,000 eggs each. In the small societies, which have no driving collectors, the members must deliver their eggs, for instance, to the dairy manufacturer, or to the supply association, or to the collector. Of course the best way is to have a driving collector.

The by-laws for the small local societies are practically quite the same. Each of them has its own committee, leader, and sends a representative, usually the leader, every year to the large meeting of the head society. Rules of the most stringent nature are imposed, as the principal object of the head society is to deliver to the English market the best possible produce of new laid eggs. Therefore each egg delivered must only be laid by the member's own hens, and on the other hand he has to forward all eggs produced except those used for hatching and for home consumption in the household. This prevents members selling eggs to others who, at certain times of the year as a result of the competition, give a few more ore per pound. Further, the regulations provide that the eggs must be carefully gathered at least every day in the cold time of the year, and twice or three times a day when the weather is hot. This is demanded to prevent the eggs being spoiled or cracked by unseasonable brooding hens. All eggs gathered must at all times be protected against sunshine, dampness and frost, and china eggs must remain in every nest, which, as well as the house, must be kept as clean as possible. Another point of great value is that all eggs delivered to the collector must be new laid and absolutely clean without being washed, as this spoils the eggs, which are of so perishable a nature.

From the local depot the eggs are forwarded by rail, or, if nearby, carried to the central packing station. While all expenses connected with the collecting of the eggs must be borne by

the local society, the freight is paid by the head society.

At the present time the head society has headquarters in the city of Copenhagen and nine packing, preserving and fattening establishments are located in different large towns in the country with good connections to the English markets.

When the eggs arrive at the central packing stations they are first weighed and then the grading takes place, a work which is very interesting to look at. All eggs are graded into the following sizes: 13, 14, 15, 15½, 16, 17 or 18 pounds per 20 eggs. Those from 15½ to 17 pounds are preferred in England. Women mostly are engaged in this work, which takes place very rapidly. By eye they can very easily separate the different sizes. The eggs from this point are taken direct from the boxes in which they arrive and put on frames, where each egg is placed in a hole by itself. These frames usually hold from eight to twelve dozen. Then each frame with the eggs are weighed, and if the weight is too low or too high the eggs are changed until the right weight is reached.

The next work is a careful testing whereby all dirty, stale and otherwise inferior eggs are rejected. By use of day light, but mostly electric light, this examination takes place in a little room open on one side. The frames with the eggs are set over a kind of box wherein four 16 candle-power electric lights stand up from the bottom. The sides of the box are lined with tinplates or looking glass, which throw the light upwards, and on the back wall over the box is placed a looking glass. By carefully looking it is easy to pick out any bad, dark looking eggs, which are taken out. As all eggs, as stated, are stamped with the number of the local society and the member, it is always possible to detect any member who, contrary to the by-laws, has delivered defective eggs to the local societies. On the first offense he is warned, and next time he is punished by fines of, first five, then ten kroner and if persisted in, by expulsions from the society. The local society receives half the amount of the fines and the head society the other half.

Finally the eggs are packed side by side, and at the same time they are branded with the head society's trade mark. Long, thin, flat wooden cases are used with wood wool between each layer. The cases measure 22 by 72 inches and are 9 inches deep. The prices for such cases are a little less than 2 kroner each. At the bottom and top is placed a thick pad of clean long rye straw to prevent breakage by rough handling. The egg cases contain divisions and layers, and are divided in the middle by a double partition in two separate parts. By this means the cases could be sawed into two parts, and the breakage is not so large. Good graded eggs will not give as much breakage as badly graded, as the first named are of the same size. On the ends of every case is placed the society's trade mark and the grading.

The eggs are then dispatched by the first available steamer, that they may be landed in England when about a week old. Danish eggs have secured a good position on the English market and it is especially in the north and midland counties of England and Scotland that considerable quantities are sold, but many cases also find a good sale in London markets.

Most of the eggs produced in our country have white shells, but in the course of the last few years there have appeared a greater number of eggs with tinted shells, which are preferred by our English customers. By the introduction of American breeds, especially the Plymouth Rock, we have been advancing in this respect, as many fowls of the breeds mentioned are now spread throughout our country for crossing and pure breeding.

Nearly 20 per cent of the eggs produced are sold as pickled eggs. In the spring, mostly in the months of April and May, considerable quantities of eggs are bought for packing, both from private dealers and the co-operative societies. Great profit is made in this business by the producers, who in this manner get much better prices for their eggs at a time of the year, when there are many of them and the prices, therefore, would be low if eggs were not bought for pickling.

Under the egg packing stations in many places are built cellars for the pickling of eggs. These cellars are cool and well ventilated, all the windows lime washed, and everything is kept in the most sanitary condition. Large cement tanks holding from 70,000 to 100,000 eggs each are generally used, and the eggs are put down in lime water from spring to autumn or winter. Over the eggs the preserving fluid forms a kind of skin. Cold storage plants are not used in any places in our country as they are in America. After the eggs are taken from the tanks they are placed upon trays which are placed under running water. Before being packed in cases the eggs are dried and exactly tested, and on the cases is distinctly marked "Pickled Eggs." They are usually shipped from October to December, when new laid eggs are scarce.

Last year the total transactions in the Danish Farmers' Co-operative Egg Association was more than 44 million kroner; the reserve fund 200,000 kroner, and 600,000 kroner, the net profit of the society, was distributed at the end of the year among the members of the local societies in proportion to the value of eggs which each member had supplied. In 1905, the year the society was founded, the average price for eggs was 42 ore per Danish pound, and in 1907 it was 51 ore.

The small societies get payment from the head society as soon as they have delivered their eggs at the central depot. From banks loans can be obtained if needed. A co-operative bank is not yet to be found, but will surely be founded in the future. Work in this direction is already being done.

The sale of poultry by co-operative societies presents much greater difficulties than the sale of eggs. The Danish Farmers' Co-operative Egg Export Association undertakes the sale of all kinds of poultry from the members, and have special fattening establishments for chickens arranged after English methods. The products are sold in the home markets.

Since the year 1896 the society has published a small poultry paper under the name of "Our Egg Export," which

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR MULTNOMAH COUNTY.

In the Matter of the Estate of HENRIETTA KERN, deceased.

**CITATION.**  
To J. J. Kern, Albert E. Kern, George F. Kern, John M. Kern, T. J. Kern, William Kern, Tabitha Kern, Meta De Mond, William Struve, John Struve, Letha, Veda Kern and Delbert Kern, and all other known and unknown heirs and devisees of Henrietta Kern, deceased:  
IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF OREGON, you are hereby commanded to appear before the Honorable County Clerk of the State of Oregon, in and for the County of Multnomah, at the Court House in the City of Portland, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1912, at the hour of nine o'clock A. M. of said day, to show cause, if any exist, why an order of sale should not be made of the following described land as prayed for in the petition of A. E. Kern, administrator, with the will annexed of the estate of Henrietta Kern, deceased, heretofore filed, to-wit:

Lot numbered three (3), in block numbered three (3), in Columbia Heights Addition to the City of Portland, and also lots numbered twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27) and twenty-eight (28), in block numbered thirty-seven (37), in Peninsula Addition Number Three, to the City of Portland, all in the County of Multnomah and State of Oregon.

Witness my hand and the seal of said Court, this 11th day of March, A. D. 1912.

F. S. FIELDS,

Clerk of the County Court.

By T. F. NOONAN, Deputy.

(Seal of County Court, Multnomah County, State of Oregon.)

**C. J. WILSON**

Commercial Artist  
and  
Cartoonist

348 MARKET STREET

Phone Main 5645. Res. Phone E 6184.

**Arthur D. Monteith**

Civil and Hydraulic Engineer

587 E. 15th St. N. Portland, Ore.

General Surveying, Landscape Engineering, Construction Superintendence, Reports and Estimates on Projects, Water Supply, Irrigation, Sewerage. Now Lumber Exchange Bldg.

reaches the members six times a year without any payment.

A good development has taken place in connection with the poultry culture and egg industry in Denmark, but as the small holdings of from three to ten acres of land, steadily increase in number a larger production will surely be the result in the coming years. It is true that the largest number of fowls in proportion to the area, is kept by the small farmers, who, better than many others, can give them the best care and attention. It is also true that poultry has shown the greatest development among all domestic animals in our country.

**TESTED THE ANTS.**

Experiments That Seem to Prove the Insects Have Memory.

Experiments are continually being made to test the memory of animals, such as the elephant, the dog, the bull, but it would seem a thankless undertaking to ascertain whether the ant has a memory. Nevertheless a scientist in South America thinks he has succeeded.

Isolating two of the largest specimens of tropical ants he could find, he so arranged their receptacle that they could get no food without climbing over a circular slant into another compartment. Over this slant when the food was not there he placed a crimson cord, and the ants very soon learned to interpret the signal and never attempted to climb over it.

Talking after a time that there might be something in the color that repelled them automatically, as the bull is affected unpleasantly by red, he replaced the red cord by cords of varying colors, always with the same result after the ants had made a few excursions over the slant and come back hungry. Then he tried plain cloth and even paper, but the result was invariably the same. After a number of trials the ants refused to climb the slant when there was any sort of "signal."

Finally the scientist reversed the signal, having food beyond the slant only when it was visible, and after an indefinite number of trials the ants accommodated themselves to the change.—Harper's Weekly.

**Carnegie's First Library.**

When Andrew Carnegie was a mere lad in the employ of the Pennsylvania railroad he with the other boys of the old first ward, Allegheny, Pa., now the north side, Pittsburgh, had for many years the use of the private library of a Major Anderson. Mr. Carnegie, while speaking at the installation of his libraries, often said that much of his success was due to the influence of the books obtained in this library and that when he became wealthy the building of the Allegheny free library was one of his first acts.—New York Sun.

Very Much In Love.

Walter (waiting for his order)—Have you made your choice, sir? Lovesick Diner—Oh, yes; it's Laura.—Fliegende Blätter.

Dead counselors are the most instructive because they are heard with patience and reverence.—Johnson.

**LABOUCHERE'S COPY.**

After It Was Finished He Lost All Interest in Its Fate.

It was a matter of absolute indifference to Labouchere what became of anything he wrote after he had written it. When he had corrected the proof or if he was away from England when he sent his copy to the post he took no further interest in it whatever.

Before I had discovered this trait in his character I used to write and apologize for cutting, perhaps six columns down to two, or sometimes offer an excuse for not using any of it at all. At last he wrote to me: "You need not sentimentalize about my stuff. I send it to you to do what you like with."

But one felt a lingering compunction long afterward about consigning the fruits of so much labor to the waste paper basket, and, after all, Labouchere was the proprietor of the paper. Once or twice, therefore, I have excused myself for "not sentimentalizing" about some article that he had sent.

One such occasion he writes: "Dear —: I am the only person, I believe, on the press who does not care in the least whether his lucubrations do or do not appear in print. It has always appeared to me that the making of an article requires two persons, one to write it, the other to cut it down, and generally to cut out what the first man most admires."—London Truth.

He Knew a Thing or Two.

Mrs. Exe—It isn't right to charge Willie with taking that money out of your pocket. Why don't you accuse me? Mr. Exe—Because it wasn't all taken.—Boston Transcript.

East 33

B 7118

## Troy Laundry Company

201 East Water Street

PORTLAND

EAST 63

COR. EAST YAMHILL

**U. S.**

**Laundry Company**

180 Grand Avenue

PORTLAND

**DOES YOUR HEADACHE?**  
It WILL NOT if you take  
**KRAUSE'S HEADACHE CAPSULES**  
They will cure any kind of Headache, no matter what the cause. Perfectly Harmless.  
Price 25 Cents  
KRAUSE'S HEADACHE CAPSULES  
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.