

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE

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STATE DEVELOPMENT
TO BE PROMOTED BY
COMMERCE CHAMBER

A state-wide campaign that will be conducted by the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce to aid in the development of the state and the part of Oregon City is to play in the movement was outlined Tuesday by W. L. Miller who visited Oregon City in connection with a survey of the state and that is now in progress.

Views of a number of leading local men were obtained by Mr. Miller who outlined the campaign to them. Among these were L. Adams, O. D. Eby, L. A. Henderson and M. D. Latourrette.

Mr. Adams was selected as chairman of the executive committee which will co-operate with other cities in the state-wide movement. Associated with him will be Mr. Eby as vice chairman, Mr. Henderson, Mr. Latourrette and Mr. J. H. Cary.

The Oregon State Chamber of Commerce has undertaken plans to play a big part in the future development of the state of Oregon. Funds will be raised to advance advertising, pointing out the opportunities to be found in Oregon and to encourage land settlement. Other aims of the contemplated program include administration to promote irrigation; extension of railroads; refund on reclamation fund; extension of highways both for commercial purposes and through national forests; co-operation with agricultural and lumbering interests and numerous other big propositions, the development of which will be of incalculable value to Oregon.

LIBERTY BONDS ARE
SLIGHTLY ADVANCED
IN NEW YORK MART

NEW YORK, May 21.—After a steady decline in yesterday's erratic market, all Liberty bond issues staged a strong rally and were up from 20 to 160 points history after the opening today.

Liberty 3½s were up 20 to 91.10; first 4s up 20 to 83.20; second 4s up 20 to 81.88. First 4½s 84.60, unchanged; second 4½s up 1.60 to 83.00; third 4½s up 30 to 87.00; fourth 4½s up 1.60 to 84.30. Victory 3½s up 54 to 95.60.

Liberty bonds showed a rallying tendency for the first time since recent liquidation broke the market in the government's war obligations. Second 4½s, which touched the lowest price of any of the issues, led the rally with a recovery of 2.50, while fourth 4½s advanced 2.26.

Provisions Drop In
Chicago Markets

CHICAGO, May 21.—Prices came down helter skelter today on the board of trade.

All grain and provisions joined in the big tumble. Corn and pork underwent extreme breaks respectively, 7½¢ a bushel to \$2.05 a barrel, July delivery of corn touching as low as \$1.64½ and July pork \$23.75.

Belief that a drastic order would be issued for the railroads to move grain on a priority basis, was largely responsible for a selling stampede that caused the smash in values.

Much of the selling appeared to be in the nature of unloading by holders who no longer saw a chance for profits on the bull side of the market.

The downward sweep of the markets was so rapid that it was almost impossible to fill orders at blackboard quotations. Houses with county connections were especially active in the selling.

Tightening of credits received continued notice as a bearish factor and so, too, did extension of department store price cutting in widely distant cities.

Aged Stafford Man
Dies Last Tuesday

Gettib Conrad, a resident of Stafford, Clackamas county, died in this city Tuesday morning at 4 o'clock, and the remains are at the Holman & Son funeral parlors.

Conrad came to Clackamas county about 10 years ago, and purchased a little home in the Stafford section, where he has since resided. He was single and so far no relatives are known.

His friends of Stafford are arranging for the funeral services, which will be held from the Holman & Son chapel Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, with Rev. H. C. Edgar, pastor of the Presbyterian church, officiating. The interment will be in the Stafford cemetery, Portland.

Conrad was 76 years of age and had many friends in the neighborhood in which he had resided.

WOMAN'S PAGE
by Florence Riddick Boys
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HOUSECLEANING

Do you remember that beautiful Homeric description in which the Grecian Princess and her maidens bring their washing down to the seashore, and singing and talking, they dash and rub it in the foam upon the rocks until it is snowy white? While the clean clothes are sunning and drying in the breeze they all play ball together on the shore, mingling their laughter with the sound of the waves. It is certainly a pretty picture, and makes one think of washing as something lovely and princess-like.

Sometime ago, I dropped into the home of a friend in the late afternoon. I found her on her knees finishing waxing a floor. "You poor soul!" it was on the end of my tongue to say, "working so hard at this drudgery while other women are out having a good time!"

But the expression on her face forbade any such sympathy. She looked up at me radiantly with the words, "Doesn't my floor look nice? I have done it all myself. Am all through but this room and I couldn't resist finishing it up this afternoon." Then she took me all about her beautifully clean home to admire the results of her labors.

Many a housewife is to make a closer acquaintance with her house this year than she has ever had before, because of the scarcity and high price of house-cleaning help. It need not be a terrible nuisance for the woman of health and efficiency, and may even become a spring tonic to spirit and wholesome democracy. It will do all the family good to share and rejoice in the triumphs it affords and, conducted sanely and intelligently, need not make such a household upsetting as is its usual wont.

For the novice in the art, the following suggestions will help:

1. Do not begin tearing up too early. The mistake is frequently made of adapting the household regime to summer weather before cold weather is over. This requires that things laid away must be dragged out again or else the household shiver through it. During the rainy season plans will be frequently delayed, causing annoyance. Better wait until the weather becomes more settled. Later it is much easier to give everything the good thorough airing in the breeze which makes for sanitation.

2. Begin now on the dresser drawers, closets, cupboards and nooks, having them all out of the way by the time the big attack is begun.

3. Clean first the rooms that can be closed off, the upstairs rooms, that dirt may not be carried back into a room already cleaned.

4. Remove the furnishings from a room, sweep the walls with a long-handled brush, wash the wood-work with a cloth wet with kerosene oil, or gasoline; wash windows with a suds in which there are a few drops of kerosene oil. If the floor is to be refinished it should have a good washing first, if not, it also may be wiped up with the kerosene cloth. The furniture should be gone over with a cloth damp with furniture polish. The inside of dressers should be wiped out with a cloth damp with gasoline. This not only cleans but acts as a preventive of moths. Bed springs should be carried to the yard and the hose turned on them, or washed with a string dishcloth or whisk-broom dipped in suds. Everything that belongs in the cleaned room should be well-cleaned before it is put back.

5. It is well to have one spot set aside in which are put all things which will need special mending or cleaning and can be looked after when the rest of the cleaning is done. Thus postponed they will not "delay the game" nor overwork the housewife to do all the details while the rooms are upset. Such articles are curtains, pictures, bric-a-brac, bedding, clothing and magazines to sort.

6. Rugs should be beaten and vacuum cleaned. Rag rugs may be washed. Rugs stiff on the back should not be hung on the line as that breaks the sizing. They may need to be restuffed with a coating of hot glue spread on by means of a paint brush. Such soiled rugs may be scrubbed, wiped dry and left in the fresh air to dry thoroughly.

7. Unless there is a good clean place to stow away the heavy quilts, it is as well to put them away in the attic unwashed until fall; they will then be fresh for winter use. Wash wool blankets and put away with moth balls to protect them from being eaten. The pillows should be sunned and aired as frequently as possible all the year round.

8. A wire or stiff fibre sink broom is a valuable aid in housecleaning. Use it in scrubbing and digging out corners.

9. To clean window shades, unroll on the floor or over the table and dust both sides as you roll the curtain up.

10. There are many furniture polishes on the market. If you want a home-made one, try this: three parts oil and one part vinegar, just like a French salad dressing. It is as good as many patent kinds. If there are scratches floor wax will cover them up. All oils and waxes applied to furniture should be rubbed dry, else the finish may become soft and sticky.

11. Wipe the soiled ivory piano keys with a little kerosene on a cloth, or with a little alcohol, being careful not to let the latter touch the wood.

12. The kitchen linoleum should have a fresh coat of especially prepared varnish to preserve it. This dries over night and if done in the evening need not interfere with the housework.

13. If the kitchen walls are painted, put the boiler on the stove with a small amount of water in it. Boil

with cover off until the room is full of steam and the walls dripping with it. Then either by hand or long handled contrivance wipe the walls dry with a soft cloth. The dirt will come off with the moisture.

If your walls are too soiled for this process you may have to wash them with soapy water, but if so, dry immediately or the soap will leave streaks.

14. Finish your housecleaning by giving the kitchen stove a good oiling with separator oil, or some prefer a wax, with gasoline (of course, there must be no fire about at the time the gasoline is used). Rub the nickel parts with a clean newspaper—the woman's page, will do.

15. When through, burn all oiled rags, or put the best ones away safely in tin containers. Oiled rags sometimes set the house on fire, by spontaneous combustion.

IN WOMAN'S SPHERE

Not Felt Citizenship

Representative Rogers, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill into the House by which women who marry aliens will not thereby forfeit their American citizenship. As the law is now a married woman takes her citizenship from her husband, and is a citizen of America only if her husband is. The new law will make the woman an independent being. If she marries a foreigner she does not thereby lose her citizenship, neither will a foreign woman marrying an American citizen thereby gain citizenship, but must be naturalized in the same manner as is any male alien.

Married Women in Industry

In Milwaukee, Wis., a street car advertisement from some factory which needed women workers exhibited a picture of a bride, groom and preacher. Underneath were the words: "Many marriages are made in our plant. Come down and pick out your job." Then there was a long list of the social advantages accruing to the girl who would work in that factory. Needless to say, the factory did not expect the girl to quit work after her marriage.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., the furniture factories advertise for housewives who will work at least two hours a day, suiting their own conveniences as to when they will come.

Boys' and Girls' Fairs

Alabama, at its last legislature passed a law providing for district and county fairs for Boys' and Girls' clubs. All boys and girls competing for premiums must be either members of the Federal Vocational Clubs or students in the vocational classes. Among these Vocational Clubs to which the boys and girls belong are Pig Clubs, Calf Clubs, Potato Clubs, Corn Clubs, Canning Clubs, Baking, Cooking, Sewing and other industrial clubs.

To Help Foreign Students

An organization has been formed in New York City to render aid in direction and information to foreign women students coming to America to study. It shows to such hospitality and puts them in touch with organizations which will help them as they go from city to city. It would be a good thing if American young women who travel in our own country would write to the Y. W. A. C. before going to a city and learn similar useful information which would help and protect them when away from home.

SALADS

This is the time of year when salads are the most tempting. Use the fresh green things as early as you can get them. A most delightful surprise is a salad made with a little of each of the earliest things obtainable; a few sprigs of water-cress tossed lightly on a dainty dish, over this a few slices of green onion, radish and cucumber. They are expensive now but a very little of each may be made to "go a long way" and may freshen up a tired appetite.

One of the best of all year salads I know of; and it is so foody it almost makes a meal; is made as follows:

Chop fine one small onion, half small head of cabbage, half cup of raisins, few crisp small carrots. To this add boiled salad dressing and a cupful of prepared package bran. In combination it is hard to detect what are the ingredients, but the result is a pleasing, wholesome, and nourishing dish.

A Home Economics bulletin from the University of Tennessee suggests the following vegetables for salads:

1. Lettuce, endive, dandelion (see leaf one).
2. Sliced tomatoes.
3. Raw cabbage, cut fine.
4. Cold cooked asparagus, beets, or beans or peas.
5. A combination of apples, celery, nuts.

6. A combination of apples, chopped cabbage and nuts.
Almost any fruit can be combined in salads; slices of pineapple, canned pears, bananas, cherries, prunes, strawberries, oranges, and white grapes.

With these can be used nuts and marshmallows or whipped cream.

For fruit salads the uncooked light-colored dressings should be used, reserving

the rich, boiled dressings for vegetable salads.

Chopped parsley, pimiento, hard-boiled eggs, chopped meat, or fish, or cheese make good additions to most salads.

A nice variation from the ordinary salad is to combine the ingredients with a gelatine and set to harden in molds.

Salad Dressings

BOILED—Beat two or three eggs; add half-cup sugar, 4 tablespoons flour, one teaspoon celery salt, pinch cayenne, teaspoon mustard, teaspoon salt; stir until smooth, adding cup of milk. Add tablespoon butter and half cup of vinegar and cook in double boiler until thick. Thin with sweet or sour cream.

Variations: omit mustard and vine-spices except the mustard; omit all spices except the mustard; omit all but the paprika; use lemon juice instead of vinegar; use sour cream instead of milk.

For fruit salads, omit the milk and all spices but the paprika, and fold in whipped cream when ready to serve.

OIL DRESSINGS—4 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, paprika, tablespoon sugar, 2 tablespoons of vinegar or lemon juice or half of each, 1/4, or more, cup olive oil. May add beaten yolk of egg. Beat thoroughly, reserving half of the oil to beat in after the first half is well blended with other ingredients.

Variations: may add onion juice, or Teragon vinegar, or creamed or grated cheese, or chili sauce, or chopped olives, or chopped pimientos.

The House

III. FURNITURE

For most of us, the study of furniture is bound only to make us miserable, for we are already supplied, or shall I say "condemned," to the outfit of furniture we now have; and we shall in all probability, live out a life sentence with it.

However, by reading these notes, a few will find to their surprise, that the furniture they have is all right, quite "the thing," and they will enjoy it with a new appreciation; others will discover new ways to adapt what is in their home to the requirements of age, and, when adding a new piece, will be able to make a wiser selection. The bride-contingent will find this article most helpful, for it will direct them to begin right. For those who lamentably discover that their house is furnished "all wrong," let us wish for them a good house-fire or a moving across the continent which will forbid their "packing" their furniture alone; or, now while prices are up, one could doubtless dispose of the furniture which does not harmonize with the home at a figure in advance of what was paid for it, and beginning anew, replace it very slowly, but surely as time goes by.

One of the most common faults in the furniture of our homes is the too-muchness of it. Our homes would look better and simpler and more dignified with much less furniture in them. Far, far preferable a few pieces well chosen, than a great outlay of poorly selected trash.

When Buying Furniture

When about to buy furniture, stop, look, consider! Ask yourself the purpose of this furniture. Is it for family use, for family comfort, for family happiness; or is it to show off? Is it to be according to your standards in life, your station as a family or is it to vie with your chum or outdo a rival? Is it simple and easily kept, or will it require undue care? And above all, are you buying it with only the present in mind or for the setting of your family life for years to come? Will it stand the test of little feet riding to fairy-land with you mounted on the rockers? Can hurly-burly youngsters play hide, and seek around it, and frolic and caper over and about it as they have a right to do? Or will it be so frail and dainty and over-fine that the coming of children into your home will mean a continual nerve-racking war between the housewife, the preserver of things, and the young combatants who should be having the time of their lives in "home, sweet home?"

Do not be discouraged, there is furniture, and highly artistic, too, which is fitted for family use, and if you are a real, normal woman with the happy visions hidden away in your heart, that is the kind you will want to buy.

Should Express You

The furniture you put into your home should seem to you that you have expressed of YOU that they should say (behind your back). "How like Mabel! I should almost know this was her home."

You should cultivate your taste in art, decoration, refinement and harmony lest the life reflected be a personality to be ashamed of. There are many valuable books on household furnishings and decoration. Ask your librarian about them, or write the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Home Economics section; or visit furniture dealers and ask to be shown Chippendale, Queen Anne, Hepplewhite, Sheraton, "Colonial" or "Mission" styles. There are many artistically modified styles copied from these high grade types which are inexpensive and appropriate—but the masterpieces should first be seen and studied, to be appreciated and to set one's standard of form and proportion.

In studying art, Grecian, Colonial Old English, etc., one should come to know and love the age and lives of the people out of which grew these beautiful types of art. Having once cultivated this all the furniture in your home will be harmonious; for each piece you buy will correspond to this style of art which you have come to

admire and each piece will have some touch of it.

What Is Good Furniture

That is good furniture, which is fitted for the use made of it, which adds to the comfort of those using it, which is beautiful in itself and by its harmoniousness adds to its surroundings, and which is sincere and simple, a true type of itself.

A chair must not only have artistic lines, but must be good to sit upon, the right height, not too deep so that a pillow is needed behind the back, whose curves fit the body, the arms not too high nor too low.

Furniture for a very small room must not be too massive. In color it should harmonize with the walls and the wood furnishings, if possible. While "sets" are not especially desirable, yet all neutral tones and simple styles go together. The delicate lines of dainty mahoganies do not go well with mission, nor the yellow colors of some oaks and maples match with the walnuts and darker oaks. If one has mission or straight colonial lines, variety may be obtained by adding a piece or two of willow or fibre furniture, delicately tinted. These do not conflict as do various woods.

Break furniture is never good. Highly colored and elaborately cushioned upholstery is in poor taste. Design should be small, neutral and not too realistic, as twisted snakes or lion and tiger heads and vagaries of carving which make one dizzy to behold and serve as endless dust catchers.

Furniture should be well made, carefully joined, substantial, firm and enduring; proclaiming to the children and the guests in the home that honesty and unpretentiousness prevail here. Here they may relax in security and comfort. This is a real home.

Arrangement

Furniture should be arranged in lines conforming to the walls of the room. This makes for repose and an atmosphere of peace and spaciousness. If it is scattered lawlessly here and there it is liable to be bumped into, there being no wide spaces between pieces, one feels cramped and crowded.

A table set against the wall actually takes up less room than one set diagonally out from the wall or in the center of the room. A davenport set across a corner wastes the space behind it, and breaks the line of the room. A long piece of furniture as piano, book case or divan set along the shortest side of a room seems to lengthen that side and make the room appear less narrow, while if it is set along the longest wall it emphasizes the length of the room. It is well to have the center of the room open space unless the room is so large that it is desirable to break it into smaller and cosier sections.

Furniture devoted to one use should be grouped together, as piano and music cabinet, or desk, library table, book case and reading chairs.

The Hall

The hall should contain a chair for a chance guest who waits a brief interval, a coat and hat rack unless closet room is provided, a small card table, and a mirror hung where it has good light. The hall should be warm and hospitably colored with at least one good picture to bespeak the taste of the household.

The Reception Room, or Parlor

Few families now have a special room devoted to the social uses of guests as were the cold time parlor, or the reception room in some homes today. Where such exist they should contain formal, simple furnishings and not the family portraits and more intimate belongings which are reserved for the family and intimate friends.

Living Room

The living room should be a place of especial comfort. Here there may be the favorite books, a desk, a library table, a good reading lamp, a favorite chair for each member of the family, the musical instruments, a few souvenirs of family experiences, and a good lounge. A fire-place adds to the coziness, but should be of simple lines and used, as a deserted hearth is a desolate object. During the summer it should be hidden by screen or flowers.

All cabinets with fancy collections, spindle legged chairs, small tables, taborettes, useless trash should be eliminated. The windows should not be filled with plants nor statuary, but should be free to admit sunshine and air and permit a good view out.

Dining Room

The dining room is a place of cheer and sociability. It should not be as somber hued as it frequently is, neither should it be so filled with showy small articles that it appears choppy. A simple table without over-carrying, strong chairs for dignity, a buffet and a modest china closet for service, not display. It is well if the finish of furniture can correspond to wood work.

If there is a plate-rail, it should contain only a few good things, as: be the repository of battered dishes too dear to discard. Everything in the dining room should be scrupulously clean and dishes on the plate rail are not to be used, but for ornament.

Bed Rooms

As the wall paper in the bed room is lighter in shade, so may also the furniture. Birch or maple dressers with good iron or brass beds are better than heavy mahogany and walnuts in a very dignified room mahogany goes well with white or cream enameled wood work.

The ideal bed-room permits of frequent washings and its furniture should be light and easily moved.

Summer Furniture

For porches and for summer cottages lighter and less dignified and cool-looking furniture is appropriate.

The Kitchen

The kitchen should be furnished with every labor saving tool which will save the strength and time of the housewife and permit her to give strength and time thus saved to her own culture, the education of her family and the welfare of her country.

In the kitchen there should be a convenient place for everything. The means plenty of cupboard space, a sink and a closet room. A good hot water supply is essential.

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AUSTRALIAN TRIP IS PLEASURE

Henry Pusey and Daughter Enjoy Jaunt To Scenic Island

Henry F. Pusey, of this city, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. J. L. Lagonson, of Portland, but formerly of Oregon City, who have recently returned from a trip to Australia, have had a most eventful yet enjoyable trip, seeing many wonderful sights while visiting the island, after an absence of three and one-half months.

Sailing on the steamer Tarfua from San Francisco, Calif., their first visit was in Pappete, under the French government, where they remained for twenty-four hours. Here they found a city of about 3000 inhabitants, and where they visited a number of historical spots. Among these was the restored monument erected in memory of Captain Cook in the year of 1769 in commemoration of the transit of Venus. This is constructed of concrete and stone, prettily engraved and enclosed with an iron fence of artistic design. This is erected near the lighthouse on Point Venus.

One of the peculiar customs of this city was the marketing of the people in the early hours of the morning, commencing as early as 5:30 o'clock, when a bell will ring and the big gates are thrown open and the crowds rush in. The market is lined with counters, but the big sheds have no sides, and with a simple railing, resembling that of a steamer. Among the products that are shipped from this port is the copra, which is the dried meat of the coconut and which is shipped to the United States, where it is refined and used for various purposes.

The natives of this city are either attired in white or jet black, and the dresses of the women are made in mother Hubbard fashion. The high cost of shoes is the least of these people's troubles, for they wear no shoes.

After an enjoyable stay in this city Mr. Pusey and daughter proceeded on their way to Raratonga, reaching this port at night. Going to the dangerous coral reefs, the steamer did not venture close to land but the natives in canoes and flat boats, swarmed to the ship's side, bringing fruits, such as pineapples, bananas and alligator pears. The bananas sell from five to ten cents per dozen; while the pineapples bring a price of five cents each. The alligator pears have a peculiar flavor and are generally used in making salad. These natives also bring great quantities of trinkets, and find a ready sale for these from the passengers on the boats that visit the port.

Five hours is required in making the trip from Raratonga to Wellington, and a terrible storm came up shortly after leaving the former city. Wellington is a beautiful place, with fine buildings, beautiful museum, zoo, theatres. There are very few Americans in this city, as well as in other cities where Mr. Pusey and Mrs. Lagonson have visited.

Remaining in this city for five days, and one of the most delightful cities visited, they went to Napier by railroad, a distance of over 100 miles. These narrow gauge railroads are poorly equipped.

After reaching Napier a number of motoring trips were planned. One of these trips was to Wairakei, situated in the mountainous section, and one of the most scenic roads was traveled over in reaching this point. Leaving Napier at 9 A. M. the party reached their destination at 6 o'clock. Among the points of interest at this place are the hot springs, where a resort has been established and a handsome hotel erected. This hotel was the headquarters for Mr. Pusey and his daughter.

The tourists were taken to what is known as the "blow hole," claimed to be the safety valve of New Zealand. This is an opening in the side of the mountain, which is about 4½ inches, and from which steam escapes, and it is claimed if it wasn't for this opening in the mountain the entire island would blow up, as the steam escaping has a pressure of 250 pounds per square inch.

After arriving there the guests sat under the burlap sacks (they take with them) with gasoline or coal oil and ignite this, thus illuminating the "blow hole" in order that the tourists may get a view of the vast amount of steam that escapes from the mountain side.

and a well-built ice box all add to kitchen comfort.

SMILES

He Knew the Signs

Daughter—"Oh, father, how grand it is to be alive! The world is too good for anything. Why isn't every one happy?"

Father—"Who is it this time?"

Right

"When water becomes ice," asked the teacher, "what is the great change that takes place?"

"The greatest change, ma'am," said the little boy, "is the change in price."—Our Dumb Animals.

Fire Destroys 500

Blooded Chickens

A fire of unknown origin completely destroyed a chicken house and its contents at the home of William Dempsey, at the corner of 10th and 11th streets, Friday about noon. Besides the loss of the 500 blooded chickens were destroyed.

A fireman is employed at the Dempsey home and the fire occurred Mrs. Dempsey was not at home. The high school was rushed to the scene with a hose and with the aid of neighbors succeeded in saving the dwelling.

The chicken house is located near the chicken house.

Not only is the "blow hole" the means of attracting the tourists that visit that section of the world, but there are numerous geysers and hot springs, and are located in the Moira village.

From this wonderful place the trip to Auckland was made. Here is a city of 15,000 inhabitants.