

STAR NEGOTIATES NOTED BAD ROUTE

Under official observation a strictly state touring car has conquered the notorious Slippery Ford grade on the Placerville route and completed the run from Sacramento to Lake Tahoe and return in high gear.

The plot on this sensational run was none other than Julius Dusevoir of Oakland, the Star field man who has been at the wheel of the Star on most of the great demonstration runs staged in the western territory during the past few months.

Oliver E. Steele, automobile editor of the Sacramento Union, was the official observer on the run from Lake Tahoe back to Sacramento which completed the round-trip high-gear test.

For many years the Slippery Ford grade on the Placerville road has been the "Waterloo" of many an attempt to reach its summit in high gear.

The driver was sent up to see if he could make the run. In the presence of three men from his own organization, the run was made and the car returned to the El Dorado Hotel organization and to W. W. Childs, director of sales and branches at the Star factory in Oakland.

Notices: Whereas, the trout and other fish inhabiting the waters of Fanno Creek, situated in the County of Polk, State of Oregon, and the waters of Frog (Ninnesega) Lake, situated in Wasco County, State of Oregon, are threatened with extinction from excessive angling, and from other causes;

GREAT POETS

Thomas Gray, 1716-1771

Thomas Gray was born in London December 26, 1716. He entered Eton early and studied under the care of his uncle, Mr. Antrobus. At Eton he formed a friendship with Horace Walpole and with Richard West, whose father was Lord Chancellor of England.

In 1757 the poet laureate was offered him, who sells refused. In 1768 a professorship of modern history at Cambridge was open which Gray filled for a number of years.

His "Elegy" pleased; it could not but please; but Gray's poetry, on the whole, astonished them; it was so unobtrusive, so unlike the sort of poetry in vogue, it made its way after his death, with the public as well as with the few.

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three-eighths of an inch in depth, sweet, strong of body and unimpaired in quality. The albumen must not appear watery. A larger air space with a movable lower line indicates a stale egg, or one that is becoming weak and watery.

(b) A fresh standard egg is a fresh egg, as defined in paragraph (a), weighing not less than one and five-sixths ounces.

(c) A fresh medium egg is a fresh egg weighing not less than one and seven-twelfths ounces.

(d) A fresh underized egg is any fresh egg weighing less than one and seven-twelfths ounces.

(e) All standard eggs, medium eggs and underized eggs shall be packed separately and the grade plainly marked on the end of the case, showing the particular grade of eggs in the case.

(f) Undergrade eggs are good, edible eggs, but with an air space more than three-eighths of an inch in depth and not good enough to grade as standard in the different classification herein defined.

Section 5. When eggs are removed from the original container for resale, the true grade of said eggs must be stamped upon the subsequent container in letters not less than one-eighth (1/8) inch in height. If placed on display for sale, a sign must be placed immediately over said eggs in letters not less than one (1) inch in height, giving the true grade of said eggs. Eggs are sold in lots of half cases or more, the container must be marked, showing plainly and truly the grade or grades of eggs therein contained and an invoice must accompany said sale plainly and truly indicating the grade or grades of eggs sold; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any eggs being handled for, or in transit to, or sold to dealers in commercial centers to be candled and graded, but all such eggs offered for sale in half cases or more shall be plainly stamped "Not Candled" upon the outside of the container in letters one (1) inch in height. The word "person," as used in this act, shall mean and include individuals, firms and members of firms, and their employees or agents, corporations and officers of corporations and their employees and agents.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of the Dairy and Food Commission to enforce the provisions of this act and to make such rules and regulations as may be necessary for the enforcement of the act.

Section 7. Every person who violates any of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction for the first offense, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) and not more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) and for each subsequent conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), and not more than two hundred dollars (\$200.00).

Section 8. This act repeals Chapter 149, General Laws of Oregon, 1921, defining and regulating the sale of eggs and all other acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith.

Section 9. Justice courts, district courts and municipal courts sitting as justice courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts of all prosecutions arising under this act.

From inquiries coming to this office it seems that the interpretation of the egg law passed by the last legislature needs to be clarified somewhat.

The act provides that eggs must be sold under certain classifications—namely:

Fresh Standard, Fresh Medium, Fresh Underize, Undergrade, Foreign and Incubated Eggs. The first three classifications are defined by the definition for a fresh egg and further modified by a designation of weight.

The Dairy and Food Commissioner is authorized to enforce the act and to make necessary rules and regulations to carry it into effect.

The following ruling is hereby made:

The terms "Standard," "Medium" and "Underize" refer to weight and not to quality. The term "Dealers in Commercial Centers," is held to mean any dealer who purchases eggs in lots of one-half case or more, who does not retail to the consumer.

Provided that this shall not apply to the merchant or storekeeper who receives eggs from the farmer or producer in cases marked or stamped "Uncandled" as provided in Section 5 of the law. In that case said merchant, storekeeper or dealer who receives such uncandled eggs must candled and grade same before offering them for sale to the consumer.

When eggs are sold in one-half case lots or more it is imperative that an invoice shall be given or accompany each such sale of eggs which invoice must truly and correctly state the class or kind of eggs sold. All invoices must be dated and indicate clearly the name of the person or firm to whom the eggs are sold.

When eggs are sold from a basket or container carrying in plain view the placard as provided in Section 5 of the law and delivered to the purchaser in a paper sack, such container need not be stamped or branded with the grade or classification of eggs so sold but when said eggs are packed in the one dozen cardboard carton or other container the true grade or classification must be stamped thereon. For example: One Dozen "FRESH STANDARD EGGS" or One Dozen "FRESH MEDIUM EGGS" as the case may be.

Egg dealers, merchants, commission men and retailers have petitioned this department to allow the use of two more classifications. The reasons stated for this request is that there is a good, clean, wholesome egg that cannot classify as a fresh standard or a fresh medium because it is not a fresh egg as defined in the law. It may be a good storage egg or an egg showing a larger air space than three-eighths of an inch in depth, but to classify this egg with dirty eggs, cracked eggs and eggs used only for cooking purposes would be to cause untold injury to the whole egg industry and unjustly stigmatize an egg that finds heavy consumption throughout the entire year.

In consideration of the above, therefore, such eggs may be stamped or branded or designated as standard eggs or medium eggs according to the weight specifications provided in Section 4 of the act, with no other designation whatever either before or after the words standard or medium or used in connection therewith.

News of the Golfers: With the compiling and completion of the new summer handicap ratings, which will be done by the tournament committee this week, Hood River Country club golfers will begin a series of handicap matches, the most important of which will be the tournament for the president's cup, which will begin next week.

The corn crop of the Hood River valley is the finest I have ever seen," declared W. C. Keck, who with Mrs. Keck and their son, Wendell, returned recently from a journey of two months through Nebraska, the old home state of Mrs. Keck and Illinois; Mrs. Keck's former home.

The weather has been ideal in nearly every place we touched," continued Mr. Keck, "and we noticed evidences of a drought only in western Kansas."

The party journeyed south from Chicago to Memphis and St. Louis and visited in sections of Arkansas. They stopped in Kansas City and Denver.

They took an automobile trip to the summit of Pikes Peak. The scenery, however, Mr. Keck says, cannot compare with that of the wooded Mount Hood section.

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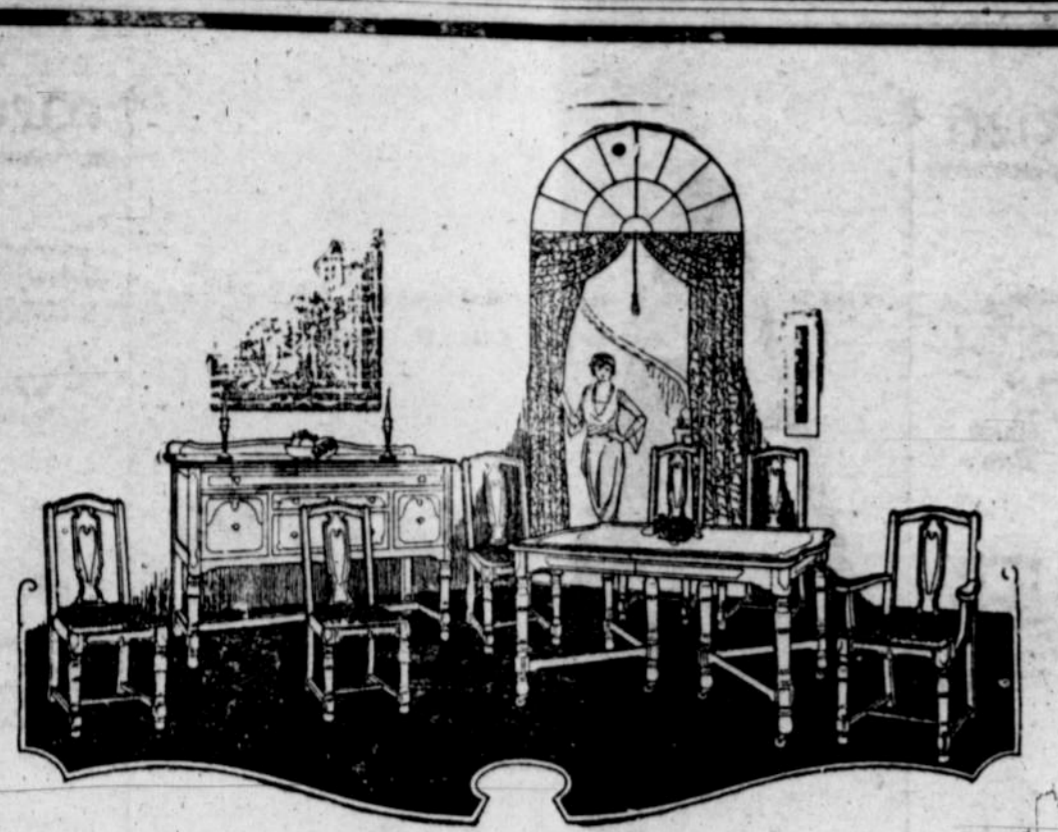
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N. W. APPLES SELL IN BARREL SECTION

The following communication carries a tribute to northwestern boxed apples. It was clipped from the Fruitman's Guide.

Picture now, or visualize, a town of 15,000 inhabitants, seat of justice, trade and industry for a small county that produces nearly a million barrels of apples a year when the crop is good; and the only apples to be found on the fruit stands of the town—and in a majority of the groceries—northwestern apples, shipped three thousand odd miles, with 75 cents freight paid the railroad for each bushel brought in. Apples brought 3,000 miles to sell in a section whose chief industry is apple-growing, and whose chief boast is of the "untouchable crispness and flavor of their hill-side apples!" Seems right, doesn't it?

Why this unbecoming situation? Simply because merchants want the perfection and nicety of the box pack. Boxed apples are nearly perfect, for one thing, and barreled apples can very seldom be accused of any such thing. Box apples are well colored, for another. Eastern growers have not yet found courage to prime heavily enough to give this coloring. The box apples are all one size, for another thing, making an eye-attracting display without further trouble. A look into a newly-opened barrel of apples, after the top row of "facers" has been taken off, is very frequently distressing, and after a few days' exposure to the warmer store air becomes horrifying or disgusting, as the observer is a lady or a fruit grower.

It appears now that the foolish practice of paying 3,000 miles of freight on apples to get them into the heart of a section whose chief boast is of the quality and flavor of the apples they raise, and the amount of them is about to cease. It has lately been shown them concretely that the section could raise apples clean enough, big enough, and well-colored enough, to put up in boxes. The Shenandoah belt is within three hundred odd miles of almost half of the 68 cities of the United States of upward of 100,000 population, with from a third to a fourth the average freight haul charges of their western brethren. Yet these same westerners have taken the markets belonging to Shenandoah growers by every law of nature and economy, simply because they have moved where the easterner stood still. The western folks found out how to raise good apples; they had to. They realized the need of protecting their good name from seal-awags; so they passed laws with teeth in them about the attention trees must have; and especially about the fruit a man must not ship. He could ship anything better; but they had inspectors to climb up on the trucks at the loading stations to make sure that they did not ship out anything worse than their laws said made up that particular grade; so that today no one who buys apples boxed has any doubts as to what he is getting.

Apple raising in the east and in the west have been two separate and distinct businesses, springing from entirely different conditions. The north-

CHERRY MATURITY TESTS CONDUCTED

The degree of maturity which the fruit of the cherry has attained when picked exerts an important influence upon its ultimate dessert or fresh fruit quality. To learn more on the specific factors influencing the quality of the cherry from the tree to ultimate consumer, a series of tests and studies were undertaken by Professor H. Hartman of the department of horticulture of the Oregon Agricultural College.

In 1924 the investigation was carried on with Willamette valley cherries with marked results. This year the work was extended to cherries east of the mountain. Through the office of the county fruit inspector, a series of pickings were made of the Lambert and Black Republican varieties in Hood River valley. Pickings were made every three days starting June 16 and continued until the cherries showed considerable shriveling and were well past their prime.

From the work as conducted, the following conclusions may be drawn: 1. A consistent and rather pronounced increase in sugars and other soluble solids occurred during the period of maturity. The juice of the first picking to that of the last, showed an increase in sugar from 14.5 per cent to 22.4 per cent while that of the Black Republican showed an increase in sugar from 16.4 per cent to 24.2 per cent. The increase was most rapid at the beginning of the period but continued even to the time the fruit was past its prime.

2. Corresponding with the increased sugar content is an increase of size and weight which runs from 30 to 38 per cent. This increase in size and weight is an important factor to the grower. 3. The fruit of early pickings was sour and more or less bitter in taste. That picked late in the season was very sweet in taste but was slightly insipid. The best quality and condition were attained when the Lambert showed a sugar test of 18 to 21 per cent and the Black Republican around 23 per cent.

4. Observations indicate that sweet cherries do not improve with storage after picking. The poor flavor of the early picked fruit, if anything, increased. 5. Time of picking does not seem to affect materially the shipping quality of sweet cherries. Those picked when fully mature held up as well as those picked comparatively immature. The cherries picked in their prime did not shrivel so badly as the slightly immature fruit. 6. A test of maturity based on specific gravity of the juice is feasible

SANDY HORSE TRAIL DECLARED FEASIBLE

Gilbert Edgington last Thursday returned from an exploration trip that took him to the south side of the mountain by way of the headwaters of the Sandy river. He was accompanied by Wallace Moody, who has spent years in prospecting around the base of Mount Hood. The men brought back a bag of ores, which showed traces of gold and copper. None of them, however, were of high grade.

The explorers entered the Mount Hood national forest near the lava bed, national forest of Parkdale and traveled thence to Eden park, now they declared, a wonderland of summer flowers. They were the first to penetrate the Sandy headwaters in many years.

Mr. Edgington, who plans on piloting a party of newspaper folk through the region the latter part of this week, says that a horse trail can be constructed very easily from the Eden park country to the upper reaches of the Sandy. He estimated a trail can be built for \$300. The glacial formations of this section are declared sensational.

Seattle Exposition Near: Hospitality will be the watchword of the Pacific Northwest Merchants exposition held at Seattle August 17 to 22, according to Walter A. Moore, chairman of the hospitality committee. Not only will the best amusement and entertainment features possible be lent to make pleasant the stay of the visitors, but the doors of Seattle will virtually be thrown wide open, making the visiting merchants of the Pacific Northwest perfectly at home.

One of the biggest features of the exposition is the work done by the registration committee, headed by O. A. Kjos. All out of town and visiting merchants will be required to register upon their first appearance at the exposition. This registration entitles them to a guest badge and a script book which will carry them through the entertainment of the week. It has been so arranged that the names and addresses of visiting merchants can be obtained by exhibitors, thus permitting a closer contact between the manufacturer or distributor with his out of town visitor.

NOTES

To Whom It May Concern: Whereas, the trout and other fish inhabiting the waters of Fanno Creek, situated in the County of Polk, State of Oregon, and the waters of Frog (Ninnesega) Lake, situated in Wasco County, State of Oregon, are threatened with extinction from excessive angling, and from other causes;

Whereas, the State Game Commission of the State of Oregon is desirous of protecting the trout and other fish inhabiting said waters;

Therefore, by authority of law invested in said State Game Commission of the State of Oregon under Section 8, Chapter 275, Laws of Oregon, 1925, notice is hereby given that the waters of Fanno Creek, situated in Polk County, State of Oregon, and the waters of Frog (Ninnesega) Lake, situated in Wasco County, State of Oregon, are hereby ordered and declared closed to fishing or angling therein in any manner, for trout or other fish, on and after the 25th day of August, 1925, and it shall be unlawful for any person to take, catch, kill, or fish or angle for trout or other fish in violation of this order.

Dated at Portland, Oregon, this 13th day of July, 1925. Oregon State Game Commission, By Harold H. Clifford, Chairman.

By L. N. Fleischer, Commissioner. By J. W. Maloney, Commissioner. By M. H. Baxer, Commissioner. By William L. Finley, Commissioner.

EGG LAW REQUIRES GRADING OF STOCK

Commissioner Mickle, of the State Dairy and Food Commission, has informed County Fruit Inspector Kock that retailers who sell eggs to consumers must grade their eggs, although ranchers may sell them to retailers without such grading.

The full text of the Oregon egg law is as follows: Section 1. That no person, firm or corporation shall sell, or offer for sale, any egg unfit for human food unless the same is broken in shell and then denatured so that it cannot be used for human food. For the purpose of this act an egg shall be deemed unfit for human food if it is added or moldy; if it contains black spots, black rot, white rot, or blood ring; or if it has an adherent yolk; or if it is bloody or green white; or if it consists in whole or in part of a filthy, decomposed or putrid substance.

Section 2. Unless the context otherwise requires, the words and phrases employed in this act shall have the meaning hereinafter defined: (a) Added or white rot means an egg that is putrid or rotten.

(b) Moldy means an egg which although improper care has deteriorated so that mold spots have formed within the egg. (c) Black spot means an egg in which mold or bacteria have developed in isolated areas inside the shell.

(d) Black rot means an egg which has deteriorated to such an extent that the whole interior presents a blackened appearance. (e) Blood ring means an egg in which the germ has developed to such a state that blood is formed.

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