

UNIVERSITY STUDIES
CHINESE EGG TRADE

Department of Industrial Survey Reports on Recent Addition to Import List.

University of Oregon, Eugene, July 15.—Shipments of eggs from China to the United States have reached considerable proportions only since 1913 according to a study of the subject which has just been completed by the department of Industrial Survey connected with the school of commerce at the University of Oregon. The investigation was completed under the direction of Hon. H. B. Miller, head of the Department, whose long previous residence in the Orient as consul general was of material assistance in opening up sources of material. Acknowledgments are expressed to the United States Department of Commerce.

For many years, says the University report, China has been exporting eggs to Japan, Russia, Siberia, Hongkong, the Philippine Islands and other points in the far east, but the first noticeable shipments to this country were in 1914. The total shipped to our Pacific seaboard from Shanghai in that year amounted to 500,000 dozen, with a value of \$540,000 in U. S. currency. Although satisfactory for purposes of direct consumption these eggs are principally intended for use by bakers and confectionary manufacturers.

While the Chinese chickens are fed grain when absolutely necessary, as a general thing they pick up their food in the field, village streets, and similar places. This by no means implies that they live on objectionable matter. As offal and refuse of all kinds are carefully collected for fertilizing purposes these places are generally rather clean, and the food of the chicken is just about as sanitary as that of American chickens that are allowed to scratch in the barnyard.

The so-called egg farm, or chicken farm, apparently does not exist in China on a very extensive scale, if at all. Egg production is generally considered to be incidental to the other principal agricultural activities of the Chinese farmer. Even so, sufficient quantities are found to have made the total exports of fresh eggs in 1913 amount to 1,736,236 dozen, and of prepared egg product amount to 14,521,000 pounds.

The nature of the machinery and the system employed in the fabrication of the various egg products, dried eggs, egg cognac, egg noodles, albumen, etc., are held secret. The eggs which arrive at the factory in dried kerosene oil boxes, are carefully examined for the least defect. The perfect, fresh ones, are washed, opened and the yolks and whites separated. The yolk passes through a large sieve with the aid of suction pump into a vacuum space in the machine where it is dried in 15 seconds. It is then passed into a large receptacle into which the matter falls in the form of snowflakes which look clean, have a good color and fresh odor. Passing again through a machine the flake comes out in a powdered form ready for shipment. It is said that this product can be kept indefinitely in a dry cool place.

The whites of the eggs are put into small trays about a foot square having a glass bottom and placed on shelves in a room having a temperature from 55 to 63 degrees Fahrenheit. After being thoroughly dried the white is broken into small pieces and ready for export. In some instances these sheets of white are powdered or reduced to a crystal form resembling granulated sugar.

To make 22 lbs. of dried yolks, 1,500 eggs are required; for the same of whole dried eggs 1,000 must be used, while it takes 1,000 whites of eggs to make 5 1/2 pounds of albumen.

The collecting middle-men who gather the eggs from the farmers pay about \$1.60 (U. S. gold) per thousand which is increased by transportation charges and handling to about \$6.25 per thousand by the time the eggs reach the hands of the exporter on the coast. The freight rate to Pacific Coast ports via the regular lines is \$8.00 per ton of 17 cases. Refrigeration space costs an additional \$16.00 per ton.

The Chinese from time immemorial have made use of primitive devices for hatching eggs by mechanical processes, and have been fairly successful. These devices are usually made of bamboo, and charcoal is used in maintaining the proper temperature.

In preserving, duck eggs are given the preference. Ashes, tea-dust, clay, salt and lime are mixed and rolled over the eggs, the salt and ashes being the most important ingredients. This preparation is allowed to dry on the eggs and preserves them without changes for several months.

Statistics regarding the internal production of eggs in China are not available and it would be next to impossible to give even an approximate estimate of any value.

When women voters have thoroughly digested the idea of political bosses perhaps they'll like it; and what will our revolutionaries do then?

We wouldn't be alarmed to have the conduct of our naval affairs to men who went through Annapolis without answering all the examination questions. Nerve and good judgment are almost enough.

Since it is supposed that the common house mosquito does not travel much can be done to prevent the annoyance of these pests by doing away with their breeding places. Breeding will exclude mosquitoes, the better practice is to avoid their development by looking after the drainage of small pools and the disposition of tin cans or other articles that may retain sufficient water to breed in. If rain barrels, water tanks, cisterns and other reservoirs are necessary, these should be covered or covered in such a manner as to prevent the entrance of mosquitoes, as these insects develop only in water. Pools or small bodies of water which cannot be otherwise controlled and which are too small for the keeping of fishes may be treated with a film of kerosene to prevent mosquito breeding.

Will Entertain Chautauqua
With Plantation Melodies



W. C. BUCKNER'S SOUTHERN JUBILEE QUINTET.

The southern plantation melodies have never lost their charm to the American people, and nothing is more truly musical when presented by talented colored singers such as W. C. Buckner's Southern Jubilee Quintet. This is one of the finest organizations of its kind.

GERMAN REPLY
MADE PUBLIC.

No Intimation of Reparation For Loss of American Lives on the Steamship Lusitania.

Washington, July 10.—The reply of the German government to the American note, which was made public in Berlin last night, is entirely unsatisfactory. Officials here did not conceal this opinion. The situation is fraught with dangerous possibilities, they considered. The consensus of opinion was that the president would reiterate his demand for a recognition of the rights of Americans to travel the high seas in safety. Asked whether they did not consider that a break in the relations between the governments was possible, those who are best posted said they did not think so. The comment in Washington was to the effect that while the note makes counter proposal, they amount to no concessions, since Germany maintains that Americans are safe on neutral ships but implies they are safe on no others. There is no evidence that Germany purposes to make any reparation for the death of Americans who lost their lives on the Lusitania.

The text of the German note follows: The undersigned has the honor to make the following reply to His Excellency, Ambassador Gerard, to the note of the 10th ultimo in regard to the impairment of American interests by the German submarine war: The imperial government learned with satisfaction from the note how earnestly the government of the United States is concerned in seeing the principles of humanity realized in the present war. Also this appeal finds ready echo in Germany and the imperial government is quite willing to permit its statements and decisions in the present case to be governed by the principles of humanity, just as it has done always.

Early Friendship Recalled.—The imperial government welcomed with gratitude when the American government in the note of May 15 itself recalled that Germany had always permitted itself to be governed by the principles of progress and humanity in dealing with the law of maritime war. Since the time when Frederick the Great negotiated with John Adams, Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson the treaty of friendship and commerce of September 9, 1785, between Prussia and the Republic of the West, German and American statesmen have in fact always stood together in the struggle for the freedom of the seas and for the protection of peaceable trade. In the international proceeding which have since been conducted for the regulation of laws of maritime war, Germany and America have jointly advocated progressive principles, especially the abolishment of the right of capture at sea and the protection of the interests of neutrals.

Declaration of London Indorsed.—Even at the beginning of the present war with the German government to ratify the declaration of London immediately declared its willingness and thereby subject itself in the use of its naval forces to all the restrictions provided therein in favor of neutrals. Germany likewise has been always tenacious of the principle that war should be conducted against the armed and organized forces of an enemy country, but that the enemy civilian population must be spared, as far as possible, from the measures of war. The imperial government cherishes the definite hope that some way will be found when peace is concluded, or perhaps earlier, to regulate the law of maritime war in a manner guaranteeing the freedom of the seas and will welcome it with gratitude and satisfaction if it can work hand in hand with the American government on that occasion.

The thirty passenger trolley car still remains elusive. Is posterity to have that too?

BABE SLAYERS FREE.

"Society" Held to Blame for Women's Misdeed.

Holding that "society" is to blame for the death of the infant child of Harriet Fowle, 17 years old, Circuit Judge Gatens Monday paroled the girl's mother, Mrs. Bessie M. Fowle, to her husband, after sentencing her to five years imprisonment, and suspended sentence on Harriet Fowle until the father of her dead child shall be brought to the bar of justice.

Mrs. Fowle and her daughter had pleaded guilty to manslaughter after being indicted for second degree murder. They confessed that after the child was born they had placed a camphor-saturated cloth over its face and left it until it died.

Judge Gatens characterized the crime as one "such as is committed daily by many of the respectably married people of the country, usually for no other reason than a wish to avoid the responsibility and burden of rearing a large family.

"Is the taking of the life of the unborn child any less a crime than taking the life of a child one day old?" asked the Judge. "Why make an example of these two? Must this girl and her entire family be sentenced to everlasting condemnation and this boy be allowed to go absolutely free? I do not agree with society.

"The mother of the unfortunate girl had other children to bring up whom, as she has said, 'would have to endure the sneers and jeers of society,' and, half crazed by the thought of the disgrace which the birth of the child must bring to the innocent members of her family if made public, she, in her ignorance and desperation, thought to save them, and committed this awful deed."

"Bring these men into court," he said, "and make them stand trial with the girls upon whom they have brought or helped to bring disgrace, and soon we shall put an end to this sort of thing."

Mrs. Fowle, who is 52 years old, is the mother of 10 children.

The Oldest Banker.

The oldest banker in the United States is dead. He was John Gardiner of Norwalk, Ohio. He had the honor not only of being the nation's oldest banker, but probably that of holding the world's record in continuous employment. He was born in 1815—the year of Waterloo and the close of our second war with England. When he left Connecticut, where he was born, and went to Ohio, the Indians still lived in that fertile country and there were many men who could tell vivid stories of the battle of Fallen Timbers and of other fights with the red men in which they took part. He was 17 years old when he got employment in a little bank that had been established in Norwalk. That bank, now the Norwalk National, still is in business. For eighty-one years he was part of it and for more than half a century its president. Until six months ago he never had missed attending the meetings of the directors.

Because he was a country banker all his life does not mean that he did not play a part in the big affairs. He helped Salmon P. Chase, then secretary of the treasury, in organizing the first national bank of the United States. That was fifty-three years ago. Sixty-five years ago he was a railroad president. He organized, helped to build and was the first president of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad, now a portion of the New York Central system.

Are You Going to Build?

Barns and farm buildings of all kinds erected by experienced carpenter, either by contract or days work. Plans and estimates furnished for all kinds of carpenter work. J. M. Lieberg, Mutual Phone.

Registered Holstein Friesian for Sale

Herd bull No. 97721, Sir Johanna Colantha Cornucopia, 3 years old, fine build and more white than black. Sire A. R. O. Dutchland Colantha Contest Boy, No. 50,998, a son of Calantha Johanna Lad, whose dam is the world's record cow. Colantha 4th Johanna, with record 27,432 1/2 lbs. milk and 12,478 1/2 lbs. butter in one year.

Dam No. 96,598, Dot Cornucopia A. R. O. 25,25 lbs. butter in 7 days, 90 lbs. milk in one day. The foundation herd imported from New York. Several choice bull calves, some old enough for small service. Some of the cows have A. R. O. records. Herd Tuberculina tested. Place located 1/2 mile north of Bagley (last flag station before Hillsboro). A Bendler, Cornelius Oregon, R. F. D. No. 1.

Summons.

In the Circuit Court of the State of Oregon in and for the County of Tillamook.

Lee R. Ijams, Laura M. Kerron formerly Laura M. Ijams, Leslie Ijams, Evelyn Ijams and Ethel Miller, formerly Ethel Ijams,

Plaintiffs,

vs. Mrs. Melvina Venen and John Doe Venen, her husband, Frank Le Duck and Mary Roe Le Duck, his wife,

Defendants.

To, Mrs. Melvina Venen and John Doe Venen, her husband; Frank Le Duck and Mary Roe Le Duck, his wife, and to you and each of you, defendants above named, in the name of the State of Oregon you and each of you are required and hereby commanded to appear and answer to the complaint filed against you in the above entitled suit on or before the 27th day of August, 1915, being more than six (6) weeks from the date of the date of the first publication of this summons, and if you fail to so appear and answer to the said complaint, in substance as follows: For a decree determining the adverse interests in and to block fifteen (15) in and of Miller's Addition to the town of Tillamook and State of Oregon and declaring the plaintiffs to be the owners in fee simple and entitled to the possession of said premises as against any and all persons whomsoever, and yourselves in particular, and for the costs and disbursements of this suit, and for such further relief as to the Court may seem meet in the premises.

This summons is served upon you by virtue of an order of the above entitled Court, which order was made and entered on the 17th day of May, 1915, directing that publication thereof be made in the Tillamook Headlight, a newspaper of general circulation published in the County of Tillamook and State of Oregon for a period of six (6) successive weeks. Date of first publication July 15, 1915. Date of last publication August 26, 1915. Charles A. and Claud M. Jones, 1307-9 Yeon Building, Portland, Oregon, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Col. Harvey always did have well-defined views about Brother Bryan. If Uncle Sam would put the world "intervention" in one syllable, it might have more effect on Mexico. German voters asked for peace, but were suppressed. They'll ask again. The German character is persistent. A city with packing houses in its vicinity is certain to get some kind of "fumigation."

Anybody who "indulges" in intoxicants won't be appointed to office in Kansas. If that doesn't force organization what will?

William Howard Taft now never says a thing that doesn't please the public; and its the same old fickle public.

YOUR FIRE INSURANCE IS SAFE WITH-THIS-AGENCY, OVER \$160,000,000.00 IN ASSETS represented by this Office.

"SAFETY" SERVICE OUR-AIM SECURITY.

Let Us Write Your Next Policy.

ROLLIE W. WATSON.

"The Insurance Man."

Phone Us, Todd Hotel.

Reduction in the Price of Meat.

As our Grass Fed Cattle are now ready for the Market, we are making the following Prices on our Meat, for CASH:

BEEF POT ROAST At 12 1/2c. and 13 1/2c. per pound.
RIB ROAST At 15c. per pound.
RIB BOIL At 11c. per pound.
BRISKET BOIL At 10c. per pound.
STEAKS At 12 1/2c. to 15c. per pound.
CORN BEEF At 11c. and 12 1/2c. per pound.
HAMBURGER STEAK At 12 1/2c. per pound.

These Prices are guaranteed on Tillamook Products.

Price List on U.S. Inspected Prime Steers from Portland.

SIRLION STEAKS At 20c. per pound.
ROUND STEAKS At 18c. per pound.
POT ROAST BEEF At 16c. per pound.
SHORT RIBS AND PLATE BOILS At 12c. to 15c. per pound.
Prime RIB ROASTS, At 18c. per pound.

These Prices are subject to change.

Tillamook Meat Company.

Furnished Housekeeping Tents Only One Dollar a Day.

Electric lights and water in every tent; go surf bathing or hunt for crabs and clams; tent city is under direction of Bar View hotel; many entertaining features; no liquors allowed sold. Rates by week, \$5 and up; sleeping tents and board at hotel, \$2 per day and up. Write W. A. Wise, Bar View, Tillamook County, Ore., or 210 Failing Bldg., Portland Ore.

ALEX. McNAIR & CO.

GENERAL HARDWARE

Kitchen Ranges and Heating Stoves.

THE BEST STOCK OF HARDWARE IN THE COUNTY.

See Us for Prices Before Ordering Elsewhere.

Efforts of public health officials may in time overcome the prejudice against milk, but perhaps not in our day.

Italians don't seem to roll back; nobody has yet put rollers under them.

Knock and it shall be opened unto you. But that would surprise the knocker whose greatest hope is always to be disappointed.

It only takes 15 cents and fifteen minutes to ruin a \$4 straw hat "cleaning" it.

College graduates may go back to the soil; and that would be uniting brown with their brains.

It is impossible to avoid the conclusion that Mark Twain in his later years did some tremendous scolding. Still, who wouldn't like to—on occasion?