GARBAGE TURNED INTO A FUEL

Solves the Vexed Problem of Sanitary Disposal.

PRODUCES ABUNDANT HEAT

Austin, Tex., Has Found a Way to Turn Garbage Into Fuel and Make It Give Off Almost as Much Heat as the Best Bituminous Lump Coal.

The city of Austin, Tex., has found a way to turn its garbage into fuel—a fuel which burns as long and gives off almost as much heat as the best bituminous lump coal—and, what is equally important, it is said to have solved the problem of a sanitary system of garbage collection and disposal. While all this may sound like a fairy tale, it is perfectly true, and all doubters are invited to visit the Texas city, where they may witness any day the remarkable spectacle of old shoes, hats, paper, rags, straw, manure, house garbage and a variety of other waste products being thrown into one machine and emerging from another in the shape of a fuel brick without odor and bearing no resemblance whatever to the original materials. Austin, in fact, has taken the lead in a movement which seems likely to work a new epoch in solving the garbage problems of the country.

The inventor of this novel fuel is E. L. Culver of Chicago. Five years ago Mr. Culver began investigating the possibilities and practicability of commercializing municipal garbage, being moved to do so by the belief that the high cost of disposing of such refuse was a serious obstacle to the betterment of a city's health conditions. As a result of a long series of experiments he proved the practicability of a method of making fuel bricks out of garbage, and an experimental plant was erected at Austin. This proved so successful that a plant capable of taking care of the entire waste of the city was ordered built, and it is now running to full capacity each day, turning out fuel bricks which sell on the Austin market at $8.50 a ton. Austin, therefore, instead of paying a big price to have its garbage destroyed, as was the case in the past, is actually making money from it, to say nothing of being cleaner and healthier. Commercializing a city's waste is, of course, a more substantial reason than those generally existing for the collection of the last bit of it. There is no reason, either, why the method should not be turned to advantage in lessening the taxpayer's burden.

Three main ingredients form the new fuel bricks—municipal garbage, a carbonaceous material and a material for disinfecting and waterproofing. All of the combustible matter of municipal waste or any part of it can be used in the manufacture of the fuel—garbage, trash, rubbish, offal, sewage, street debris, trade wastes and manure. It is this organic or decaying matter that is such a danger to the public health and the riddance of which has been such a problem to the cities. The second ingredient may be coke, lignite, or coal dust, the latter being best adapted to the purpose. The function of this part is to retard the otherwise too rapid combustion of the raw refuse in cases where the fuel is made for domestic purposes. For steam purposes, where rapid combustion is required, it does not need the addition of these materials.

The coal dust waste from mines that produce noncoking coal has been found to be an ideal substance for this purpose. It has a higher heat value than the coal from the same mine, and this heat value is further increased by its mixture with city refuse. It is now a total waste, as efforts to find a binder or devise a grate to utilize it are said to have failed, and its disposal is a problem to the mine owner. The fuel bricks utilize a portion of this waste substance.

The third ingredient used in the manufacture of the bricks, an agent for deodorizing and waterproofing, is furnished by liquids having an asphaltic base. Tar, water tar (the residue from gas manufacturing plants), the residue from oil refineries and asphalt are used in this way. Thus every ingredient of the new fuel is now considered a waste and one which for reasons of health has been a serious question, owing in part to the expense connected with its disposal. The combustible nature of each is well known, as is also its heat value, but until the fuel bricks were introduced nothing was done to utilize these wastes in the practical way of converting them into a commercial fuel.

It may be that Austin's success in converting its garbage into fuel will be followed by other cities, perhaps even by some that now dispose of their waste by incineration. While incineration possesses many advantages, it totally destroys a valuable product. By the new process, however, a municipal plant for manufacturing the fuel bricks may not only be made self supporting, but in Austin, at least, a source of considerable revenue.

Municipal Rinks.

In Rochester and Mankato, Minn., the commercial clubs are advocating the establishment of municipal skating rinks.

FARMING AND LIVE STOCK

EARLY HATCHING PAYS.

Poultry Raisers Should Breed So as to Produce Eggs In Winter.

(Prepared by United States department of agriculture.)

Early hatching is the secret of winter egg production, say specialists in the United States department of agriculture. The pullet that is hatched early matures early and is ready to lay eggs in the fall when the supply is scarcest and prices highest. Chickens that are expected to be revenue producers for their owners later in the year should be out of their shells by

Interior view of a tightly built poultry house suitable for the winter care of laying hens. Note the deep layer of litter on the floor and the laying boxes.

April 30 at the latest. If they are properly cared for thereafter they will begin to lay eggs at the very time eggs are most wanted.

To a great extent the poultrymen of the country have overlooked this simple fact. For one thing, birds hatched later in the spring or summer are not inclined to become broody until late the following season, and thus an unprofitable circle is formed. Each year pullets mature too late to produce in the fall and winter, and they sit too late for their offspring to do any better. The poultryman who wishes to get really good returns from his flock must break this circle.

The growing use of incubators has made this comparatively easier. There is no reason why incubators should not be filled in March and early April and the hatching over before May 1. If no incubator is available it may be possible to secure broody hens in the neighborhood. That they will repay the trouble and expense necessary to obtain them is indicated by results at the government poultry farm in Maryland. There it is not unusual to get a daily average of one egg for every five hens throughout the fall and winter, and in some pens the average has been as high as one egg for three birds. If anything like this percentage could be obtained on farms the ordinary poultry farmer would derive real benefit from the high prices which eggs invariably bring for a period of several months.

Spray the Hoggens.

Some successful swine raisers practice the spraying of their hoghouses, both inside and outside, with creosote oil or other similar preservative liquid. These liquids not only preserve the wood, but also act as disinfectants; they help especially in the eradication of lice and mange. Creosote oil stains the wood black and sometimes makes it streaked, thus possibly making its use objectionable from the standpoint of appearance.—Iowa Homestead.

Early Sowing In Hotbed.

Seed can be sown in the hotbed before the snow is off the ground, and the plants will have from four to six weeks' start when warm weather comes in the spring. By this means the vegetable grower has that much start on the crop grown from seed in the open soil. This means early marketing, which every grower is seeking because of the increase in returns.

FARM STOCK.

The disposition of a brood sow goes a long way in making her a profitable dam.

Don't give the ewes corn. Corn makes them feverish and inflames the udders. Inflamed udders are a bad thing at lambing time.

The idle horses should not be fed so much grain as when at work, but they should have a small ration.

A ewe that is soon to wean should not be too fleshy.

Never close the stable at night until the mud and ice are all cleaned off the horses' legs.

Don't overfeed the brood sows and get them too fat. A fat sow never has a good litter of pigs.

Keep the brood sows active.

LESSONS OF THRIFT.

Learn to Spend Money Only For Things You Really Need.

There are few persons so rich that they do not need to exercise care and forethought in their expenditure. Human needs, human desires, human sympathies, are so vast, occasions of outlay so beset all of us at every step that unless we are watchful we quickly find great resources reduced to nothing, without our knowing how. The speed with which money departs is one of the first lessons of experience to man, woman and child, but we are slow to apply our own experience in our judgment of others.

Every one should be taught from childhood to weigh the needs of expenditure. This I must have, this I can go without, this I greatly want, if other demands still more imperative are not balked by it. By buying this now I can avert the necessity of a double expenditure a year hence. On the other hand, if I refrain from a purchase trampling at the moment I may be glad of my self control, even within a week. Questions like these have to be settled by every human being. Can any training be more important than that which enables us to settle them?

Exactly the same disposition to weigh and to compare must be brought into giving, into charity, if giving is to be discreet and wise and not in the end injurious to giver and receiver both. If we want a useful test for the difficult distinction between avarice and thrift we may say that thrift is more sparing with self than it is with others, whereas avarice pinches others sooner than itself, although it may pinch both.—Youth's Companion.

THE CITY OF QUEENSTOWN.

It Is a Seaport, a Watering Place and a British Naval Station.

Queenstown, numbering slightly more than 8,000 souls, has a threefold distinction—as a seaport, a watering place and a British naval station. It is a well built and attractive place, with a mild climate, and, being built upon an island, its streets rise in terraces one above the other and offer a superb outlook over the neighboring waters.

Within fifty years the place was only a small fishing village and was known as the Cove of Cork. Its present name was received in 1849 by reason of its having been the first spot in Ireland upon which Queen Victoria set foot. It still serves as the port of the city of Cork, from which it is twelve miles distant. Cork itself is located at the point of entry of the river Lee into the bay.

The harbor of Queenstown is splendidly defended by two forts—Carlisle and Camden—at its entrance and by Fort Westmoreland, which is situated upon Spike island, one of the group of three isles which make up the government dockyard and constitute the fine natural breakwater of the harbor, wherein a large fleet can find safe anchorage.

Two years before the queen's visit to the town Spike island was made a convict depot upon the abolishment of the transportation scheme of punishment which had been in vogue, and the convicts sent there were employed upon the fortifications. The island ceased to be a prison in 1858, at which time it was handed over to the military authorities.—National Geographic Society Bulletin.

Positive Jurors.

A prospective juror, being qualified for a murder trial in Illinois, when asked the customary question, "Have you formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused?" rejoined promptly: "Sure. He's as guilty as all get out!" Which resulted in a $10 fine by the outraged court and, of course, the disqualification of that talesman.

There was a murder case that ended right in the middle when counsel, wheedling gently at the jury, remarked, "Of course none of you gentlemen has made up his mind yet as to the guilt or innocence of this defendant." Taking advantage of a rhetorical pause, a lanky juror arose and replied positively: "Well, I have, for one. He ought to be hung!"—Kansas City Star.

Where We Get Nux Vomica.

With the exception of Ceylon, which exports a limited quantity of nux vomica, British India is said to supply the world. Nux vomica seeds and pickings are obtained from the plumlike fruits of the tree. The fruit is collected and the seeds washed out and dried in the sun. In the forests of Nellore, where the tree is common, the seeds are washed out by a forest tribe, the Yanadis, and a good price is obtained for them. Cochin nux vomica is collected in the dry deciduous forests at the foot of the Travancore hills and is sold at a low figure to small native dealers, who send it to the merchants.

Not Play For Her.

Edith—If you don't love Jack why don't you tell him so? Madge—Well, he sends me flowers and takes me to the opera, you know, and— Edith—But, gracious! I don't see how you can play with his affections that way, Madge.—Play? I call that "working" them.—Boston Transcript.

A Mixer.

"Papa, what is a man who is a mixer?"

"Any one, my son, who prefers the society of everybody else to himself."—Life.

Strength of an Ostrich.

A full grown black ostrich is seven feet high and can easily carry on its back, with the speed of a horse, a man of average size.

Who overcomes by force hath overcome but half his foe.—Milton.

WARNING!

War Times MEANS War Prices

WE do not think there would be anything safer or a better investment for our customers at this time, than an investment at the present prices for any food prodacts that will permit of keeping for any length of time.

We know that we are today selling many articles of staple food that we cannot rebuy for the prices that we are selling them for. We also know that we are not to blame for this being so, as it is beyond our power to keep the prices from going higher.

Look to Your Larder Now

We are prompted to write this advertisment it the spirit of giving good advice to our many good customers, we might be mistaken, but we thing you should look well to your larder, and if you have not a good supply on hand, stock up before the present prices are higher.

WILSON BROS.
THE GROCERS

H. S. NOTES.

The Senior Class play which was held last Friday was a grand success. A full house witnessed the act and all agreed that each character acted their part excellently. The Seniors expect to give another play next month.

The Idaho University Glee Club will be at the Dreamland next Wednesday afternoon. The High School is bringing the mhere and would like to see a large crowd out.

The annual County Declamatory Contest will be held next Saturday night, aMrch 1st. There will be eight contestants including Vale, Nyssa and Ontario schools. In addition to the eight contestants there will be several other numbers on the rogram.

Commencement week is drawing near and the Glee Clubs are learning new songs whcih they will sing at the graduating exercises.

The H. S. Band will give another concert next Saturday night on Main Street.

The track and base ball fellows are hard at work preparing to have several good games this spring.

The planting of trees and preparing the ground for sowing grass is going on rapidly.

By a proclamation of Governor Whitycombe this is to be the flag week in regon. All the school students are seen to bearing flag buttons and Old Glory floats over both buildings.

Melvin Waltes, a freshman has discontinued his work in school for the year.

On Friday afternoon the Literary Society will hold their regular meetings. A short program is to be given.

Consult our Want Ads—You may find just what you are looking for.

GETS HALF OF HERD FOR SAVING CATTLE

Seriousness of Situation in Jordan Valley Indicated by Stories in Jordan Valley Express.

To receive half the number in a herd of cattle for bringing the bunch thru the balance of the winter is the proposition given a herder in Jordan Valley according to the Jordan Valley Express of last week which says:

George Williams went to Rockville yesterday to assist in herding about three hundred head of Jim Fretwell's cattle. These cattle were started for Snake river valley but, no feed being obtainable, they were turned on the open range and will be held in the vicinity of The Rocks until the snow is gone from this part of the country. George is to receive one-half the cattle for bringing them through the remainder of the winter.—Jordan Valley Express.

The Express also says:

The Steel, Shea and "Little Frank" freight outfits came in from Homedale Wednesday with cargoes of grain. Tariff from the railroad to this point, at this time, is $2.50 per hundred—and "glad to get it at that."

The More They Come The Better They Get

To please the women of Ontario with the Millinery we sell is a pleasuse to us. It is the basis of our success. To achieve that object this year has meant a wide variety of selections and this has been accomplished by getting small shipments from the fashion centers as the season progressed

Our Latest Arrivals Will Please You COME SEE THEM

Millinery and Art Store

Moore Hotel Block Ontario — Quick Sales Small Profits

HULL & HARRELL, Proprietors.