

TO PREVENT GRAIN SMUT

BEST AND MORE EFFECTIVE THAN OLD DIPPING PROCESS.

Results of Experiments at the State Agricultural College—Discussion of the Subject.

COORVILLE, Or., Nov. 9.—The results of late tests at the State Agricultural College for prevention of smut in grain are likely to attract wide attention from farmers. The popular method, among agriculturists, for a long time, in treating grain for prevention of smut, has been dipping in a solution of blue vitriol. It is proposed by college specialists to treat the seed grain with hot air instead.

Tests have given most satisfactory results. The work has been in progress for several months under the direction of the bacteriological department.

Seed wheat and oats were put in a hot-air chamber and the temperature raised to 200 degrees. The grains were kept there 20 minutes, and afterwards planted. At the same time another plot was sown with grain treated in the old method, and the results were compared. The purpose of the experiments was to demonstrate the efficacy of heat as a destructive of smut spores. Both were successful, but the hot-air method was more efficacious than vitriol solution.

Along with these two plots eight others were planted, mostly with grain treated in the old way with vitriol solution, applied in the usual manner. These and the plots sown with grain that had been treated with heat were sown side by side, and the soil and climate, as well as other conditions, were identical, save in the matter of treatment.

In the hot-air plots, but a single smut head was noticed. In those sown with grain treated by the old method, smut heads were numerous. In the first, 90 per cent of the seed germinated. It is thus proven that the hot-air process will smother a wide range of temperature without injuring the germinating quality of the seed. Though the experiments so far are very satisfactory, they are to be continued. A bulletin setting forth the results already obtained is shortly to be issued by the bacteriological department.

The new plan is desirable, not only because more effective for prevention of smut, but because it is more easily applied. Any treatment of seed wheat by dip process has numerous drawbacks. First—The heat is enclosed in a tank, and beneath this it is covered with small bars. Either or both of these prevents the liquid from coming in contact with the entire surface of the grain, which may be lodged among the bars or beneath the husks, so that there are more or less spots which escape being treated.

Second—Oats which are dipped into a solution are difficult to dry, especially in rainy or damp weather, and they are liable to germinate or become moldy before being sown.

Third—It requires a large floor space to dry them, and considerable time and apparatus to perform the operation of dipping successfully. The heat is produced by water treatment, where barrels, kettles, thermometers, furnaces, and other appliances are needed.

The hot-water method, if properly performed, is very effective, but if improperly or carelessly done there is danger of simply smothering the spores instead of destroying them. The hot-air method is simply a vehicle to convey heat; it has no other virtue.

In order to obviate the necessity of so much apparatus, the hot-air method, as the hot-air process is better. The heat can be applied in a hopper, fruit-drier, or by any other means. The seed could be treated at any time and in any place, and the seed, but it must be remembered that seed which is treated for smut should not be returned to the sacks again without having been treated in the hot-air process, because the meshes of the fabric offer an excellent place for the spores to lodge, so that if the sacks were not treated, re-infection of the grain would occur.

RETURN OF ENTIRE NOME FLEET. Due Within Two Days—Should Bring About 1000 Passengers.

SEATTLE, Nov. 9.—The next 10 days will doubtless witness the return of the entire NOME fleet, sail and steam. Probably before this time the last vessel has left the camp for Seattle. The first to arrive are the Oregon, Centennial, Santa Ana, Portland, NOME City, Aloha, Bear, McCulloch and Seward. There are about six sailing vessels en route. As the 1000-ton NOME fleet, which has been estimated at 3500 is probably a conservative estimate of the number of the people returning on the 11 passenger carriers.

The Oregon left NOME October 23 for Fort Canby, expecting to return to Seattle for Seattle a week later. The NOME City is expected Sunday, and the Santa Ana and Centennial about November 23. The Santa Ana, which lost two of her proper blades, will be conveyed by one of the United States revenue cutters, probably the Bear. The Aloha and McCulloch were at Dutch Harbor when the Bismarck left that port.

WANTON SLAUGHTER OF BIRDS. Oregon Being Made to Supply the San Francisco Market.

SALEM, Nov. 9.—According to a letter by E. V. Carson, deputy to Game Warden Quimby, San Francisco markets are causing large numbers of birds to be killed in the vicinity of Klamath Lake.

Mr. Carson's letter says: "The railroad is running south from here inform me that large shipments of ducks are being made from Ager, Cal., to the San Francisco market, and that these ducks are being taken by one of the United States revenue cutters, probably the Bear. The Aloha and McCulloch were at Dutch Harbor when the Bismarck left that port."

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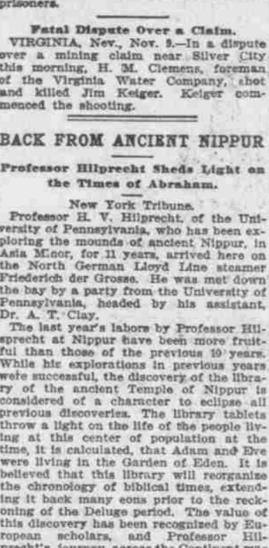
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Do Not Wait until Granular Deposits Develop into GRAVEL STONES GREAT SOLVENT WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

Warner's Safe Cure Co., Rochester, N. Y. Gentlemen—Eight years ago I suffered greatly with kidney trouble. I consulted several physicians but their medicines did me no good. A friend of mine in the drug business suggested that I try Warner's Safe Cure. I followed the suggestion and after using a couple of bottles I noticed a slight improvement. I continued its use for about six months, and the stones that it completely cured me. I have waited several years before giving this testimonial in order to see if my cure was permanent. I now believe it is. Yours truly, Secretary Oakkosh Times. W. C. JENKINS.

WILL KILL BY THE SCORE

FRENCH INVENTOR DESIGNS NEW ENGINE OF SLAUGHTER.

Possible to Fire Thirty Rounds a Minute with Utmost Ease—Surpasses the Maxim Gun.

The special correspondent of the London Times, who has attended the French military maneuvers, has an opportunity of seeing the much vaunted new 75 mm. quick-firing gun at work. He says: "Each gun, besides its limber, has an ammunition wagon. When in column of route the ammunition wagon and the gun move abreast if possible; if that is not practicable, the wagon precedes the gun. The draught for a wagon is a team of four, for a gun a team of six. Each battery is accompanied by a reserve ammunition column of three wagons. When the battery comes into action, the gun and wagon unlimber abreast of each other, and the limbers of both gallop clear to cover. If the gun unlimbers 'action front' the wagon unlimbers as if for 'action rear,' and vice versa. Nos. 5, 6, and 7 are simply to hand each round to the ground and open the top shutters, which fall back from a center fastening and make a shield, behind which the three gunners kneel. The first round of ammunition is in a rack before them, each wagon holding 30 rounds. As the gun and wagon are now wheel and wheel abreast No. 5 is simply to hand each round to No. 2, who is kneeling by the trail prepared to load.

"And now as to the gun itself. As far as it is concerned, while standing in the battery the gunner takes the gun up, disjoints the pole so that it doubles down to the ground and open the top shutters, which fall back from a center fastening and make a shield, behind which the three gunners kneel. The first round of ammunition is in a rack before them, each wagon holding 30 rounds. As the gun and wagon are now wheel and wheel abreast No. 5 is simply to hand each round to No. 2, who is kneeling by the trail prepared to load.

"The breach action of the French gun is a marvel of simplicity. The breech opens with a single action, the whole of the breech revolving on a pivot. The reverse action loads the piece, the motion of opening extracts the case and throws it clear. No. 8 opens and closes the breech in two motions, while No. 10, who attends to the laying of the gun—once laid an alteration in range is made by turning a hand screw, to which is fitted an indicator and dial. It would be possible to fire 30 rounds a minute with the utmost care. But hitherto during the maneuvers no rapid fire has been attempted. The gun is provided with a light bullet-pool which can be raised or lowered by the four men working the guns are under cover, while, as was stated before, the No. 6 and 7 kneel behind their ammunition wagons, and are also completely screened.

EXPORT OF MANUFACTURES

Noteworthy Advance in Our Relative World Position.

New York Journal of Commerce. No better illustration could be given of the position of the export trade of the United States in the products of manufacture than the statement that for September last there was an increase of \$5,000,000 over the corresponding month of 1899. The Chinese market has been practically closed, with the result of showing a decrease in the export of cotton cloth equal to \$600,000, and in kerosene oil a decrease of \$900,000. The maintenance for a time of a uniform level of high prices may also be assumed to have had its effect in curtailing the purchases of American manufactures abroad. But, as a matter of fact, every month of the calendar year has, so far, shown a marked advance over its predecessor in the value of the exports of manufactures, and the total for the first nine months of the year is \$2,000,000 over that of the corresponding period of 1899. It is instructive to note that of the increase in exports during the first three quarters of the present year manufactures furnished a larger share than the products of agriculture, and that the percentage of the former to the total exports, which was 21.34 last year, has risen to 23.44 in the present year. As recently as 1880, the proportion of the exports of manufactured goods to the total was only 13.5 per cent; by 1896 it had advanced to 25 per cent, and now it is good for a third of the whole amount, with a rate of increase more rapid than that of any other department of our foreign trade. It is highly probable that for the present year the value of these exports will reach \$400,000,000. Remembering that up to 1876 the annual total of our exports of manufactures failed to reach the sum of \$100,000,000, and that up to 1896 the amount of \$200,000,000 had not been attained, the extraordinary rapidity of the recent development of this trade will be readily apparent.

The far famed cleanliness of a Dutch Kitchen cannot compare with the American kitchen cleaned with

COLLETT'S WASHING POWDER



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