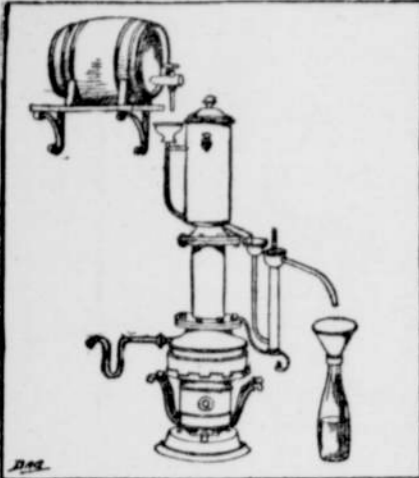


Farm and Garden

ALCOHOL ON THE FARM.

The Denatured Variety May Now Be Made Legally.

Two years ago congress passed a law taking the internal revenue tax from denatured alcohol. This bill was passed with the aid and by the influence of farmers, who were led to believe that this bill would help them settle a hard question of light and fuel. Many of them thought that after the bill was passed the average farmer would be able to make alcohol on



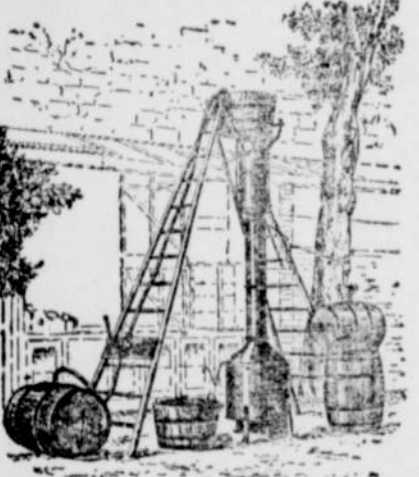
SMALL FRENCH STILL.

the farm at a low price and that he could use this alcohol in place of other fuel. The result has been disappointing to such farmers. The price of alcohol is still so high that it cannot be used in place of wood or coal. At the time the bill was passed many well informed farmers all over the country feared that the alcohol industry would be much the same as the beet sugar business—that it would not be made on the small farms, but concentrated in the factories, where farm produce is brought, very much as sugar beets are brought to the factory or milk or cream to the creamery.

There is still, however, a demand for a small distilling apparatus, but so far nothing of practical use has been made in this country.

The illustrations given herewith are taken from a French catalogue and show two devices for making alcohol in small quantities. They are popular in France. These pictures give an idea of the way the machines are operated. The small ones appear to be pretty close to toys, but there are larger and more expensive devices which are really practical.

A great deal of the alcohol, making in France appears to be done by tray



SIMPLE FARM APPARATUS.

elling distillers, who go from place to place very much the same as grain thrashers travel in this country. They will go to a farmer's place and work apples, potatoes, beets or other material into alcohol at a stated price. It is doubtful whether this method will be practical in this country for a good many years, as the conditions here are very different from those on the other side.

Weed Seeds in Manure.

It is well known that there is considerable risk of introducing new weeds by the purchase of manure and hay and other feeding stuffs. E. I. Oswald of the Maryland experiment station undertook to obtain more definite information on this point, especially as regards dissemination through manure, by studying the effect of the fermentation of manure handled in different ways and of passing through the digestive systems of animals on the vitality of various weed seeds, including seeds of about fifty of the worst weeds found in Maryland.

In experiments in which the manure remained for six months in a barnyard heap and for a short while in piles, as when shipped in carload lots from cities, it was found that in the first case there was no danger and in the second case little danger of distributing live weed seeds. In the experiments in which the weed seeds were fed to yearling steers and the manure handled in various ways it was found that—

First.—Where the manure was hauled directly from the stable as a top dressing an average of only 12.8 per cent of the seed fed germinated.

Second.—Where manure was hauled directly from the stable upon the land and plowed under 2.3 per cent of the seeds fed to animals came up.

Third.—Where the droppings remained on the pasture fields unadulterated as they fell an average of only 8.1 per cent of the seeds fed to animals germinated.

The results indicate that in general it is safe to assume that the vitality of weed seeds is destroyed in well rotted manure.

SEED WHEAT.

Grain Generally Used Not Up to the Standard.

That the grade of seed wheat generally used is not up to the standard was ascertained in an investigation by G. W. Shaw of the California station, who secured a large number of samples of seed wheat over a wide area in the Sacramento and San Joaquin valleys of California to determine the general character of the seed used by the farmers of the state. In general the samples showed that the quality of seed used by most farmers is lacking in purity, perfection of development, weight per bushel, freedom from weeds and freedom from bunt. It is stated that practically all investigators have found the use of large, plump seed and of a high weight per bushel the most profitable. No permanent benefit is believed to be secured from the frequent exchange of seed unless a better type of wheat or a more vigorous strain of the same type is obtained by the exchange. The use of seed from heavy yielding plants, a plump and heavy grain, a clean wheat and a pure variety are considered by him the most important points in seed selection.

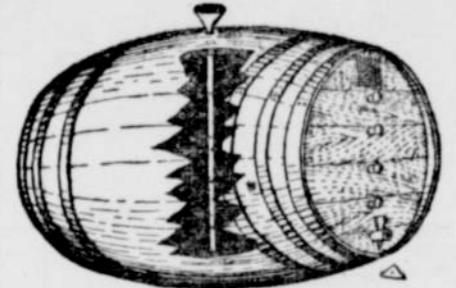
In this connection the results secured by E. G. Montgomery of the Nebraska station in an experiment with seed wheat and seed oats selected by the use of the fanning mill are of interest. In these experiments heavy seed wheat as separated by the fanning mill did not show an improvement in either yield or quality of grain as compared with light or unseparated seed, and it is believed that no permanent improvement in quality or yield is to be expected from the use of the fanning mill in seed selection.

At first thought it would seem that if "like produces like" the large or heavy seeds should produce the best crop. However, we must recognize the individual plant as a unit for selection rather than the individual seed. If a single plant of wheat be taken and the kernels thrashed out it will be found that all sizes of kernels are produced by the plant, some large and some small.

As every wheat plant contains both heavy and light seed, the fanning mill gives almost the same kind of wheat, so far as inheritance is concerned, in the light wheat as in the heavy. It must be remembered that reference is made here to the permanent results which may be expected from the use of the fanning mill and that its use or the use of screens for removing obnoxious weed seed is in no way discouraged.

Honey Vinegar.

A modification of a French generator devised at the Arizona station will prove especially serviceable where only small amounts of honey wine are



BARREL FOR ACETIFICATION OF HONEY WINE.

to be made into vinegar from time to time. A good wine or alcohol barrel is carefully painted on the outside to prevent corrosion of the hoops. A vent hole is now bored in each end of the cask near the chime on the side next the bung and covered with a fine screen to keep out insects. At the bottom of one end a spigot is inserted and a perpendicular row of gimlet holes bored and fitted with wooden plugs to act as a gauge. Fresh wine, which must first be fully fermented, can be added from time to time through a tube passing in at the bunghole and ending near the bottom of the cask. In this way the active film will not be disturbed by drawing off a little vinegar or adding a little fresh wine. The tube must not be of metal, but can be of glass where available. In this region a large stalk of native cane, the joints of which have been perforated with a hot iron, makes a very serviceable tube. A tin funnel may be used in pouring the wine into the tube. A similar apparatus has been found very serviceable in France for converting table wine waste into vinegar. Such wastes under suitable temperature conditions yield good vinegar in ninety days. The generator is started with a mixture of about three-fourths wine and one-fourth good vinegar. When once started no new vinegar need be added.

Weevil in Wheat.

H. A. Gossard, entomologist of the Ohio experiment station, gives the following method of ridding wheat bins of weevil:

To destroy weevils working in wheat bins fumigate with bisulphide of carbon. Procure one pound of the liquid for each thousand cubic feet of space enclosed in the bin. Pour the liquid into shallow containers, such as plates or tin pans, and set on top of the grain.

Make the building as nearly airtight as possible by pasting paper strips over the cracks, windows, etc. If the door does not fit tightly tack a horse blanket over it with lath strips after charging the bin with the chemical. Keep closed for thirty hours. Do not bring a lamp or light of any kind, such as a lighted cigar, near the building while fumigation is in progress. Fumigation for thirty hours ought not to injure the grain for either seeding or milling purposes. If one fumigation does not succeed repeat the treatment as often as necessary, increasing the dose if the building leaks gas.

FREDERICK AND VOLTAIRE.

Stormy Relations of the Miserly King and the Lavish Author.

The world knows plenty about the elements of strength in the characters of great men, but less about their weaknesses. Here is a story that shows the other side of the natures of Frederick the Great and Voltaire:

Frederick the Great had a leaning toward literature. He wrote poems, plays and booklets that, in his opinion, possessed rare merit. So it seemed fitting to him that great literary men should fraternize, and he sent an invitation to Voltaire to be his guest. Accompanying the invitation was a sum of money to defray the great Frenchman's traveling expenses to the Prussian capital.

Let it be explained at this point that Frederick was extremely penurious and that Voltaire was not only extravagant, but had many of the characteristics of what we now call a grafter. It should also be understood that Frederick despised grafting, and Voltaire abhorred miserliness.

Voltaire accepted the invitation—and then had an afterthought. Why not take a favorite niece with him? So he wrote to the king that if he would send an extra thousand louis he would bring the girl.

"Sir," replied the king, "I did not ask the young lady to do me the honor of visiting me, and I shall send nothing to pay her expenses."

"The old miser!" said Voltaire to a friend. "He has tubs of money in his treasury, yet will not grant me this wish."

However, Voltaire went to Berlin, but each found that he hated the other too much to make their friendship permanent.

The king once gave Voltaire a package of poems to revise.

"See," said Voltaire to a German nobleman, "what a quantity of dirty linen Frederick has sent me to wash!"

The king thought his guest was too free with the chocolate and sugar and gave orders that he be put on a restricted daily allowance.

Voltaire retaliated by gathering all the wax candles he could find in the halls and storing them in his trunk.

Soon the royal palace became too hot for him, and he began to pack up. Then Frederick missed his package of poems. At once he scented a plot. Voltaire intended to take the verses back home with him and palm them off as his own. Lord Macaulay has said that the poems were so bad that he was convinced Voltaire would not for half of Frederick's kingdom have consented to father them. But the king thought differently, being the author of the poems.

So the Prussian monarch had Voltaire thrown into jail at Frankfurt and kept him locked up for twelve days. Sixteen hundred dollars that was found in his pocket was taken away from him. The king in the days of their friendship had given Voltaire a life pension of \$3,200 a year, and the money that was confiscated was a semiannual installment.

Thus ended their friendship.—Scrap Book.

Spanish Nicknames.

One of the peculiar ways in which Spanish differs from English is in the names the language gives to all people with a certain infirmity or peculiarity. A blind man is referred to as el ciego, a man with but one eye is a tuerto, a pug nosed man is chato, one who is cross eyed is a bisojo, a cojo is a lame man, and a manco has but one arm. If he is humpbacked, he is a jorobado; if baldheaded, a calvo, and if his hair is very short he is a peloa. The feminine titles for the same classes are the same, with the exception that they end in "a" where the masculine terminate with "o." These short names are used most commonly. In fact, they are applied as nicknames in many cases, and especially among the lower classes persons are addressed or referred to only by these names.

A Wedding Present.

A widower in Scotland proposed to and was accepted by a widow whose husband had died but a month or two previously.

To celebrate the occasion he asked the widow's daughter what she would like for a present. She wanted nothing, but being pressed to say something she replied:

"Well, I never want to spend siller but might put up a headstone to my father."—London Telegraph.

The Ruffian Passion.

"John! John!" called the excited little wife.

"W-what is it, Lucy?" muttered the big baseball player as he drowsily turned over in bed.

"Why, there is a man downstairs."

"W-what's he doing?"

"He's in the dining room after the plate."

"Trying to reach the plate? Put him out, Kelly; put him out at third!"—Kansas City Independent.

Reproved.

"I suppose," said the sad eyed youth at the musical, "you know the difference between bel canto and coloratura?"

"Young man," answered Mr. Cumrox severely, "I never bet on race/horses."—Washington Star.

Practical.

"Darling, I mean to prove my love for you not by words, but by deeds."

"Oh, George, did you bring the deeds with you?"—Baltimore American.

Never bear more than one kind of trouble at a time. Some people bear three kinds—all they have had, all they have now and all they expect to have.

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Meets every Wednesday evening. Visiting brothers in good standing cordially invited.

J. A. McCORD, N. G.
R. B. DEERY Sec.

Rebekah Lodge No. 126.

MEETS Every 2nd and 4th Fridays. Practice night first Friday of the month. Social Evening the 3rd Friday of the month. A cordial invitation extended to all members in good standing.

CLARA GOETZ N. G.
BLANCHE RADLEY Sec'y.

Knights of Pythias

DELPHI LODGE No. 64, Knights of Pythias. Meets every Monday evening at Masonic hall. Visiting Knights invited to attend.

H. M. MORRISON, C. C.
B. N. HARRINGTON, K. of R. S.

Modern Woodmen.

TABLE ROCK CAMP, No. 976, M. W. Meets the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month at K. P. Hall. Visiting neighbors cordially invited to attend.

A. J. HARTMAN, H. C.
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Foresters of America.

COURT QUEEN OF THE FOREST, No. 17, meets Friday night of each week, in Concrete Hall, Bandon, Oregon. A cordial welcome is extended to all visiting brothers.

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Geo. E. WILSON, Secretary.

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SEASIDE CAMP No. 212, W. O. W. Meets its regular session the first and third Thursdays of each month in the Masonic hall. Visiting neighbors are cordially invited.

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