

**MOORE COUNTY GRIT MILL STONES.**

For grinding wheat the new roller process seems in a measure to have supplanted the French burrs, but for grinding corn for table use the stones and burrs, dressed and put up in a proper manner, are superior to anything else. Few quarries of stones suitable for grinding corn into meal for table use have been discovered. We have the well-known French burr, which is considered by some superior to all others for the purpose; the Cologne stone of Germany; the Esopus stone of New York; and the "Moore County Grit" of North Carolina. Outside of these there are few millstones used, and none that are well known commercially.

Though discovered over 100 years ago, and used by Lord Cornwallis in his army mills when in North Carolina, the Moore County Grit has until recently been but little known except within a hundred miles or so of the quarry. This may be attributed to the distance of the quarry from railroads and other means of cheap transportation, and to the more potent fact that the quarry lies in a State that did not begin to foster manufacturing enterprises until after the war.

In 1879 the entire vein and a large tract of land were purchased by J. E. Taylor, President of the Taylor Manufacturing Company, of Westminster, Md., and a stock company formed under the name of "North Carolina Millstone Company." This company have gradually developed the quarries, and have quite a little village in the woods sixteen miles from nearest railroad. They have erected their own telephone line from the railroad to the quarries, and are now employing about forty men in quarrying stones of all sizes, and in the manufacture of two sizes of corn mills, 30 and 36 inches in diameter.

It is claimed for this grit that, from the peculiar formation of the stone, it will grind longer without dressing than any other; its peculiar nature—a cement mixed with flint—causes it to wear sharp and not glaze. In some cases a 48-inch pair of stones has ground over 4,000 bushels with one dress; a 30 or 36 inch stone will grind from 1,500 to 2,000 bushels with one dress. They hold their edge to a remarkable degree, and the meal is very round and light.

A bushel of corn will make from one bushel and ten quarts to one bushel and fourteen quarts of meal, and the meal is very light, and superior for table use. It is also claimed that less power is used to grind a given number of bushels with this burr than with others, on account of its sharpness.

The cut represents a 30-inch "Moore County Grit" upper runner mill, with silent feed, exhaust fan, sifter, and meal box. The sifter can be detached at will when not desired, and so can the fan. The corn is fed through eye of fan into a funnel that delivers the corn on the under stone and prevents any tendency to chock in the eye, even if speed varies.

The manufacturers do not claim for these mills as great capacity as can be got from an under runner, or a vertical mill, as in these any pressure can be obtained, and a very small mill will put a 40 horse power engine to the test to drive it. Quality of meal in these machines is not considered as much as quantity. It is claimed that a 30-inch Moore County Grit Mill will grind 6 bushels, and the 36-inch 8 bushels per hour, into as fine meal as can be made on any water or stationary mill. If the fineness is decreased, of course, quantity is increased. For chop or mixed grain double the quantity named can be produced.

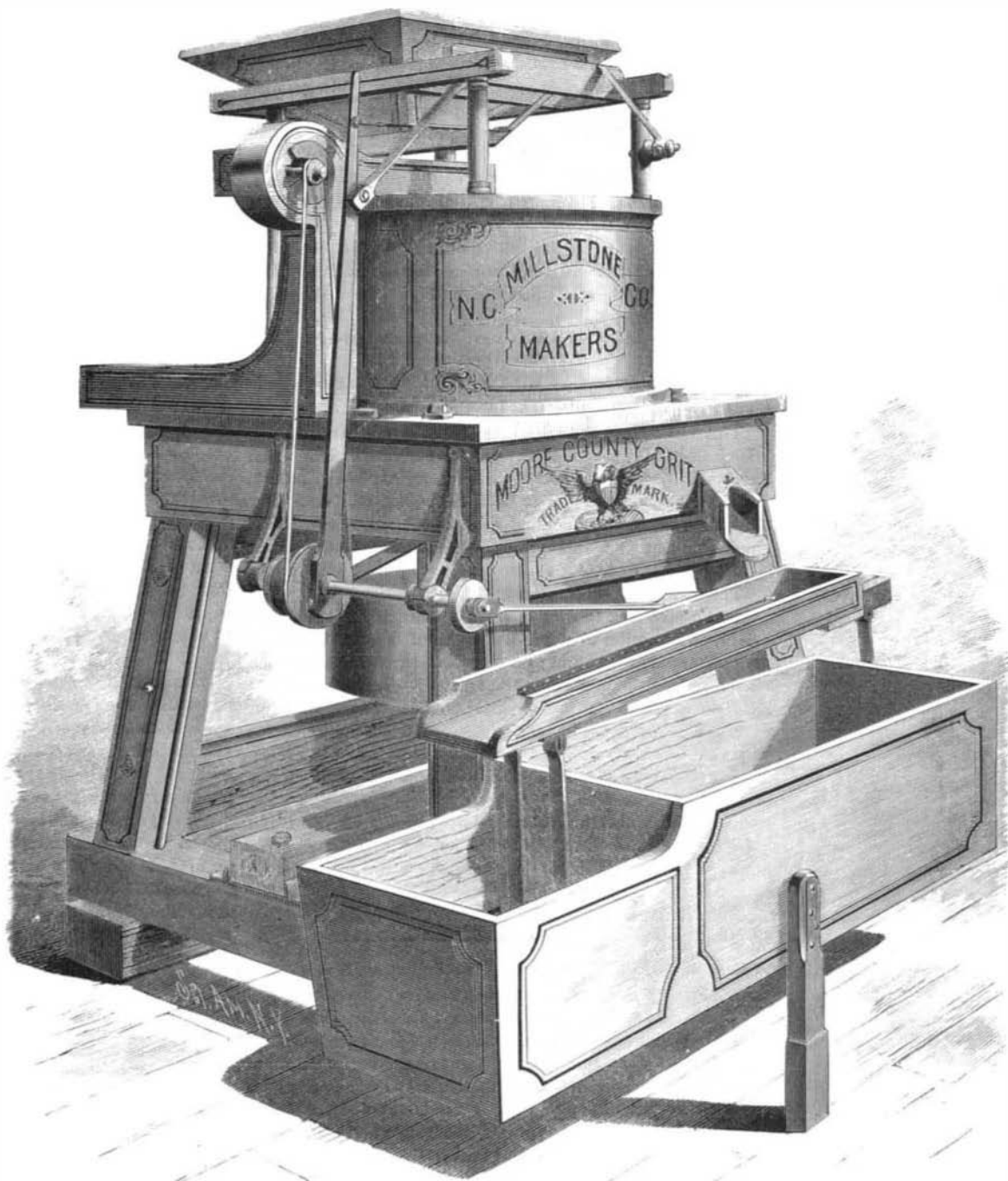
The words "Moore County Grit," together with representation on cut, have been secured as a trademark. Patents on mill are pending. In the South, where good table meal is appreciated, the manufacturers have done a large trade. They are sending stones and mills to all parts of the country. This industry seems destined to grow to large proportions, as the vein of the stone is practically inexhaustible.

Further particulars may be obtained by addressing the N. C. Mill Stone Co., Westminster, Md.

**The Jones Process of Preserving Meat.**

An exhibition of a new process of preserving meat was recently made in London. In this process, instead of steeping the dead meat in an antiseptic, the preservative chemical is introduced into the live animal, and by the action of the heart is sent through the blood vessels and capillaries into every part of the body.

The sheep, which was first stunned by a smart blow on the head given with a wooden mallet, showed no signs of consciousness or sensibility throughout the operation. A veterinary surgeon laid bare the left jugular vein, and using an ordinary surgical trocar and canula, drew off about a pint of blood. The preservative chemical, dissolved in warm water and kept at blood heat by a hot water jacket surrounding the tin can in which it was held, was then allowed to flow through an India-rubber tube placed to the orifice of the canula into the vein, about two pints being thus injected. As soon as the charge had run into the animal the canula was plugged, and about two minutes were allowed for the injected fluid to pass through the whole vascular system. The sheep was then stuck by a butcher in the ordinary way. Another sheep was then similarly treated, the whole opera-

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tion in each case occupying from four to five minutes from the time the animal was stunned until it was carried out dead.

The antiseptic used is boracic acid, which, it is said, does not in the slightest degree affect the flavor or quality of the meat, while the results of experiments show that meat thus treated will in this country keep perfectly good without the use of ice or refrigerators for five or six weeks in summer and two or three months in cold weather. The cost of the chemical, it is stated, would be at the outside 10 to 12 cents per sheep, and the only apparatus required would be a tank in which by means of a sand bath the boracic acid could be kept at blood heat ready for use when killing was going on.

**CHLORINE** may be prepared economically by heating in a stoneware or glass retort a mixture composed of common salt, 10 parts (by weight); manganese dioxide (black oxide), 8 parts; sulphuric acid, 24 parts; water, 12 parts. When this gas is passed through cold water, the water dissolves a considerable portion of it, and the solution (chlorine water) may be employed instead of the gas for bleaching purposes.

**A Remarkable Meteor.**

Mr. John G. Henry, of Havana, in this State, has been laboriously reinvestigating the remarkable meteor of July 20, 1860, and reaches some noteworthy conclusions. This meteor was visible over a belt of country fourteen hundred miles long and several hundred miles wide, its path being sensibly a straight line as it moved from over Lake Michigan to a point south of Rhode Island. It was carefully studied by Professors Lyman and Bond, who at the time published their conclusions. Mr. Henry thinks he has proved that it was an asteroid with a diameter of sixty rods, and that after grazing the earth's upper atmosphere it sped on its way into the depth of space with an actual velocity of eighty thousand miles per hour.

According to Professor Lyman's data this meteor, the apparent disk of which was one-half that of the moon, approached nearest the earth (forty-one miles) a little south of Rhode Island, passed forty-two miles above Long Island Sound, forty-four miles over the Hudson, fifty-one miles over Elmira, and sixty-two over Buffalo. If these data are correct it would seem probable that under the earth's attraction it finally entered the Atlantic Ocean. It was also seen

out at sea a distance of three hundred miles off our Atlantic coast. But these data do not invalidate Mr. Henry's conclusion, which is virtually that reached by Professor Bond, director of the Cambridge Observatory, that the meteor "came to us from the region of the fixed stars, and, after barely grazing the outer limits of our atmosphere, probably passed out of the attractive influence both of the earth and of the sun."

The remarkable meteor of August 18, 1783—which Sir John Herschel instances as one of many metallic or stony masses that are "extraneous to our planet"—traversed the whole of Europe from Shetland to Rome "with the velocity of about thirty miles per second, at a height of fifty miles from the surface of the earth, with a light greatly surpassing that of the full moon and a real diameter of fully half a mile." The size and velocity of this meteor greatly exceeded those computed by Mr. Henry for the meteor of July, 1860, so that there is no reason to question his conclusions.—*New York Herald.*

**Modern Plumbing.**

The following general recommendations are suitable for plumbing most modern dwellings: (1) No trap on the main drain, between the house and sewer or cesspool; (2) the soil pipe to be extended through the roof, at its full size, and ending away from chimneys or windows. If any one has any doubt of the necessity of this provision, let him simply take note of the obnoxious vapors which pour out of any of these openings, and which sometimes find their way into neighbors' windows, when the latter chance to be

higher than the top of the soil pipe; (3) traps to be placed on all fixtures, with suitable vent pipes to prevent siphonage; (4) securing absolute freedom from soil dampness in cellar and vicinity of foundation by proper drains; (5) the furnace cold air box to be raised above ground to exclude soil moisture; (6) all underground drains to be tested when laid, to insure that they are not broken, and preference given to tarred iron pipe, with gas tight joints, carried along the cellar wall; (7) the tank overflow, refrigerator, and safe wastes not to connect with the sewer under any circumstances, but to run direct to the cellar, or to end over the kitchen sink; (8) no soil pipe to connect with a chimney flue; (9) no pan water closet to be countenanced, or any closet, without a cistern to keep it well flushed; (10) no well to be located within two hundred feet of a cesspool; (11) no garbage or vegetables to be stored in a damp or unventilated cellar; (12) all cesspools to be ventilated by two openings.—*Century.*

FOR a number of years a German paper maker has been utilizing the waste water from his engines, conducting it by ditches to and upon the meadows adjoining his mill. He asserts that his profits from his grass crop have been trebled.