

Corn Whiskey Contains Fusil Oil and Lead, Analysis Shows

The man who drinks corn liquor (if there be such a man nowadays) takes into his human system the following staggering array of chemicals: Alcohol, fusil oil, fixed acids, volatile acids, esters, iron oxide, silica, lead, calcium, magnesium and chloride, says the Atlanta Journal.

The first authentic story of the actual chemical content of the stuff which makes a rabbit hug a hound came Saturday from the office of Joe Acker, city chemist.

Joe Acker is a Virginian, a scholar, and, entirely, chemically speaking, a jockey of good whiskey. The other day he decided to find out what corn liquor really is. Now he knows. And he says he is glad that he never formed a habit for it, because his analysis would have made further habitations impossible.

It took three days, miles of glass tubing, thousands of feet of gas, a dozen retorts, and two assistants for Joe to finally reach a solution to the problem: what is corn liquor? But the answer was found, and here it is:

In this one quart of corn whiskey there was 44.95 per cent of pure grain alcohol. In the other days, this would have meant that the whiskey was 59 proof.

There was .034 per cent of fusil oil, fusil oil, chemically speaking, means "higher alcohols." That is, it means Amyl alcohol, and other rare and seldom heard of kinds. Interesting to note, is the fact that cognac brandy is the only liquor which contains less fusil oil than corn whiskey contains.

Fixed acids represented .003 per cent of the total quart. This is tartaric acid produced from the reaction of the alcohol on the residue from the mash suspended in the distillation.

Volatile acids registered .01 per cent. Acetic acid, this. It's made by some chemical flub-dub in the mash.

Esters was .014 per cent of the whole. Esters, Joe says, is a kind of ether compound formed by the action of the fixed and volatile acids on the alcohol. That's as far as he could explain without getting technical. It's poisonous.

Of the entire quart of whiskey, .026 per cent was residue. This residue was left in the retort, after all the liquid had been drawn off as vapor. It was a solid brownish mass, very ugly and very evil-smelling. An analysis of this residue showed that it contained the following:

Organic matter, 33.34 per cent. That is, portions of the mash which come over in the vapor when the liquor was distilled. It came over as a solid, suspended in the body of the liquor.

Iron oxide and alumina made up 31.77 per cent of the residue. Just plain old iron and aluminum—though how it got there nobody seems to know.

Silica, or just plain sand, represented 22.29 per cent of the residue. This silica, or sand, got mixed up in the mash somehow.

There were small amounts of lead, calcium, magnesium, sulphates and chlorides, down at the bottom of the brown mass. Everybody knows that soluble lead is a deadly poison. If taken in large enough quantities, even a trace is dangerous.

Of course, nobody ever drinks corn liquor nowadays, because it is against the law. But even if it were not against the law, wouldn't that analysis be enough to scare you off?

One of the greatest penalties that can be imposed on a Hindu is that of being outcasted, as it means social ostracism. No man may eat with him and his own relations will not permit him in their homes.

HE ATE FOURTEEN ACRES OF CORN FOR HIS DINNER

That was in 1854, When the Crops Were a Failure—Sent More Sheep to Pay the Freight.

BRIGHT, BREEZY COTTON LETTER

According to Cutts' cotton letters which are received here weekly by Messrs. J. E. Stack & Co., the 1921 crops are liable to equal the failure of those in 1854, when one man is said to have eaten fourteen acres of corn for his dinner, so small was the yield.

The action of the South Carolina legislature in voting against reduction of acreage may be wise, as the fertilizer question is serious—only one-fourth amount sold so far this year, and Georgia and Carolina can't raise cotton without considerable fertilizer being used.

The cost of transportation of cotton is now quite an item—as an increase of say 2 1/2 per cent and cotton now down so low. We are getting uneasy for fear cotton won't pay all the charges. Reminds me: "There is a story going the rounds in a western state of a farmer who sent a car load of sheep to a city market and when the bill of lading for transportation of the car load was sent him, the charges were a little over the price the dealer paid for the sheep and the farmer was confronted with a bill to pay the buyer of the sheep."

The decline in cotton from 42 cents down to 12 1/2 cents is taken as a personal affront to the true southerner, and his grief is one that cannot be assuaged. Reminds me: A small boy set on a doorstep, overwhelmed with grief, and a youngster somewhat older, stopped to comfort him.

"What's the matter, kid?" he asked kindly. "My d-d-dog got killed," explained the other between sobs. "Aw, that's all right. My grandpa died last week and I never cried a drop."

"T-t-tain't a b-b-bit the same. You d-d-didn't raise your g-g-grandma from a p-p-pup."

Evidently the cotton holder has gotten himself yoked with a scared bull. Reminds me: The old story again—of a farmer's hired man who yoked himself to a bull-calf to train it.

"Running wildly to keep up and being dragged when he couldn't run, he would shout to the winds: "Head us off somebody, got darn our foolish souls!"

The question of opinion on cotton comes up every day. Some are right but many more are wrong. Yet they persist in holding cotton for that advance that never comes. Are they right, or are they wrong? Reminds me:

"Here lies the body of William Jay, Who died maintaining his right of way; He was right, dead right, as he sped along. But he's just as dead as if he'd been wrong."

CONGRESS GETS \$3500 A DAY This is One of the Ways That the People's Money is Wasted.

Washington, Feb. 26.—John R. Fark, Republican, of Scranton, Pa., took his seat in the House today as representative of the 10th Pennsylvania district, as a result of action by the House last night in voting to unseat Patrick McLane, Democrat, also of Scranton, who has held his seat throughout the present Congress.

Mr. Farr will draw \$21,000 salary, and incidental expenses, for the six days he will serve in the House.

After the House voted, 161 to 121, to remove McLane, the new member was immediately declared elected, and was sworn in just before midnight. The proceedings against McLane were based on charges that he had violated the corrupt practices act, and also that there had been wholesale election frauds in his return to Congress.

Care of the Hair A New York woman says: "I have used Parisian Sage only two weeks, but my hair has wonderfully increased in beauty, seems much heavier, and is entirely free of dandruff."

Mr. Harding approaches the fourth of March in fear and trembling. He may forget the first line of his speech.

Ford THE UNIVERSAL CAR A TRUCK FOR CITY, FARM AND INTERUBAN DELIVERIES In the few years it has been on the market, the Ford One-Ton Truck has mounted rapidly to popularity. Wherever the Ford Truck has been used—on the farm, in the city, its sure economical service and simplicity have made it a success. The Ford One-Ton Truck costs less to buy than any other truck; it costs less to operate and less to maintain. Added to this, is the Ford service organization; spare parts and Ford mechanics are always convenient and ready to keep the Ford Truck on the job.

In Monroe there are two good places to eat and they are home and Saleeby's Cafe If for any reason you cannot or do not want to eat at home, or you have no home to eat at, then come to Saleeby's Cafe, and the atmosphere, cooking and service will make you feel at home. We manufacture all kinds of Fancy and Home-Made Candy, daily, and sell at Wholesale and Retail. We invite all the Merchants to come and select samples of what they can handle. We will be glad to quote Special Prices to them. N. D. SALEEBY & BRO.

Special Notices One cent a word each insertion. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND Cabbage plants, Early Jersey, 25c per 100, two dollars per thousand, delivered. Lost—Last Friday, between Stouts and home, a pair of hanging scales. Reward for information.—W. P. Plyler, Monroe, N. C. FOR SALE—Two good medium size farm mules, for cash or good paper. A. B. Helms, Monroe, N. C., R. F. D. 2. FOR RENT—Two farms.—Bivens Brothers. NOTICE—Cotton seed have gone down \$2.00 per ton since this time last week, but we are still giving an exchange of 1400 pounds meal for a ton of seed.—Southern Cotton Oil Co. FOR SALE—Thorough-bred prize-winning Rhode Island Red and Cornish Game eggs. Owens, Tomkins, Shepherd and Coney's trains, \$3 per setting of 15.—Ellis B. Pusser, Unionville, Rt. 2. FOR RENT—Three rooms—303 S. College St., R. F. PLYLER. PURE GEORGIA CANE SYRUP, direct from the farms, \$1.90 per gallon.—Don't forget your jug.—T. P. Redwine. IF THERE is no further decline in the price of seed, we will continue to give 1400 pounds meal for a ton of seed, this week.—Southern Cotton Oil Co. NOTICE—"Dob" Funderburk, young colored boy bound to me having left home without cause, this is a warning to all not to employ or give him shelter. He is 16 years of age, about five feet, six inches, and weighs about one hundred and thirty pounds. Was wearing grey A. & M. coat at time of his departure. Reward for information leading to his capture. Notify Chief of Police at Monroe.—E. D. Funderburk, Lancaster, S. C., R. F. D. No. 7. FOR RENT—Two rooms for light housekeeping at 503 West Crowell street.—Mrs. Knox Hargett. MERCHANTS, FARMERS and others—If you want to buy any cotton seed meal, it will pay you to see us. We have the meal and it must be sold. Get the other fellow's price, then see us.—Southern Cotton Oil Co. Automobile Tops—Let us put a new top on your old car and repair the upholstery. Prompt service and reasonable prices.—Secrest Motor Co. FOR SALE—One pair of computing scales in A1 condition. Bargain to quick buyer.—McCullum Bros. CARE OF THE HAIR A New York woman says: "I have used Parisian Sage only two weeks, but my hair has wonderfully increased in beauty, seems much heavier, and is entirely free of dandruff."

Grand Jury Told to Investigate Immodest Dressing

The February term of the Durham county Superior court opened this morning at ten o'clock with Judge Hinton, of Farmville, presiding, for the trial of criminal cases only. The courtroom was filled to overflowing when the state's youngest judge called the court to order. Judge Horton is only twenty-seven years of age and prior to his election last fall as judge, was solicitor in his district for five years, and is well qualified to fill high honor he now occupies, says a Durham dispatch to the Greensboro News.

In beginning his charge to the jury Judge Horton said the men chosen to be on the jury should consider it a great privilege to serve their state and to take part in its government. No man should shrink the duty as being a jurymen. It was high honor to be coveted. The officers of the court are absolutely helpless in the enforcement of the law, unless the grand jury helps to uphold the law and order of this country. They are an essential part of the court, said his honor.

"Gambling," said the judge, "is an offense that is punishable by fine and imprisonment. The poor negroes who are caught shooting crap are no more guilty of gambling than the man who is trading in the cotton market, in fact he is a thousand times more guilty, for the negro is only gambling for a small amount of money, while the man playing the cotton or stock markets has large sums at stake. But you never hear of these men being prosecuted. It is just as much against the laws of North Carolina for a man to send a telegram to a cotton broker in Norfolk telling him to buy future stocks as it is for the fellow caught playing poker, or shooting crap. It is your duty, gentlemen of the grand jury, to have bills prepared for the indictment of these fellows and presented to you and let your solicitor prosecute them. I think every man who gambles should be treated exactly alike."

"Indecent exposure," said the judge, "is another offense which should come in your attention, and you should lend every effort to bring these people to justice who are violating this law." Rang forth the judge, "Immodest dressing of women is something that should be looked into. When a woman goes to a dance dressed in one of those grass dresses she expresses all of the indecency within the law, and this cannot keep up. It is corrupting the minds of the young people, and you don't have to go outside of Durham to get the evidence in these cases. They should be looked into, and I advise you gentlemen to investigate the matter seriously."

The judge touched on various crimes which were considered criminal. He especially spoke of lynchings and any man on the jury who knew of any citizen being in a mob which lynched a person it was his duty to report such offense and help to report such offense and help in securing his conviction. He classed the lynchings as two classes, the first as composed of good citizens who had good American blood running through their veins, but when they participated in a lynching they were guilty of murder. The second class are defined as the degraded class, who appear to have crime in their heart at all times. Those kinds of citizens are of the worse type, and nothing should be left undone in bringing this kind of people to court, said the judge.

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