## FOR THE FARM AND HOME.

### Poultry in Orchards.

Some farmers make it a practice to keep their poultry in their orchards from early spring until cold weather sets in, and they find it pays. A picket fence should be built around the orchard, high enough to prevent their flying over, with suitable buildings in one corner of the yard to shelter them at night. Thus situated, the poultry will thrive and prosper, keeping themselves in good condition, and the increase of eggs will be greatly augmented and their usefulness enhanced to their owners at least, on account of the myriads of insects and worms they destroy, and which will more than repay the cost and labor of building the fence. By keeping them enclosed in this manner a large number of fowls may be retained in the orchard, and the continual scratching which is done by them proves advantageous both to the soil and the trees themselves.

### Treatment of Tree Wounds.

Valuable trees that have been wounded or mutilated are often sacrificed for lack of the discreet surgery which would repair the injury they have suffered; and Professor C. A. Sargent, of the Bussey institution, has done good service to farmers, fruit-raisers and landscape-gardeners, by translating from the French the following practical hints, which we give with slight abridgment:

Bark once injured or loosened can never attach itself again to the trunk, and whenever wounds, abrasures, or sections of loose bark exist on the trunk of a tree, the damaged part should be cut away cleanly, as far as the injury extends. Careful persons have been known to nail to a tree a piece of loosened bark, in hope of inducing it to grow again, or at least of retaining on the young wood its natural covering. Unfortunately the result produced by this operation is exactly opposite to that intended. The decaying wood and bark attract thousands of insects, which find here safe shelter, and abundant food, and, increasing rapidly, hasten the death of the tree. In such cases instead of refastening the loosened bark, or [illegible] should be entirely cut away, [illegible] taken to give the cut a regular [illegible], especially on the lower side, or if a portion of the bark, even if adhering to the wood, is left without direct communication with the [illegible] die and decay. A covering [illegible] should be applied to such wounds.—*Prairie Farmer.*

### Both Sides of the Ensilage Question.

The subject of ensilage is being very generally discussed and a great variety of opinion is expressed as to its merits. The claim of Prof. Miles, of Amherst Agricultural College, Mass., and others, that the plan of preserving green fodder in silos favors the production of bacteria germs, which pass into the circulation of the animals, producing disease, the opposition to the use of ensilage by the New York Condensed Milk Company, on the claim that milk made from ensilage will not keep, and the general opinion expressed at the late ensilage meeting in New York that the use of ensilage for horses is not desirable, has increased the number of doubtful Thomases, but fails to affect the faith of the majority of dairymen who have given the system a thorough trial.

At the meeting referred to a resolution was passed asking the Department of Agriculture at Washington to make an analysis of ensilage milk and of that produced by the ordinary feeding, and to publish the result, and also requesting the State Experimental Station of New York to make a similar comparative analysis.

In the meantime it may be well to consider experiments and facts already gained in regard to this subject.

Prof. Miles not only pointed out the dangers arising from the use of ensilage improperly fermented, but suggested a plan for producing uniformly sweet ensilage. The germs called bacteria produce the acidity; hence, he argued, if the bacteria can be destroyed there can be no acidity. The way to kill these and produce harmless ensilage, he thought, is to fill the silo leisurely, and not to put on the weights until the temperature is high enough to prevent its falling below the point necessary to kill the bacteria. This temperature he has found in his experiments to be from 115 to 122 degrees.

From Prof. Miles's experience as well as others, it appears there are many grades of ensilage, according as the fodder is properly preserved, there are also right and wrong methods of feeding it, all of which may account largely for any failures in the systems that have been reported.

At the ensilage meeting in New York the verdict of dairymen was very generally in favor of ensilage for milch cows and for fattening steers. The verdict was unfavorable as regards feeding ensilage to horses, though there were members present who had fed it without injury.

At the late meeting of the Vermont Dairymen's association at St. Johnsbury, there occurred an extended discussion concerning the merits of ensilage, during which the evidence of dairymen was decidedly in favor of its use. A vote finally taken among those present who were practically acquainted with the use of silos resulted in thirty-three advocates against three opposers to the system. In France, where the practice of feeding ensilage has long been in use, it is the opinion of some of the best farmers that exposure to the air for a few hours improves ensilage in taste and odor, and renders it more digestible to the animals who feed upon it.—*New York World.*

### Recipes

*Minced Veal and Eggs.*—One pint of chopped, cooked veal, one teaspoonful of lemon juice, one-half cupful of stock or water, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of flour, little salt and pepper. Melt butter in frying pan, add flour, stirring until smooth; now put in stock and seasoning. When it boils stir in chopped veal. When thoroughly heated spread on slices buttered toast. If desired, an agreeable addition is a poached or dropped egg in the centre of each slice.

*Welsh Rarebit.*—Half a pound of cheese, two eggs, a speck of cayenne, a tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of mustard, dry; half a cupful of cream, and a pinch of salt. Break cheese into small pieces and put it with the other ingredients into a bright saucepan. Set this over boiling water. Stir until the cheese melts, then spread on slices of toast. Serve immediately and hot, or the delicacy is lost.

*Breakfast Cake.*—One pint of milk, three eggs, half cup melted butter, stir in flour sufficient to make a thin batter. Bake in cups. This will rise a great deal, and the cups should be less than half full when put into the oven.

*Bread Pudding.*—Pour boiling water on a pint of dry bread crumbs, melt with it one tablespoonful of butter. When soft mix in two beaten eggs, one pint or more of fruit, stewed or fresh; sweeten to taste. It is better without spices. Bake twenty minutes, and eat with or without cream.

### Household Hints.

One pound of rice gives 85 per cent. of nutriment, and one pound of beef 25 per cent.

A little milk in the water in which you are washing your dishes is much nicer than soap.

For damp closets and cellars put shallow dishes of unslaked lime and change often.

Beef fat is very nice if cooked thoroughly in water and the fat skipped off as it rises. It will remain soft, and is preferred by many to lard.

It is recommended that papier maché articles be washed with a sponge and cold water, dredged with flour and [illegible] polished with [illegible].

To remove ink stains from Turkey red or white table spreads, add a spoonful of kerosene to a pint of strong soapsuds, wash and rinse immediately, and all traces will disappear.

### CLIPPINGS FOR THE CURIOUS.

Ants containing honey are served as dessert in Mexico.

The market price of toads in London, England, is $15 to $20 a hundred for gardening purposes.

In Liege, pears and apples are boiled down without sugar into a thick syrup, which is eaten on bread instead of butter. It costs but eight cents a pound.

The game of draughts was very common in Greece. The object of each player was to get one of his adversary's men between two of his own. The Romans played both chess and backgammon.

A gentleman at Kissimmee City, Fla., has trained fish so that they are gentle as chickens. When he appears they swim toward him to receive their food from his hand. The bream and perch feed at the first table, and the catfish afterward.

Cramp rings, which were worn to cure cramp, originated in the eleventh century when a pilgrim gave a ring to Edward the Confessor, saying that it would be efficacious in the case of disease. The ring was preserved as a relic in Westminster Abbey.

North America was called Mexicana in an English almanac published in 1747, and South America, Peruviana. The provinces of Mexicana were New Spain, Florida, New Albany, New England, New France, or Canada. The chief islands were Newfoundland and California.

The Chinese have a curious way of determining the future occupation of a male infant. On the first birthday he is seated in a large sieve, with money scales, a foot measure, a pair of shears, a brass mirror, a pencil, ink and books, an abacus and similar articles ranged in a circle around him. The article which he handles first is a sure prophesy of the direction in which his future activities will lie.

In Hayti the crocodiles are extremely fond of dogs, and will make the most desperate efforts to obtain them. In one locality the dogs have been so long snapped at and warned that they have been known to adopt a remarkable device. When wishing to cross a stream they would retire to a certain point distant from that over which they wished to go, and utter loud yelps and howls, this never failing to bring the crocodiles from the vicinity; and when they were all in attendance the wily dog would rush into the woods and away up the river, and ford the stream in perfect safety.

## INDIAN HASHEESH.

### Its Effects Upon Physicians Who Experimented With It.

"You must have heard of the hasheesh eaters of India," remarked a well known Cleveland physician to a reporter. When the news-gatherer replied in the affirmative, the doctor continued: "Then you know all about the intoxicating effects the eating of the drug, or herb, or whatever it may be called, has on the natives of India. I have never traveled through that country, but I have frequently read and heard of those who are almost driven mad, wild and furious after indulging in hasheesh injudiciously."

"What does the preparation consist of?" inquired the reporter.

It is an acrid gum resin, manufactured principally of Indian hemp, which grows in warm climates. The leaves and flowers of the hemp are boiled with butter or some other fatty substance. The result is the hasheesh we hear so much about. But that is neither here nor there; there is nothing new in hasheesh, its mode of manufacture, or in its effects upon the natives of India, but what I intended to tell you was something of the effect the drug had on me when I first experimented with it.

"I was then house physician at one of the city hospitals, and had often heard my fellow-students and physicians discussing the effect of hasheesh and as I am inclined to be of an experimental nature I concluded to try a moderate dose of it and watch the results. One day a friend of mine received some of the genuine material from India, not the weak stuff usually sold in drug stores. I took a very small dose of it and went to work as usual attending to the patients.

"Late in the afternoon when the hasheesh I had taken that morning almost seemed like a thing of the past, and I had forgotten all about it, I was in the sickroom of a lady patient. Suddenly, without a moment of warning, I felt an irresistible desire to burst out in a fit of laughter without apparent cause or reason, but I restrained myself somewhat, and without explanation to the patient I left the room. When I reached my apartment I was, in my estimation, the happiest man in the universe, and repeatedly laughed outright in the most boisterous manner imaginable.

When the effect wore off I narrated my experience to an older physician, who said that I must have taken an unusually small dose, as the effect of a greater amount is of an entirely different nature. In a few days after my first experience I tried it again, but I found out by sad experience too small a dose. I unfortunately took too much and swallowed an overdose.

"At first I felt unusually weak and helpless to such an extent that I was obliged to rest on my bed, but suddenly everything about me was changed; articles in the room seemed greatly magnified in distance, and in endeavoring to reach for something placed upon a table near by my bed, I imagined it was a mile away. The door seemed farther still, and before I had time to make an effort to reach it my symptoms suddenly changed, and I imagined myself on the point of death. I was as helpless as a babe, and could not move any part of my body; my limbs, arms and head were glued to the bed, and try as hard as I might I found it impossible to move them. My body was covered with cold perspiration.

"I grew weaker and weaker every moment, the beating of my pulse was almost imperceptible, and apparently the heart ceased to perform its functions. But, strange to say, I retained full consciousness, thought every moment was my last, felt all the symptoms of a horrible death, and my efforts to call for assistance proved in vain, for my voice was gone entirely, and I could not utter a sound.

"About the time when I imagined that my last moment had arrived, and looked at my approaching death with comparative calmness and complete resignation, I by degrees felt my strength returning; my heart commenced to beat, first slowly, and by degrees more naturally. Suddenly I regained the use of my arms and limbs, felt strong again, and I need not tell you that I jumped out of that bed as fast as my strength would permit, and for an hour or so I paraded up and down that room like a pedestrian in training. I again told my experience to my friend, and he informed me that I had taken an overdose."

"Did you make any further experiments with the drug?"

"Any further experiments? No, sir; I know when I have had enough of experimenting, and you may rest assured that I shall not try it again. One or two doses of hasheesh is quite enough for my constitution."

### The Silent Majority.

Jones, who was a peaceful man, married a very strong-minded woman, and sometime after, a friend who had been abroad, was asking Brown about him.

"Alas, poor Jones," said Brown, "he has joined the silent majority."

"Good heavens, he ain't dead, is he? When did it happen? I never heard of it before."

"Oh, no, he is not dead."

"Well, if he ain't dead, how could he have joined the silent majority?"

"Poor man, he's married."

## PEARLS OF THOUGHT.

Hatred stirreth up strifes, but love covereth all sins.

Travelers change their guineas, not their characters.

The future destiny of the child is alwas the work of the mother.

Good-will, like a good name, is got by many actions, and lost by one.

To persevere in one's duty and to be silent is the first answer to calumny.

Those who have known real grief seldom seem sad.

The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams, that are bright all the time.

Those who excel in strength are not most likely to show contempt for weakness.

Sincerity is to speak as we think, to do as we pretend and profess, to perform and make good what we promise, and really be what we would seem and appear to be.

Never go back. What you attempt, do with all your strength. If the prospect be somewhat darkened, put the fire of resolution to your soul, and kindle a flame that nothing but death can extinguish.

There appears to exist a greater desire to live long than to live well. Measure by man's desires, he cannot live long enough; measure by his good deeds, and he has not lived long enough; measure by his evil deeds, and he has lived too long.

When you meet with great and unexpected offers of friendship, receive them respectfully, but with a moderate degree of caution; endeavor to discover if they flow from a warm heart and a silly head, or from a designing [illegible] and a cold heart; knavery and folly are often hardly to be distinguished.

### China's Great Secret Society.

Colonel J. Drew Gay, a correspondent of the London *Telegraph*, who has recently spent more than a year in China, Siam, Borneo, and other lands occupied by the Chinese, furnishes interesting information about the Chinese secret society known as the White Lily.

"The White Lily society exercises omnipotent power wherever the Chinese can be found. Its agents are everywhere where its slaves are at work, and there is no escape whatever from its vengeance when offended. No Chinaman can disobey its commands and live, for its officers are constantly passing from place to place levying taxes and punishing violations of its rules."

"What is the character of the White Lily society, and what is required to constitute a member?"

"Your Six Companies,' as you call them in California, are but branches of the White Lily. It is a secret league into which the European or American has never entered. It defies all laws except its own, and it disposes of life and property with the same despotic severity that the European himself may exercise. There is one limit, and one only, at which the White Lily is restrained. It has never been known to take the life of an American or an Englishman. Its agents frequently kill or destroy the property of other nationalities, but, strange as it may seem, this Chinese company of organized thugs and firebugs respect the lives of the British and Americans."

"Are the foreigners in Siam and China much annoyed by the White Lily organization?"

"Yes. They have to be very careful lest they publicly offend one of its members. No matter how poor the laborer, if he is a 'White Lily' his person must be respected as sacred from abuse or violence. I remember an instance in Siam, where the 'White Lily' holds despotic sway over the Siamese as well as the Chinese. A French capitalist named Bonneville, had a large sawmill near Bangkok, the Siamese capital, where he was engaged in getting out teak for ship building. Bonneville once kicked a Chinese laborer, a member of the 'White Lily.' The Chinese laborers said nothing, but at noon they all marched out, after announcing that they would not return. Before leaving the mill they destroyed all the saws and machinery, and notified Bonneville that he must leave within twelve hours or die. He left at once and his mill was destroyed. Another instance of the same character: A German struck a native and his house was burned. I could relate many instances illustrating the power of this great Chinese secret society.

"The British, since they sacked and looted Pekin, the Chinese capital and the imperial summer palace, have always been treated with respect, and as the Americans are united with the English in the treaty ports, they are treated as English subjects, and as the same nation."

### A Legal Opinion.

"I notice in the papers," said the wife of a well known judge, "that some lawyers are advocating that judges should be clothed in silken gowns."

"Yes," he replied, straightening himself up. "How do you think I would look in a silken gown."

"I hardly know," said the lady. "You might look well or you might not, but it is about time that somebody in the family had a new silken gown."

## REMINISCENCES OF ROCHESTER.

### The Falls of the Genesee and Sam Patch's Fatal Leap—One of its Business Houses and its Great Magnitude.

The present floods, which are either devastating or threatening the country in every direction, are justly cause for apprehension. No matter whether they come suddenly or by slow degrees, they are, in either case, a great evil and much to be dreaded, and yet America will always be troubled by these spring overflows. Probably one of the most disastrous that was ever known, occurred in Rochester, N. Y., about twenty years ago. The Genesee river, just above the falls, where Sam Patch made his final and fatal leap, became completely blockaded by ice, forming an impassable dam, and the water coming down the Genesee river overflowed the principal portion of the city of Rochester. This catastrophe would have been repeated the present year had not the energy and foresight of the city authorities prevented it. The writer happened to be in Rochester at that time, and was greatly interested in the manner in which the great catastrophe was averted. Every few moments, a roar like the peals of thunder or the booming of cannon would be heard, and in order to see this ice blasting process, the writer went to the top of the new Warner building, which overlooks the Genesee river. From here he was not only enabled to see the process uninterruptedly, but also the magnificent building which has just been completed. This is unquestionably the finest building devoted to business and manufacturing purposes in America, being entirely fireproof, eight stories high, and containing over four and a quarter acres of floor room. Mr. Warner treated your correspondent very courteously, and in the course of the conversation said:

"We are doing a tremendous business and are far behind in our orders. This is the season of the year when people, no matter how strong their constitution may be, feel, more or less, the pain and indisposition, the headaches, colds, neuralgia, rheumatism, dull pains, sore throats, coughs—all the 1,001 ills that flesh is heir to come this time of the year, if at all. It is natural, therefore, that we should be very busy. This is specially true of our Safe Rheumatic Cure, and it is crowding us very sharply for a new remedy."

"Singular, but I had forgotten that you do not advertise to cure all diseases from one bottle, as is done generally by many other medicine men, but I supposed Warner's Safe Cure was for the cure of rheumatism."

"And so it has been until our remedy which was especially for rheumatism and neuralgia, was introduced. We have been three years perfecting this new remedy. Scientific [illegible] taught us there were certain powerful elements in Warner's Safe cure, better known as Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure, that made wonderful cures in chronic and nervous rheumatism, but during our investigation, we heard of a remarkable cure at a certain hot springs, and put experts to investigate and found that the springs did not contain any valuable properties, but the course of treatment that was being given there was performing all the benefit. By carefully combining the active principles of this remedy with our Safe cure, we have produced our Safe Rheumatic Cure, and the cures it is effecting are simply wonderful, and I do not doubt it will become as popular as our Safe Cure."

"You seem to talk freely in regard to your remedies and appear to have no secrets, Mr. Warner."

"None whatever. The physician with his hundred calls and one hundred diseases, is necessarily compelled to guess at a great deal. We are enabled to follow up and perfect while physicians can only experiment with their hundred patients and hundred diseases. With the ordinary physician, the complaint troubles him, so that if he makes a discovery, he is forced to give it to the other physicians, which of course, discourages investigation, to a great extent. This is where the great discoveries in medical science [illegible] by chemists and scientists and not by physicians, and it is in a measure accounts for the great value of our remedies, also for the remarkable success of all those doctors who make a specialty of one or two diseases."

"And you find that you are curing a great number of people as ever before?"

"Yes, a far greater number. We never sold so much of our medicine as now and never knew of so many remarkable cures."

The writer departed after the above interview, but was greatly impressed, not only by the sincerity of Mr. Warner, but by the vastness of all he saw. Mr. Warner's medicines are used throughout the entire length and breadth of the land, and we doubt not the results they are effecting are really as wonderful as they are related to be.

The roof that covers the most noisiest tenant is undoubtedly the roof of a woman's mouth.


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