An Expeditious Method of Fattening Fowls for Market.

A French Process by Which Chickens and Ducks Are Speedily Brought to a High State of Perfection for the Table.

There is a poultry-raising establishment in Baltimore county at which all the modern appliances for hatching and rearing chickens are in practical operation, says the Baltimore Sun, and where the "studing" process of feeding known for many years in France as en-graissement, is used in fattening both chickens and ducks for the market. About five thousand chickens and as many ducks are annually fattened by this process at this place. The owner of this establishment is an American who has spent many years of his life abroad, especially in France, and he has made a thorough study of the methods followed in the land where gustronomy has been reduced to a science and where the inner man is more assiduously comidered than anything else in the world. And it is because years of experimenting in France have proved that poultry fed by the process de l'engraissement are more toothsome and less expensive to the grower than poultry fattened by the ordinary processe of nature that he has established this place in Baltimore county upon an almost French basis. Incubators are now by no means the curiosities they were a few years ago, when the public paid an admission fee for the privilege of seeing one in operation. farmers have improved upon the oldtime more or less careless methods of raising chicks or ducklings, but there is no other place in Maryland where tne "stuffing" process is in vegue with all its modern, humane and economical appliances. The process is based upon the simple principle that a fowl will grow fat most rapidly when it is given the maximum of food and allowed the minimum of exercise. Fowls fed by "l'engraissement" are not only given all the food they can eat but all they can hold, and they are not given any exercise.

When the work of feeding fowls in this manner is being put in practicewhich is not the case at this season of the year-the interior of the feeding house is an interesting place. It looks like a large prison on a small scale, with tier upon tier of tiny cells reaching from the floor to the ceiling. In each of these cells is a bird being prepared for market. Its quarters are rather confining, for it hasn't room to turn around in and scarcely room to rise to its feet. Running along in front of these cages, which fit their occupants as if they had been made to order, is a trolley track, high up near the ceiling, and from this is suspended the feeding apparatus proper. It may, by means of weights, be put at any height, and may be moved along the troiley track from one end of the building to the other, thus enabling the feeder to put his machine in front of any cell he

The feed, in the form of soft mush, is put in a reservoir holding a gallon or more. From the bottom of the reser voir the food runs through a rubber tube into another receptacle, the capacity of which is regulated by a screw, according to the extent of the mea to be given to the fowls at that special feeding. From the second receptacle protrudes a tin tube about' four inches ong and as thick as a lead pencil, and this tube is thrust down the fowl'r throat and into the craw. This done the pressure of a lever emptica the contents of the receptacle into the fowl and it settles down to rest, digest and grow fat until meal time comes again. The fowls do not take kindly to this method of feeding at first, but after a day or two of it they seem to relish its novelty and luxury, and begin to crow and cackle in anticipation as soon as the feeding apparatus is brought into

may wish.

L'engraissement has been practiced in France for many years. Before the improved appliances were invented the operation was carried on in several ways. One of these, called engraisse ment aux patons, consisted of inserting little cakes of dough into the fowl's mouth, and forcing them down with the finger. In another case, engraissement d'lentonnair, the food, in liquid form, was poured into the bird through a funnel. A third method, still more primitive, called gavage a la bouche, consisted in the feeder's filling his mouth with the food and blowing it down the fowl's throat. As soon after the hatching as they are able to determine, the sexes are separated, and when they are three and one-half months old they are put in the "pens of plenty." Fowls thus treated have been known to double in weight during their confinement in the pens. Their meat is far tenderer and sweeter than that of fowls raised in the ordinary manner;, and is devoid of all objectionable stringiness. They are, the owner of the Baltimore county establishment avers, more suitable for table purposes than capons, and do not have to be fed and cared for more than a quarter of the time that capons re-

NO CHANCE TO BE PIOUS.

& Mule-Driving Mountaineer's Reason for Never Attending Church. The circuit rider in the West Virginia

mountains one day overtook a mountaineer driving a pair of mules along the road and engaged him in conversation, as was his wont, says the Detroit

"You will excuse me," said the good man, "but I am the preacher on this circuit, and I want to know the people who live here. I suppose this is your

"Yes, sir, I live down here on Greasy, | ly entirely disappeared. The explanajust beyant the forks," was the prompt

FIRST NATIONAL

"I don't think I saw you at church last Sunday, did I?" "No. sir: but I usually aim to get

thar. Had a spell uv sickness last week an' was laid up.

"I am glad to hear you are a churchgoer and I hope you are a member."
"Well, mister," and the native's face showed some regret, "I bain't got so fer along as that yit. 'Bout the best I kin do is to go to meetin' and take chances on the balance."

"But why don't you become a mem-"Caze my business is agin it."

"What do you do?" "I'm a teamster."

Why, that is no reason why you shouldn't join the church." "But I drive mules, mister, an' atter ten yers at it I'm here to say that mule drivin' an' the Christian religion won't gee fer shucks, an' thar ain't no use tryin' to make 'em. I'm just as glad to see you, though, mister, an'-whoa thar, whoa," he broke in on himself as his team went into a chuos hole, and

tive was more than half right. HOW COYOTES HUNT.

They Take Turns in Chasing the Fleet-

footed Jack Rabbits. "Did you ever see a pack of coyotes a-rustlin' for grub?" asked an old miner of a reporter of the Moreno (Cal.) Indicator. "I've lived on the desert for nigh onto thirty years," he resumed, "and seed many a queer sight, but coyotes a-rustlin' for grub beats them all. Them animals are as well trained as any body of soldiers ever was under Gen. Grant. They elect a captain, whether by drawing straws or by ballot, I don't recollect off-hand. Just at daylight a reveille calls the pack together, and they come yelpin' and howlin' over the desert like a lot of things possessed, their appetites sharpened by the crisp air and eager for their regular diet of jerked rabbit meat. The avant-couriers sniff around among the sagebush and greaseweed, while the rest of the band form into a big circle, sometimes spreadin' out on the plain over a radius of two or three miles. The couriers head a jack rabbit in the circle and the coyote nearest takes up the chase.

"You know a jack-rabbit can run ten times fasten than a coyote, and when the one in pursuit gets tuckered out the next one takes up the chase, and so on till the jack falls down dead from exhaustion. Then the whole pack leap onto him, their jaws snappin' like sheepblades in shearin' time. Then when the jack is disposed of another reveille is sounded and the pack again forms into a circle and the circus is kept up until every one of the yelpin' yeller devils has satisfied his appetite, sometimes killin' hundreds of jacks and cottontails for one meal, fur a coyote can eat a jack as big as himself and then look as if he was clean starved to death. I was clean through the late unpleasantness with Gen. Grant, and I know what scientific generalin' is, and them coyotes know as much as any soldiers that ever lived about army tactics. The commander in chief is usually the oldest coyote in the pack, and he sits on a knoll where he can give orders to his lieutenants and aids, and what they don't know about ambuscades, maneuverin' and field tactics ain't worth knowin'."

THE WEATHER ON MARS.

Visible Evidences of a Warm Spell on the Planet.

An Extensive Thaw Observed Which Indicated a Summer Season in the Southern Hemisphere of Our Neighboring World

Among the most interesting observations of Mars during the recent opposition were those relating to the gradual disappearance of the snow cap surrounding its southern pole. The disappearance was due, of course, to the fact that it was summer in the southern hemisphere of Mars, and the polar snows melted more and more rapidly as the sun rose higher upon them. Yet, although the reason was plain, and because it was plain, one could not watch the process without experiencing a strange feeling that amounted almost to awe. It is quite easy, says the Scientific American, to think dispassionately of the possibility that some things may go on in other worlds just as they do in this one as long as your eyes have not confirmed what is in your mind; but when peering through a telescope you actually behold such occurrences, the effect is startling. It is like coming suddenly in broad daylight upon the scenery of a dream. On June 1 the snow around the south pole of Mars was 2,400 miles across. A snow cap of proportionate dimensions on the earth would, in the northern hemisphere, extend as far south as St. Petersburg, the southern point of Greenland and Mount St. Elias in Alaska. By July 1 the diameter of the snowy area had diminished to about 1.500 miles. On August 1 it was only 1,100 miles and on August S1, the date of the summer solstice in the southern hemisphere of Mars, the snow cap was but 500 miles across. But heat accumulates in a Martian summer after the sun has begun to decline, just as it does upon the earth, and accordingly the melting of the snows continued after the solstice war passed. At the end of September the diameter of the snow-covered region was only about 350 miles, and at the opening of November it was less than 200 miles.

Now comes a curious fact. About the middle of October it was reported that the polar snow cap of Mars had vanished; some of the most powerful telescopes failed to reveal a trace of it! Yet it is not probable that it had actual-

tion or the apparent disappearance is no doubt to be found in the fact that as the snow area diminished it left the pole uncovered by receding to one sitie, for previous observations have shown that on Mars, as on the earth, what may be called the "pole of cold" does not correspond in location with the pole of the planet's axis. Schiaparelli's observations in 1877 and 1879 showed that the center of the snow cap during its minimum in those years was dis-placed toward that side of the pole corresponding to an areographic longitude of about 40 degrees. With the other side of the planet turned toward the earth the snow cap would have been invisible, being, so to to speak, hidden behind the pole. This is apparently just what occurred in the middle of October last. The south pole was then free from ice, and the center of the snowy region was displaced, #4 in 1877 and 1879, along the meridian of 40 degrees. But it was on the other side of the planet which was at that time presented toward the earth during the best hours for obserbefore he got on to hard 'ground again the preacher was convinced that the navation, and consequently no polar snow was seen; not because it had no existence, but because it was concealed.

It is probable, however, that at its minimum the snow cap was exceedingly small, perhaps less than one hundred miles in diameter. No such rapid and and extensive disappearance of snow and ice ever occurs upon the earth, although the advocates of an open polar sea may find encouragement in the fact that the uncovered south pole of Mars corresponds in color and general appearance with what are believed to be the water areas of that planet, while what remains of the snow cap in such circumstances rests apparently upon a mass of land, perhaps no more than an island rising out of the polar ocean. Owing to the larger eccentricity of its orbit, the extremes of temperature on Mars are greater than upon the earth, although the total amount of the solar heat received by the planet is less than half as much as we get. But more important than these differences is the rarity of Mars' atmosphere, which has been so clearly demonstrated by the recent spectroscopic observations of Prof. Campbell. It may not be scientifie, but it is certainly human to ask whether it is probable that human beings resembling ourselves were included in the field of view of our telescopes last autumn, while we watched the southern snows of Mars sparkling to the sun and melting away at his ardent touch. If such beings are there they must exist in an atmosphere less than one-quarter as extensive as the earth's.

THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS. They Are Situated Many Miles Distant

The group lies in a chain distant from Oahu seven hundred to twelve hundred miles, west by northwest. There are several records of its discovery. Ocean island was quite well known as early as 1830. In that year the English vessel Gledstanes was wrecked on its shores. In 1870 the United States cruiser Saginaw was lost in these waters. She had gone down there to dredge a channel and provide a station for old side-wheelers then setting out as Pacific mail liners. The only losses of life were from small boats. One boat, sent up this way for assistance, was lost just off Kauai. But one of the crew was saved. He brought the news to Honolulu. In a few hours Capt. King, now minister of interior, was off aboard a schooner carrying a relief expedition. Next day, at the request of the American minister, an island steamer was sent after the schooner. Long was master of the steamer, and Capt. Rice, now of the tug Eleu, was mate. They beat Capt. King only twenty hours to Ocean island. The Americans were gone. They had been picked up by a sailing vessel. An inquiry that stirred naval cicles followed the loss of the Saginaw, and Honolulu was made the port of call for the Pacific mail. Of the three side-wheel liners, one was burned at sea, one at Hong Kong, and

the third lost off Panama. Years ago two whalers went ashore in one night on Pearl and Hermes reef. The vessels were lost entirely and several men drowned. In 1885, the English craft Dunnater Castle, coal laden from Newcastle, was wrecked on an Ocean island reef. A small boat sent for help found its way here. The Waialeale, Hale, master, was dispatched to the rescue and brought all hands to Honolulu. The crew of the Saginaw first found water on Ocean island.

At one time the carrying of guano and phosphates to the United States from the midway group promised to The discovbecome a great business. ery of phosphates in Florida and other states along the Atlantic coast had a depressing effect on the fertilizer traffic in the United States.

Metal and Earthenware Soldered. A new electrolytic method of great use to plumbers is the joining of metal to earthenware. The earthenware should have an unglazed surface, but if otherwise the glaze is removed and the surface coated with plumbago and placed in an electrolytic bath, thus obtaining a metalcoating. To this coating the lead pipe can be soldered in the ordinary way by means of a plumber's 'wiped" joint. This process, it is said, will probably supersede the use of rubber sleeves, washers and putty, with which imperfect joints have often

been associated THE WORLD'S CRIMINALS.

In 1850 there were 6,787 persons in the prisons of this country, or 293 per 1,000,000 of population; now there are

59,258, or 1,189 per 1,000,000. THE prison population of India, large as it is, is only 38 per 100,000 inhabitants, or less than half the proportion that prevails in Great Britain.

In 1890 there were 45,838 penitentiary convicts in the United States, 19,338 inmates of the county jails and 14,848 boys and girls in the reformatories. In Saxon murder cases the number of compurgators demanded was some

times very large. One case is recorded in which the judges demanded 1,000. Executions ceased to be public in England in 1865. Before that time they were in the squares in front of the jail and attracted thousands of

In 1887 163,359 persons were arrested in Great Britain for crime, of whom

HISTORIC WALLS.

Where the Old Song "Yankee Doodle" Was Written.

Greenbush Has a Building That Is Being Despoiled by the Hands of Curiosity Seekers-No Efforts to

Though hundreds of people in that vicinity know that near Fort Cralo, which stands upon the eastern bank of the Hudson in the little village of Greenbush, the famous old song, 'Yankee Doodle" was written, yet not an effort is being made to preserve its historic walls.

After standing for over two centuries and a half, says the Troy Times, this structure, which is the oldest house in a state of preservation in America and the last landmark of early colonization near this city, has been abandoned and neglect and the despoiling hand of the curiosity seeker are rapidly reducing it to a state of dilapidation.

It is an authentically established fact that the erection of this old mansion was begun in 1630, but the structure was not completed until 1642. jecture places the causes for the delay upon the Indians, but the real reason

The old mansion was built as much

for a place of refuge and defense as for

dwelling purposes, and in its earliest days was known as Fort Cralo. Several of the portholes, through which guns were protruded that sent many an Indian to the "happy hunting ground," still remain in the walls That the place must have been repeatedly attacked is proven by the marks of arrow-heads and bullets that are plainly to be seen about the portholes While the Dutchmen were on friendly terms with the Mohawks, the tribe of Indians that lived in this vicinity, the Mohegans, or river Indians, often made raids upon them. When these savages massacred the inhabitants of Kingaton (then Esopus) in 1603, the people living along the Hudson from that place to Fort Orange fled to Fort

Cralo for safety. The place was always prepared for a siege, and was capable of making a thorough resistance. Six years after the attack on Kingston, the combined forces of the Mohegan and Massachusetts Indians burned the villages about Schenectady and murdered the inhab itants, but they did not come near the fort, though refugees from all along the river had again sought the protec tion of its walls.

When, in 1775, the British ministry endeavored to reduce the French power in Canada, the colonists were ordered to enlist for an expedition against their northern neighbors. Gen. Amherst was appointed to command the English army in northeastern America and in the summer of that year he camped his regular troops on the grounds of the patroons, in Greenbush, and here the "Yankees" from New England joined them.

This motley crowd of farmers presented a most ludicrous appearance to the British soldiers, and they took great delight in ridiculing their American allies. The raw recruits did present a most ludierous apperance, having gathered together with no attempt at uniformity of dress and totally with-

out discipline. Dr. Shackburg, an army surgeon, celebrated for his wit, composed a song, in which he satirized these farmer-so diers, and called it "Yankee Doodle. The English soldiers began singing it in ridicule, but it immediately became popular with the Yankees, and they made the camp ring with the old jin gle, even though its humor was at their own expense. Little did the tailor made soldiers think then that this was the tune that they would be made to dance to a few years later.

Up to within thirty years the old mansion was still owned by the descendants of the patroons, Dr. Jeremiah Van Rensselaer being the last member of the family to occupy it.

An idea of the antiquity of the house can be most fully realized when the events of its period are considered. It was built only twenty-one years after the landing of the pilgrim fathers, and John Washington, the grandfather of the first president of the United States, did not sail for Virginia until fifteen years after the house was erected. A structure of this kind should sure-

ly be cared for. If allowed to remain in its present neglected state it will soon be in a state of complete dilapidation. A place round which history has wound such a wreath of famous incidents, as it has about old Fort Cralo, should be watched and treasured as one of the dearest keepsakes of the nation, and as a reminder of America's infant civilization and struggles for freedom. The present generation may not appreciate its true historic value, but the generations to come would look upon it with far more interest and

A Newly-Developed Industry of Much Importance.

Destined to Become a Source of Great Profit to American Agriculturists -Some Valuable Information

We find in a special report of the commissioner of labor the latest statisties relating to the phosphate industry of the United States. The report, says the New York Sun, not only shows the actual output of our phosphate mines, but estimates the period during which the industry may be expected to con-

Carroll D. Wright, the commissioner of labor, points out in his introduction that the value of the discovery of phosphates, from an agricultural viewpoint, cannot be overrated. Previously to 1841 the principal commercial fertil-izer had been bone dust, but, in the year named, guano was introduced from the Chincha islands of Peru and, ow ing to the greater solubility of this commodity, the demand for it rapidly increased. As time went on, however, the inadequate and rapidly decreasing supply of guano and bone dust led to the active development of the phosphate industry in South Carolina in 1887 and in Florida some twenty-one years later. In 1891, the last year for which statisties are complete, the quantity of phosphate produced in the United States was 157.125 tone tone the larger partion of which cain



Sufferers from Dyspepsia should read the fol-lowing letter from Mrs. H. M. Peck, wife of Judge Peck, a justice at Tracy, Cal., and a writer

Heart Trouble.

Gladly Recommend It.

South Carolina, where at present the mines are most vigorously worked. The next largest producer of the fer-States, was 830,000 tons.

izer take: place chiefly in the southern, eastern and western states. It is conspicuously in demand for the cotton erop of the south, for the fruit and vegetable crops of the east and for the grain crops of the west. As regards the situation of the principal deposits, we learn that there are in South Carolina twenty-three land mines and seven river mines; that there is one land mine in North Carolina, while there are no fewer than eighty-eight land mines and eighteen river mines in Florida. The number of acres contrailed for mining purposes in Florida is 179,848; in North Carolina, 2,590, and in South Carolina 09,790, or a total of 259,128 acres. The total capital invested in plant in Florida is \$2 140.589. and in land \$11,346,057; in North Caroline the plant is represented by \$2,000 and the land by \$100,000; in South Carolina the plant is worth \$2,503,200 and the land 82.930,000. The total average number of employes engaged in the production of phosphates is 9,175, but this does not include all the labor in one mine or the skilled labor in two mines, the facts in relation to which are not reported. The total amount of money expended for labor was \$2,478,-115, and the average earnings of a

We are assured that great pains has been taken by the department of labor to collect trustworthy information as to the amount of phosphates which may reasonably be expected to be delivered hereafter from the mines. The quantity in sight in South Carolina is computed at 14,000,-000 tons; in this state the industry, at the present rate of production, will extend over twenty-eight years from 1801. The quantity of phosphate visible in North Carolina, Georgia and other states is put down at 1,000,000 tons, while Florida is credited with the enormous quantity of 133,056,116 tons. Taken together these estimates show a total of 148,058,416 tons of phosphate in sight, and enable us to measure the

Mrs. Judge Peck Tells How She Was Cured

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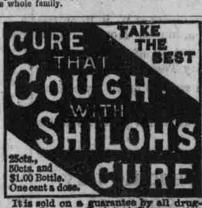
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