

SOME REMARKS ABOUT TEA

WAYS THAT ARE DARK IN THE PREPARATION OF THE LEAF.

Some Study of the Manners of the Hysons, and a Glance at the Pekoe Family.

The two grand divisions of the tea trade are green and black teas, but in China certain districts make a specialty of either green or black tea. All Japanese teas are green. The distinction between the two is arrived at in this manner. There are three gatherings—spring, summer and fall. In the spring the choice round buds are taken. These are the superior teas, and the point of time is determined by the nine young leaves which the unfolded bud discovers. At this stage the leaf is without fragrance and very bitter. It is important to gather it after a succession of clear, sunny days, when, if it is intended for green tea, it is roasted as soon as possible. The same care is used in the summer and fall gatherings.

The roasting is done in a copper vessel, and the leaves are kept constantly in motion. In the interior, however, the Chinese dry the leaves on their roofs in the same manner as old women in this country dry apples and herbs. Three roastings are usually given, and after each the tea is rolled into balls between the palms to express the juices. The end of the last roasting is determined by the coming of that bluish tinge seen on tea which resembles the bloom on the grape.

After the roasting the tea is put through a succession of sieves, and thus becomes Young Hyson, Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder, according to the size and shape of the leaves. Young Hyson, it must be understood, is not the son of old Hyson, who has gone into the business for himself. Hyson is trade mark of a firm which made a reputation on cultivated garden teas, and teas of that quality keep the name. Young Hyson teas are made up of the closely twisted leaf of the bud. Gunpowder is the small round bud, and acquires its flavor through the tendency caused by its weight to find the bottom of the pan, where it becomes a little scorched. Teas thus treated retain their tannin. It is this principle that gives to green tea that stronger astringent quality which makes it either greatly preferred or carefully avoided. And it is this which makes it so susceptible to adulteration. Travelers, who are not always soothing in their statements, say that green tea not infrequently has served their purpose in China, but returned in copper, acquire for less discriminating nations new color and flavor.

The leaves for black teas are very carefully gathered, and small twigs of the plant are mixed with them. When gathered the leaves are left to wither in the sun. The process is a species of fermentation, and the chemical change results in the formation of a volatile oil which gives the tea its flavor, and in a loss of tannin which renders black tea milder and less stimulating to the nerves. At length red spots appear on the leaves that have turned darker. At this stage they are poured into wicker tubs with sieves at the bottom. After roasting they are rolled into balls, and the double process is repeated several times until the leaf character is lost. They are then further desiccated over a charcoal fire and packed hot, and shipped in chops, a chop being an invoice of 600 packages of eighty pounds each.

Souchong and Congou are the principal grades of black tea imported and correspond with the Hyson grades of green tea. Congou is the tea usually known under the title, "English breakfast tea." But if an American should ask an English tradesman for English breakfast tea he would greatly astonish that person. No such grade is known in England. The hierarchy of teas known in England is to be taken in this order: "Orange Pekoe," "Flowery Pekoe," "Pekoe," "Pekoe Souchong," "Souchong," and "Congou."

Orange Pekoe is usually drunk in novels, especially since the Russians have come so prominently into fiction. It is the highest grade of Pekoe, which is a weak tea of delicate flavor, and corresponds with Gunpowder in green teas. Pekoe means white hair. The leaf is gathered when yet covered with down, and it becomes Orange Pekoe by packing flowers in layers between the hot tea and taking them out when the tea has acquired the desired color and flavor. The Congou teas are usually flavored with cowslips. Formosa, which comes from the island of Formosa, is a Japanese grade of tea, of pleasant flavor, that is rapidly making its way in this country.

In Japan teas, however, are green teas, and the grade known as "Uncolored Japanese" appears to give away the fact that green teas are usually colored. Indian teas, on the other hand, are all black teas, the Government forbidding green teas so easily adulterated. Adulteration is practised to secure two things: form and color. For this purpose the coarser leaves and the later gatherings and, as alleged, the collections from tea bushes, are twisted into shapes resembling the young tea leaf. Observant travelers say this is done with the feet. By secured the form, a handful of blue blue and gypsum thrown into an glazes the leaves with a metallic that resembling the bloom above alluded to. The process is, however, too successful, as the bloom diffuses itself evenly. The test of genuineness consequently is differences of that such as would naturally occur in naturally dried leaves.

Oolong teas are green teas roasted on copper but over charcoal fires, where they get their flavor from the peculiar wood used. In India teas, as has been said, are black teas, and are manipulated by machinery and dried by hot air. Rolling by machinery the English, who are the consumers of Indian teas, claim to be greatly superior to foot rolling, as practiced by the Chinese, being also cleaner. The English have certainly brought the making and the drinking of tea to a high state of perfection. Caravan tea, as it is called, is the green tea of the Russians, and, as the name indicates, is brought overland. Tea is believed to be especially susceptible to moisture, and for that reason is injured by a sea journey. The Chinese themselves drink black tea.

Tea-making is as different in the different countries as the teas. The Chinese steep it as the old women do their herbs. The Japanese boils the water and then removes it from the flame. When it has lost its first heat the water is poured on the tea leaves, and immediately after suffusion is drunk clear, but often with the accompaniment of a sweetmeat. Russian tea is taken clear with a slice of lemon.

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

UTILIZING OLD CHARCOAL AND ASHES.
The best use to make of the refuse materials left in burning charcoal is to haul out and spread it upon land for a fertilizer. The small pieces of charcoal will absorb ammonia and moisture during rains and release them for the use of plants in a dry time, while the potash in the ashes is an excellent and valuable fertilizer for all kinds of crops. Wood alcohol, pyroligneous acid, and similar products in the distillation of wood are not obtained from charcoal, but from the freshly cut timber. You could leach the ashes, but the potash obtained therefrom would scarcely pay you for the cost of erecting the necessary vats.—*New York Sun.*

SELECT SIFTINGS.

The value of a ton of pure gold is \$602,730.20.

The Bible contains no word of more than six syllables.

The smallest division of an American State is the township.

Illinois and Wisconsin have passed laws against boycotting.

Mr. O. of the New York picture framer, has the shortest surname in that city.

During the middle ages ornamental writing was included among the fine arts.

A Nevada City (Cal.) man catches lizards for cages—a la squirrel—with a pin fish-hook baited with a fly.

A boy in Peekskill, N. Y., is said to have hooked in succession two eels whose combined length was seventeen feet.

The late Pope Pius IX. occupied the Papal throne from 1846 to 1878. This was the longest reign of any Pope on record.

What is known as a hash in England Americans call a stew, and what Americans call a hash is known as a mince in England.

American wheat is called corn and American corn is called maize, or sometimes Indian corn. Pigs' feet are called trotters.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe system operates more mileage than any other single corporation in the United States.

The largest American tunnel is the Hoosic, which is four and three-quarter miles long, about half the length of the St. Gothard.

Sixty-five years ago Emmons Rudge was arrested in Hartford, Conn., for selling ice, as the doctors had decided that that was unwholesome.

The highest altitude reached by any railroad in the United States is on the Denver and Rio Grande line, at Marshall Pass, which is 10,852 feet above the level of the sea.

The chimneys of St. Patrick's Cathedral, in New York city, will consist of fifteen bells, weighing 30,000, and cost \$15,000. They are not yet in place, but are to be finished by Christmas.

It is reported that Elikanah Watson, of Albany, N. Y., was the originator of cattle shows and agricultural fairs. The first was held under his direction at Pittsfield, Mass., in 1810, where he then had a farm.

The following notice is posted in the main street, at Athens, Ga.: "To my neighbors: If my spring chickens are disturbing your garden kill them and eat them. Don't pile them out in the alley to become a nuisance."

John Edington.

Prince Bismarck is the only prominent political personage in European states who carries a scar received in another field—that of battle. He was shot through the thigh in the memorable cavalry charge on the afternoon of Mars-la-Tour, in which he rode as a private dragoon.

How to Walk Fast.
Persons who have never been trained to walk fast generally quicken their gait by bending forward and lengthening their stride, at the same time bending their knees very much at each step. It is pretty safe to say that no one can possibly adopt this style and keep a fair walk at a faster gait than six miles an hour. The fast walker must keep himself erect, his shoulders back and chest thrown out. He must put his forward foot and heel first, and the leg straight. He must take strides so quick that they look short. He must, if he expects to get a good stride, work his hips considerably, overcoming the sidewise tendency of the hip movement by a compensatory swinging of the arms.

The length of a stride in fast walking is astonishing to those who look at it. A little figure will make it clear why this is so. There are 1760 yards in a mile or 1760 strides of a walker must cover 220 yards a minute, or eleven feet a second. Now 220 steps a minute—nearly four a second—is pretty quick work, as any one may discover for himself. Even three steps a second, or 180 to the minute, seems quick. The chances are that your eight-minute man, although his legs move so quickly that his steps seem short, is not doing as many as 200 steps to the minute, and, consequently, that the stride is at least three feet six inches. With a little practice a man six feet high can easily maintain a four-foot stride for half a mile.—*London Society Times.*

A Marvellous City of the Dead.
A map by Padre Marchi shows that one of the Roman catacombs occupies an area of six furlongs in greatest length by seven in greatest width. A recent calculation from this map places the area of the entire series of catacombs at sixty times this amount, and the total length of the subterranean streets at not less than 900 miles. This agrees very closely with Padre Marchi's estimate by a different method. He conjectured that there may have been twenty confraternities of diggers, and that these might have excavated about seventy feet of road and 100 graves every day; and this, taking two complete centuries as the time which the catacombs continued to be used as Christian cemeteries, gives a total of 720 miles, and 6,900,000 graves—figures, however, that Padre Marchi considered much too small.—*Zentral (N. J.) American.*

THE FARM AND GARDEN.

ONE WAY OF TRANSFERRING BEES.
Progressive beekeepers have their own ideas, based mainly upon their own experience, which sometimes differ from the general practice. In instances may be cited Mr. Heddon's plan of transferring bees, which he considers superior to the old method. He drives the queen and a majority of the bees into a forcing box, about swarming time, and then removes the old hive back a few feet and puts in its place a hive with its frames filled with foundation and pours the forced swarm in front of it. He says that all field-workers will leave the old hive and join the queen. He advises to return a part of the bees to the old hive for fear that the brood will get chilled, being careful not to take the queen. Twenty-one days after the forcing of the bees, Mr. Heddon drives the old hive clean of its bees, uniting with the former hive. The worker-bees is all hatched and nothing remains but the honey and the comb, which can be either transferred or honey extracted and comb melted.—*New York World.*

TEACHING A HORSE TO PACE.

In answer to the question of a correspondent as to the best way to teach a colt to pace, the *Brooklyn Gazette* says: "Forty years ago almost every farmer's boy in Ohio, Kentucky and Southern Indiana considered it indispensable that he should have a pacing saddle horse, and nearly every colt that would not pace naturally was forthwith taught to assume this gait. This was done by the use of 'hobbles.' A strap was buckled around each fore leg and connected with the hind leg on the same side, so that when the colt was forced to move he could make but little progress without moving the fore leg and the hind leg on the same side at the same time. These hobbles should not be too rigid at first; that is, the colt should have a little freedom of motion, but as he becomes accustomed to them they may be shortened so that locomotion will be impossible excepting by means of the lateral or pacing gait. By this process, patiently and perseveringly adhered to, almost any colt can be taught to pace."

SAVE THE BONES.
Poultry can digest bones as readily as does a dog, if only given the chance to do so, and they will return more profit than will that self-same dog. There are always more or less bones come from the kitchen, and instead of these being carelessly thrown away and wasted they should be saved, in some convenient box, under shelter, where they can be left until they have become well dried out. They can then either be crushed on a large, flat stone, with a heavy hammer, or else run through one of the small and comparatively cheap hand mills made for the purpose. Granulated bone and bone meal can be readily procured, and cheaply used as poultry food, but this does not make use of the bones which accumulate around the house, and which are generally suffered to go to waste. The hand process of reducing them is very slow and laborious, yet it is much better than not to supply the birds with this very desirable food, a kind of food which in a great measure takes the place of meat diet during the winter when insect food is not obtainable. There is not much use of trying to reduce them by hand, and but few hand mills will do it either, when wet or fresh, but they must be first dried out by exposure to the sun, or else more quickly dried in an oven. Cooked bones dry out more quickly than uncooked ones.—*Poultry Bulletin.*

HOW TO SALT STOCK.
Experience has proved, and many farmers have acknowledged, that to force salt upon animals is to commit a fault of which we have often reason to regret the effects. In the distribution of salt, we leave the cattle to themselves and their own judgment as to quantity, and they have never deceived us.

We simply place in the manger and at the door of each of them a lump of rock salt, which contains, mixed with common kitchen salt, suitable proportions of soda (Glauber salt) and sulphate of magnesia (Epsom salt), substances digestive and slightly laxative, and very favorable to the functions of the stomach and very important for ruminants. When an animal feels the effects of indigestion painful he licks at discretion his morsel of salt, and returns to this means of relief every time he feels the need of it. I have very often seen animals whose digestion operated painfully rise, lick the salt for a time, longer or shorter, according to the need they feel, and surely guided by their instinct, then lie down and again rise, lick the salt again and so continue till the rumination takes place again, and thus to administer themselves the remedy for the disorder.

The good effects of this mode of distributing salt to the animals have been proved to us many years ago in a manner which has led us to attach the greatest importance to it. In consequence of the inundation of the mines from whence the salt is procured that we make use of, they have been deprived of it for some time; and every week we have had to treat some of them for disordered digestion, of which the least consequences were the loss of the labor of the oxen, of milk of the cows, and their falling away in condition. But as soon as we have been enabled to give them this condition, the indigestion has been removed. In the absence of rock salt, we could always incorporate with the rock salt employed sulphate of soda crystallized (Glauber salt), and which is sold at a low price, and which all salts contain in the proportion of from three to four per cent. We consider it to be the best reactive, and perhaps the only one against the inconvenience of an excessive consumption of salt.—*Mark Lane (England) Express.*

CORN SMUT.
Corn smut is widely distributed

TEMPERANCE.

"FORWARD, CHRISTIAN SOLDIERS!"
Christian men! Oh, rouse you! Can you idly stand and see this world traffic in the traffic of sin? Killers meet by thousands, causing you and sin—Blood and half-blood, Towards never win.

Christian women! Rouse you, Smile this deadly sin, Let not Satan conquer, Up, and smite him now! Women, for your households Dare to sweep the liquor Wholly from the land.

Mothers! Little children Perish every day, Children, like your loved ones, Can be made sane, Can you idly stand? Let this curse be strong, While from drunkards' children's Cries rise up, "How long!"

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Christians! God is with us, Right must soon prevail, Right the day must conquer, And we cannot fail, Fear no blackened night, Day is dawning o'er us, Soon will all be light.—*National Temperance Advocate.*

AN OLD MAN'S REASON.
There is an old man living in the State of Maine who is said to be nearly one hundred and thirty years old. Just think of it! How many changes he must have seen during his long life! How different things must be from what they were when he was young. He has had good health all his life and enjoys it now. He must have had simple, beautiful habits and what is a very telling fact, has never used strong drinks. Some one asked him what he supposed was the reason for his living so long, and he replied: "I believe it is because I have always worn woolen clothes both in summer and winter, and have left all intoxicating liquors alone." Somebody told him that alcohol was needed sometimes for medicine, but he shook his head, and replied that "worshiping much better, and was always safe."—*Youth's Temperance Banner.*

DRUNKENNESS A DISEASE.
The fact that drunkenness is a disease and a species of insanity is rapidly becoming understood, and has been under discussion for some time by the British Medical Association. One of their late meetings brought out some interesting facts of the awakening of physicians throughout Europe and America on this point. There is a growing opinion among medical men that the inebriated should be subjected to compulsory detention and treatment in restorative homes sustained at public expense, and that victims of alcoholism entering such asylums voluntarily should be subjected to the same treatment of being first brought into court. Proposals embodying these ideas have been endorsed by many eminent bodies of practitioners in England, Scotland, France and other continental countries, also in the United States. In England the Government has been memorialized for a parliamentary inquiry into the working of existing laws concerning inebriates, with a view to getting the compulsory-treatment scheme crystallized into law.

WHY HE DECLINED WEICHT.
In declining wine a man said recently: "I have no prejudice whatever against the use of liquor, I think the question is purely personal, and I decided for myself years ago. I had always been in the habit of drinking, and had never found that I allowed liquor to interfere with business or duty. But once when I was in Salt Lake City, that was years ago, I made a special study of the drinking of all I could, equipped a wagon train to take them to mining camps in Idaho, and prepared to start. It was fall and I had decided to start on the 1st of October. In fact, I was in getting beyond the mountains, where there was danger of getting in a storm and losing all my eggs. But the prospect of a long winter journey was not a cheerful one, and in bidding farewell to comfortable quarters, I solaced myself with drinking. I did not become drunk, I have never been drunk in my life, but I came to the conclusion that one day more or less would make little difference. It made all the difference in the world. I was caught in a storm which I should have missed had I started on time. I lost every egg, was forced to abandon a valuable train, and when I again landed in Salt Lake City my broker, drinking had interfered with my business once. In fact, I nearly ruined me, when I should certainly have turned a pretty fortune. It has never occurred to me since that time."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IT IS THE ALCOHOL WE FIGHT.
"Call me what you will, I hate alcohol. I pray God to give me an everlasting increase of sobriety to give me the power to resist agency under heaven that can tempt me to drink and take away the best part of a man's life, and give him nothing but an awful, black and fearful recollection to pay for it."—*John B. Gough.*

"Alcohol is the one evil genius, whether in wine, ale or whiskey, that is killing the race of men. It is the cause of all our social ills. Since Noah got drunk, and all down through the ages to the present time, it is the alcohol that does the mischief, first taken in moderation, and in almost every form of the commencement was with beer, cider and wine, pronounced innocent by men and women who ought to have known better, because the evil results appear on every hand. Nine-tenths of the drunkards of to-day commenced on beer and light wines, but the alcohol which they contained nourished the appetite until it wanted for no other food than the devil's kindling-wood. In every State where a discrimination has been made between what are called the strong and the lighter drinks, drunkenness, disease and death follow with sure and certain result until it has been abandoned. The prohibitory amendment now before the people of the State of New York includes brewed and fermented as well as distilled drinks, because all are alike bad in their results. The prohibitory laws of every State include the so-called lighter drinks. The State of Iowa tried the discrimination awhile, but was compelled for self-preservation to prohibit all alike. It is the alcohol that kills, and hence it is the alcohol that we fight to the death."—*National Advocate.*

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There is an old man living in the State of Maine who is said to be nearly one hundred and thirty years old. Just think of it! How many changes he must have seen during his long life! How different things must be from what they were when he was young. He has had good health all his life and enjoys it now. He must have had simple, beautiful habits and what is a very telling fact, has never used strong drinks. Some one asked him what he supposed was the reason for his living so long, and he replied: "I believe it is because I have always worn woolen clothes both in summer and winter, and have left all intoxicating liquors alone." Somebody told him that alcohol was needed sometimes for medicine, but he shook his head, and replied that "worshiping much better, and was always safe."—*Youth's Temperance Banner.*

DRUNKENNESS A DISEASE.
The fact that drunkenness is a disease and a species of insanity is rapidly becoming understood, and has been under discussion for some time by the British Medical Association. One of their late meetings brought out some interesting facts of the awakening of physicians throughout Europe and America on this point. There is a growing opinion among medical men that the inebriated should be subjected to compulsory detention and treatment in restorative homes sustained at public expense, and that victims of alcoholism entering such asylums voluntarily should be subjected to the same treatment of being first brought into court. Proposals embodying these ideas have been endorsed by many eminent bodies of practitioners in England, Scotland, France and other continental countries, also in the United States. In England the Government has been memorialized for a parliamentary inquiry into the working of existing laws concerning inebriates, with a view to getting the compulsory-treatment scheme crystallized into law.

WHY HE DECLINED WEICHT.
In declining wine a man said recently: "I have no prejudice whatever against the use of liquor, I think the question is purely personal, and I decided for myself years ago. I had always been in the habit of drinking, and had never found that I allowed liquor to interfere with business or duty. But once when I was in Salt Lake City, that was years ago, I made a special study of the drinking of all I could, equipped a wagon train to take them to mining camps in Idaho, and prepared to start. It was fall and I had decided to start on the 1st of October. In fact, I was in getting beyond the mountains, where there was danger of getting in a storm and losing all my eggs. But the prospect of a long winter journey was not a cheerful one, and in bidding farewell to comfortable quarters, I solaced myself with drinking. I did not become drunk, I have never been drunk in my life, but I came to the conclusion that one day more or less would make little difference. It made all the difference in the world. I was caught in a storm which I should have missed had I started on time. I lost every egg, was forced to abandon a valuable train, and when I again landed in Salt Lake City my broker, drinking had interfered with my business once. In fact, I nearly ruined me, when I should certainly have turned a pretty fortune. It has never occurred to me since that time."—*Atlanta Constitution.*

IT IS THE ALCOHOL WE FIGHT.
"Call me what you will, I hate alcohol. I pray God to give me an everlasting increase of sobriety to give me the power to resist agency under heaven that can tempt me to drink and take away the best part of a man's life, and give him nothing but an awful, black and fearful recollection to pay for it."—*John B. Gough.*

"Alcohol is the one evil genius, whether in wine, ale or whiskey, that is killing the race of men. It is the cause of all our social ills. Since Noah got drunk, and all down through the ages to the present time, it is the alcohol that does the mischief, first taken in moderation, and in almost every form of the commencement was with beer, cider and wine, pronounced innocent by men and women who ought to have known better, because the evil results appear on every hand. Nine-tenths of the drunkards of to-day commenced on beer and light wines, but the alcohol which they contained nourished the appetite until it wanted for no other food than the devil's kindling-wood. In every State where a discrimination has been made between what are called the strong and the lighter drinks, drunkenness, disease and death follow with sure and certain result until it has been abandoned. The prohibitory amendment now before the people of the State of New York includes brewed and fermented as well as distilled drinks, because all are alike bad in their results. The prohibitory laws of every State include the so-called lighter drinks. The State of Iowa tried the discrimination awhile, but was compelled for self-preservation to prohibit all alike. It is the alcohol that kills, and hence it is the alcohol that we fight to the death."—*National Advocate.*

TEMPERANCE NEWS AND NOTES.
Chicago has one saloon for every forty voters, and a policeman for every two hundred votes.

Three murders were recently committed, and one suicide, near Bramwell, Va., in one day, all of which were due to liquor.

Comptroller Quahan, of Chicago, says that seventy per cent. of the losses of the 6000 saloons of Chicago are paid by brewers.

The most recent statistics of arrests for drunkenness in Maine in any one year show but four arrests to over 1000 of the population.

New York city has 9359 licensed drinking places, received in 1889 a total of \$1,442,779 license fees, and has 15,000 dependent children.

A prominent leader in the M. E. Church, at Greenville, Mich., has been expelled from the church for going on the band of a saloon-keeper.

The difference between the man who drinks and the man who does not is seen the plainest in case of a wound. It has been proved over and over again in the hospital of Philadelphia, in the case of cuts, that there is from twenty-five to forty days difference in the healing in favor of the cold-water patient. In slight cases out of ten, where a beer-drinker is out or shot, he has a wound with erysipelas or gangrene.