SURRENDER AT HOMESTEAD.

The Amalgamated Association Gives Up the Long Fight.

Review of the Causes and Incidents of the Strike.

After a weary strike of twenty weeks the Carnegie mills in Homestead, Penn., were formally declared open by the Amalgamated Association. Directly and indirectly about a score of lives have been sacrificed. During the last week there had been many

breaks in the ranks of the locked-out men. These had become so serious that the greater part of the men had applied for their old places, and were anxious and willing to re-turn at once. Several closed meetings of the Amalgamated Association had been held during the week, and before adjourning after the laborers had gone back, another

conference was called for at 10 o'clock a. m. The men were instructed to come prepared to take decisive action, and when the the motion was put whether the strike be continued or the mills be declared open and the men at liberty to apply for their old places without interference from the associa-tion, the question was soon decided.

tion, the question was soon decided.

The meeting was presided over by VicePresident W A. Carney. Secretary J. C.
Kilgallon, Assistant Secretary Stephen Madden, and Assistant President P. H. McEvoy,
of the National Council, were present, and
made short addresses. They did not urge
the men to vote either way. Several of the
steel workers made speeches, but the opinions expressed varied, the spirit of resistance
not being dead.

The motion to call off the strike and declare the mill open was carried, 101 to 94. This was sufficient, and the will of the majority ruled. A few speeches defending the attitude of the association toward the men were made by the officials and the meeting adjourned. The men hurried to their homes, and few of them were seen about the town during the afternoon.

A prominent member of the association was seen at his house in the afternoon. His grate was piled high with burning pam-phlets. Pointing to them he said;

"I have no more use for them. They contain the laws and rules of the Amalgamated Association, and I have taken this means to be rid of them. I hardly think the Amalga-mated lodges will be continued here, as nothing can be derived from membership in it. A potent fact in losing the strike was that too many of our men returned to work, and this helped the company to get its mills into working order. It was not the company, but our own men that lost the strike."

Secretary Kilgallon, in speaking of the action taken during the morning, said: "The men have made a brave fight and the association did all it could to help them. When it was hopeless to fight longer we thought it useless to unnecessarily sacrifica the men and exhaust the reserve funds of the association.

The more conservative men of Home-The more conservative men of home-stead were not surprised at the action. Citizens, without exception, expressed great satisfaction that the end had come and that Homestead could once more settle down.

The change is heartily appreciated by the business men. The general impression is that, with the exception of those black-listed, the men will ultimately get places, though many may have to wait for some

It is almost impossible to give figures on the cost of the strike, but conservative estimates place it at about \$10,000,000. Of this about \$2,500,000 were in wages to the men. The firm's loss is thought to be two or three times that. The direct cost of the troops was nearly half a million. The indirect loss has been very large indeed.

This contest was brought on by a demand for a reduction of wages of about 33% per cent, on certain classes of work in the open hearth departments, Nos. 1 and 2 mills, and in the 119-inch and thirty-two-inch plate mills. This reduction directly affected only about 325 out of the 3800 men in the works but the others about 10,000 men took up the matter as a common cause through sympathy and agreed to stand by the men interested in case of a strike.

The scale expired under which they were working on June 30. The company wanted the Amaigamated Association, which controlled the workmen in the mills, to sign the scale at the reduction. The scale was to be renewed on January 1 instead of July 1. The association refused, and the men threatened to strike should the request for the existing scale not be granted before

On June 3) the company locked out all men before they had the opportunity to strike. The wages question was soon lost sight of and the contest for the recognition of organized labor followed. On the dawn of July 6 the famous battle took place be-tween the workmen on the mill property and the Pinkerton force attempting to land

and take possession of the mill.

Then followed the trying times at Homestead, the reign of the Advisory Board, the enes of lawiessness, the calling out of the ops, their long and trying stay, the shoot-of Mr. Frick by Berkman, the departure of the troops, the arrest of the Homsteaders, the beginning of their trials, and now the

ending of the strike.

According to Superintendent Wood, of the Homestead works, not more than 800 or, 500 of the total number of old employes will be able to secure employment. Before the be able to secure employment. Before the last break there were left in Homestead about 2800 of the original 3800 men who were locked out. Of these 2800 men 2200 were mechanics and laborers and 600 Amalgamated Association men.

LOST IN THE ARCTIC.

A Whaling Bark Crushed in the Ice

and Forty of Her Crew Perish. Captain Healy, of the revenue cutter Bear, under date of St. George Island, Alaska, re-

ports as follows: 'The whaling barks Freeman and Osca, of San Francisco, stopped at the island and re-ported that the whaling bark Helen Mar, of ported that the whaling bark Helen Mar, of Sau Francisco, Captain Baxter, master, had been caught in the ice in the Arctic Ocean, about 1000 miles north of the island of St. George, and crushed in. The Osca picked up from a cake of floating ice the fifth mate and four men of the Helen Mar, all badly frozen. The Freeman the day after picked up in an open boat one of the crew of the Helen Mar, who, after three days, died of exposure. one of the crew of the Helen Mar, who, after three days, died of exposure. The remainder of the crew of the Helen Mar, numbering forty men, and including Captain Baxter, perished. Captain Healy reports that he believes all vessels have now left the Arctic, the Freeman and Osca being the last to depart. The whaling season has been most successful, the capture being reported at 100 whales, valued at \$1,500,000."

WOMAN'S REVENGE.

Jealousy Leads to Double Murder and Suicide.

Ransom Sampson, employed as a captain on a harbor boat at Cairo, Ill., and his wife were shot by a woman named May Sims, at the Planter's House, at 11 o'clock a few

mornings ago.

The woman shot herself through the head after firing at Sampson and his wife. Sampson is dead and his wife fatally injured. The Sims woman was also fatally hurt.

The tragedy is due to jealousy.

GOVERNOR MARTIN, of Arizona, bas of-fered a reward of \$6000 for the capture of "Kid," the notorious Apache cattle rustler,

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE labor question is quiet.

THE Baldwin Locomotive Works at Phila-THE Japanese laborers have now an aid association in Lucerne valley, California.

ONE of the biggest gun foundries in the world is to be established at Buffalo, N. Y. FALL RIVER (Mass.) barbers have decided to close at 7 p. m. Mon lays and all day holidays.

THERE has been no resumption of work along the Monongaheia Valley, in Pennsylvania, at the three and a half cent rate. Thousands of building trades workmen are out of employment in Vienna, Austria, where building has almost come to a stand-

Ar the Ohio Iron Company's mills at Zanesville work was resumed after sixteen months' idleness. The company pays the

Amalgamated scale, ALL managers and foremen of factories in the Vistula district of Russia found unable to speak the language will be expelled from the country on January 1.

STREET CAR CONDUCTORS receive only 62% cents for a day's wages in Berlin, Germany. The day is eighteen hours long, with

a half hotiday once in two weeks. KNIGHTS OF LABOR have sent to the President a vigorous protest against the lax enforcement of the laws prohibiting the im-portation of foreign laborers under contract.

Owing to the general black-listing of its members the Queensland Shearers' Union has permitted them to sign iron-clad agree-ments not to belong to any labor organiza-

Ship building and the cotton and iron trades are dull in England. Workmen are being discharged by the thousands, and wages reduced. This will probably stimulate emigration.

COLORED men were imported from Birmingham, Ala., to take the places of mem-bers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, on strike at the Ohio Iron Company, Zanesville, Ohio.

ALL the London building trades, inclu 1ing carpenters, masons, bricklayers, plas-terers, painters and builders' laborers, have won a substantial trades' union victory in getting a forty-eight hour week with no re-

A STRIKE among agricultural laborers, for higher wages at harvest time, occurred re-cently in Essex County, England. The farmers refused, thereafter, to recognize either the union laborers or the organization to which they belonged.

THE National Federation of Trades Unions in Spain is at present composed of ninety-seven local branches, with about 8000 members. They will be represented at an international labor congress for the first time next year in Switzerland.

THE late Thomas Nelson, the publisher of Edinburgh, Scotland, left \$300,000 in legscles for the erection and equipment of five workingmen's clubs and reading rooms, which will be erected gradually, and will be so fitted as to attract workingmen.

HEALTH OF THE NAVY.

Surgeon-General Browne Reports on the Sickness and Death Rate.

Surgeon-General Browne, of the Navy, in his annual report for the year ended June 30, 1892, says that during the year 12,151 patients were treated, a decrease of 698 patients were treated, a decrease of 693 compared with the previous year. Of this number 7934 were on vessels afloat, 1733 in hospital, and 2484 at navy yards and stations. The total number of sick days of the force afloat and on receiving ships represented a loss to the Government of 59,237 days, or an average of 162,23 men on the sick list daily. Of the 9934 patients on the sick list, 6968 were returned to duty, 727 were invalided to hospitals, 46 were discharged from the service, 44 died, and 153 charged from the service, 41 died, and 152 continued under the treatment at the close

The number of deaths in the entire Navy during the year was ninety-one. The death rate for the year 1888 was twelve; for 1889, eighteen; for 1890, nine, and for 1891, seven. The death rate of the force affoat and on receiving ships was 4.57 in a thousand, practically the same as that of last year, 4.20 in a thousand, which rate is far below the

A FAMILY BURNED.

The Three Charred Bodies Found in the Ashes of Their Home.

The lives of an entire family were blotted out by fire near Pittsburge Penn., early a few mornings ago. The dead are: Hiram Danahauer, aged forty-five years; Mrs. Danahauer, aged forty-three; the daughter,

aged ten years.

The Danahauer family live! in Pleasant Valley, O'Hara Township, just outside of the town of Sharpsburg. They had a green-hodse in the basement of their home, and had just placed a furnace in it. It is presumed that the furnace became overheated, setting fire to the wood work.

The family were burned to death before their neighbors knew of their danger. When the fire was discovered the house had been burned to the ground, and the charred re mains of father, mother and daugnter were found in the ashes. Danahauer was a tinner by occupation and quite well connected.

A NEW \$500 NOTE.

It is a Thing of Beauty and is Ready tor Issue.

The United States Treasury Department has put into circulation the new \$500 Treasury note. It is a very attractive-looking bill, and one would be justified in conceiving a yearning desire for it after viewing it. In fact, it would probably be a case of

love at first sight.
An attractive feature of this note is the statement which it bears that it is a legal tender for the full value of 500 large, round, fat American dollars. That alone is enough to endear it to the heart of any man, yet it

is as pretty as it is good.

In the right hand corner is an excellent vignette of General W. T. Sherman in the uniform of a major general. The note bears the signature of E. H. Nebeker, Treasurer of the United States, and W. S. Rosecrans, who served un ler General Sherman as Register of the Treasury.

NELLIE LOGAN, six years old, started from Boise City, Liaho, across the divide for school a few days ago. A short time after her departure a heavy snow storm set in, and as she did not reach her destination are not in the starting at the destination at noon it was known she wa-lost. A searching party wandered over the hills hoping to find the child. Next day they came across her in an old shed, with a dozen sheep, among which she had cuddled down and thus escaped death.

The sixteen year old daughter of John Hampton, in Currituck County, North Carolins, committed suicide a few days since, by shooting herself in the temple with a pisto! While at the breakfast table, her father repremanded and threatened to chastise a younger brother, for whom she appeared to have an over-sentitive attachment. She immediately left the table, went to her room and committed the fatal act.

THE New York Superior Court has decided that the pension of \$37,57) which the directors of the New York Life insurance company agreed to pay to the retiring President of the company, Mr. Beers, during the remainder of this life, is illegal, and must not be paid.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 4.

Lesson Text: "Worked Among the Gentiles," Acts xiv., 8-22-Golden Text: Matt. xii., 21-Commentary.

8. "And there sat a certain man at Lystra, impotent in his feet, who never had waiked." In chapter iti., 2, see a similar case, and compare John v., 3-9. This man's physical condition is a picture of the spiritual condition of every one who has not been born from above. There is not, as some assert without Scriptural authority, a spark of good even in the worst of men, which only good even in the worst of men, which only needs enlarging and cultivating, but all are by nature children of wrath, and in us-that in our flesh-there dwelleth no good thing

(Ech. ii., 3 Rom. vii., 18).

9. "The same heard Paul speak." And it is evident from this verse that as he heard he received, for faith cometh by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God (Rom. x., 17). The entrance of God's Word giveth light (Ps. cxix., 130). We may imagine Paul telling how Jesus when on earth had healed instantly, with a word or a touch, the lame the blind, the deaf, the dumb, and how He had even raised the dead; and that the same

signs and wonders had been wrought in His name by His servants since He had ascended, proving Him to be still the very same Jesus.

10. "Stand upright on thy feet." Thus spoke Paul to the impotent man, as looking upon him he perceived that he had faith to be healed, and immediately he leaped and walked. For the first time in his life he walked. For the first time in his life he stood on his feet and walked; it was an entirely new experience by the power of God upon him, Jesus did the work, Paul was the channel of blessing, the helpless man was the glad recipient. He giveth power to the

faint and to them that have no might. He increases the strength. Where is our faith?

11. "The gods come down to us in the likeness of men." Such was the testimony of the blind heathen who knew nothing of the true God, but worshiped many fanciful gods which had no existence. Go1 had come down to earth in the likeness of man, and it was His power which had made this man whole, but they knew Him not (I Tim. iii.,

12. "And they called Barnabas Jupiter," etc. They gave to the servants of God these heathen names, as when Daniel and his com-panions in Babylon were also given heathen We must not be offended if people names. We must not be offended if people give us names that do not belong to us, for they called Jesus Beelzebub, glutton, wine bibber. Neither may we feel flattered if high sounding titles are bestowed upon us Love is not puffed up.

13. "Then the priest of Jupiter would have done sacrifice with the people." They were about to worship Paul and Barnabas, believing them to be more than men. It sug-

lieving them to be more than men. It siggests the question as to whether in the lives of most Caristians there is anything to caue people to say, "That is not natural; there mething supernatural about that person that meekness or patience or wisdom e power is of God."

14. "Barnabas and Paul rent their clothes"
Are we as horrifled if we hear given to is
the praise which ought to be given only to
God, or are we apt to covet this very thing and love to have it given out that ourselves are some great people (chapter viii., 9). Us we delight to give all glory to God, art seek glory only for God, we have not the Spirit of Christ-for He sought neither He own will nor His own glory (John vi., 8;

iii., 50). 15. 'Turn from these vanities unto be living God, which made heaven and earth and the sea and all things that are therein' With great earnestness did the apostis seek to turn the people's thoughts from themselves to God, as when the angel said o John, "See thou do it not, worship Go" (Rev. xxii., 9). The tendency to-day is o think more of man than of God, and the grea trouble is that many men do not feel trou bled about it but love to have it so, forget-

"Who in times past suffered all Nations to walk in their own wave God has placed man on earth He has been trying him in every possible way—in Eden and out of Eden, without law and under law, under grace and under the Holy Sarit —and he shall have one trial more under the personal reign of the Lord Jesus. In one it shall be fully proven that man apara

from God is only tailure.
17. "Nevertheless He laft not Himself without witnesses." In Rom. i., 20, 21, t is made plain toat in all ages all are without excuse, for God may be known by Als. works, and even in the darkest corners of earth there is a light which, if lived in, will be recognized by God in some way. pare Acts xvii., 30,

"And with these savings scarce re strained they the people." thing to the natural man, and what one see is apt to fully persuade. The spiritual man is apt to fully persuade. The spiritual marmakes more of that which he cannot see These people have seen the impotent mar healed through Paul and Barnabas, and was hard to convince them that the was done by one unseen and not by the two men. See II Cor. iv., 18; v., 7; He xi., 27, and say which is most real to you

the seen or the unseen.
19. "Having stored Paul, drew him or of the city supposing he had been dead How fickle is man! Those who would have worshiped Paul ary persuaded to stone his How busy and persevering is the devil at what willing serrants he has among mel These unbell by Jews came quickly at earnestly from attoch and Iconium to see the death of Prul. How few go fort earnestly to bring life to the dying. Answe Isa. vi. 6, as he did. 20. "He rose up and came into the city.

While the disciples, helpless to protect him stood around his apparently dead body stood around his apparently dead bod-God gave him back to then to their gres surprise and joy, for his work was not y-accomplished. It may be that while the were bruising and so ill reating his por-body he was enjoying that of which h tells in II Cor. xii., 1-4 and having sea the glory was strengthned for futur service.

service.

21. The day after the stoning he art Barabas set forth to Irbe, where the preached the Gospel nd made man disciples, and then instad of proceeding home to Tarsus they tra about, retract their steps and visit agin the very places where they have been spersecuted. What welf decial and courses and love for south self denial and courage, nd love for sout, and devotion to Jesus! Lord give us more

Here are great wids for us. By tis 22. Here are great was for us. By his word and Spirit we just be established and evatinue (Luxe vii 15; John viii., 3: Il Chron. xx., 20, 1.) and learn to endure patiently for His ke (Jas. i., 12; Rev. ii., 10; John xvi., 23) Soeing only Jesus, coveting only His apprai (Math. xvii., i; Il Tim., 15; we, too, hall be able to declare what God has de with us (verse 23, for "It is God who wketh" (Phil. ii., 13).

A RESIDENT of Geago being discharged by his empyer, was advised at the same time drown himself. He promptly did its, his habit of obedience havingbeen too firmly fixed to be swerv by a mere discharge. Now theldow thus created sues the ex-emplor for \$50,000, for being the promultor of fatal advice. This set of facts'ill afford justice an opportunity , use her finest

CARAWAY-"I elopement of Cheney's wife was the nature of a boomerang, wat it?" Hooks— "How so?" Caray—"She returned the next day."-uth.



REMEDY FOR THICK MILK.

Thick milk from a heifer is no doubt due to something in the heifer. The blood is not in a healthy state, and some treatment is necessary. Give a pound of epsom salts dissolved in a quart of warm oatmeal or linseed gruel, and note the result; if not effective, repeat in two days. It may be that the feed or the water is at fault, and this should be looked to. Sometimes neglect to give salt regularly has this result. This thickening of the milk is caused by a fermentation in it that may be due to various causes, but it is mostly caused by the condition of the cow. Sometimes it has been caused by impure water, and sometimes by uncleanliness of the pails or pans .- American Dairyman.

FARM ACCOUNTS.

The simplest form of accounts is the best for a farmer. A complete set of books as may be necessary in a store is not required. As the farm business is motly made up selling and buying, the whole of the bookkeeping may be done with two books, a cash book and a ledger. Or a ledger only may be used, having one account for the cash. The double entry system is the best and the simplest. This consists of making a deuble entry of each transaction, as thus: Aload of hay is sold; if for cash, the csh account is charged with the money received, and farm account, or the partitular field account, is credited. If sanething is bought and paid for, cash iscredited with the amount and farm is charged. If the cash is not received or paid in either case, the parties are charged or credited, as the case may be. This is all that is necessary. Afterward, when facility has been gained, separate accounts may be kept for each department, as the live stock, dairy, or each field of the farm .- New York Times.

OCCASIONAL BUBSOILING. Probably no work on the farm pays so well as that done with the subsoil plow on land that has been well underdrained. The advantage of subsoiling is that one operation lasts a number of years, and if the drainage is perfect, the land never loses the porosity which the subsoil plow gives it. If new land were drained as soon as the forest were cleared from it, subsoiling would not be needed. The decay of roots of trees in the subsoil mikes a natural drainage way through which superfluous or stagnant water can pass. But in nincty-nine cases out of 100 drainage is not resorted to until the conpacting of soil and its mability to carry off water makes drainage neces-Then after the underdrain is down it takes years of freezing and thawing and clover growing to establish he old water courses again, or rather to sake new ones. The subsoil plow helps his work amazingly. It should follow he drain, and it will do good to repeat the subsoiling every few years, thus enabling the soil to hold more water one. without being saturated, because the surplus must always pass off wherever an outlet is provided for it .- American hens. Cultivator.

THE QUESTION AS TO STRAW.

It is a vexed question what to do with straw. One says it must be worked into manure-as much of it through the animal as possible, when a part of it will be made over into animal produce, and the rest, going into the manure-pile as dung, will be so finely ground up that it will rot readily; the rest to be used as litter. Thus all of it is utilized at home. Another would burn it, presumably on the wheat land, with the stubble, and says it is worth \$2 a ton to the land so tells nowadays. "Storing" periods play treated. Another would spread it and plow it under; and still another would sell it, the price obtained being from \$2 to \$15, according to the state of the market and the condition of the straw, whether much broken or not. The fact is, no single rule will answer for all cases; each one must decide his own case for himself, on business principles. If no animal product of any kind can be sold with profit, commercial manures can be used to advantage to replace plantfood sold in the straw; and if there is a good market for it, sell it. If all these the barn. If it can be neither sold or fed, the pile of it is large, and the quanit with the stubble. Last of all, plow it in; a last resort, because of the diffi- for early broilers is unsurpassed. culty in getting it well covered, and of the slowness with which it decays when so treated; not till decayed has it any together in growth, hence the greater use as plant-food. The manurial value of my straw is estimated at \$2 per ton; if burned, half of this may be lost in the nitrogen, all of which passes off into the air. If fed to the stock, it cannot but realize more than its mere manurial value, for animal produce is worth more than manure. If threshed by hand, and the straw is left in a good condition, little broken, it has been sold for \$15 a ton. There is a wide margin here for wise judgment as to what to do with the straw .- New York Tribune.

RULES FOR PLANTING THE WHITE PINE. Edmund Hersey, Superintendent of the Bussey Farm, advocates the planting of the white pinc. As a timber tree he claims it possesses more good qualities than any other native tree of Massachusetts. It is easy to grow from the seed or transplant when young. It will flourish on a light candy soil or on a peat meadow, and on ordinary soil the growth enough for lumber purposes in thirty-five When the seed is to be planted by will be obtained.

man the cones should be gathered just before the first frost in the autumn and placed small end up in the grass away from all enemies. After the first heavy frost, gather up the cones and shell out the seed by turning them small end downward over a vessel and giving them a rap with a stick, when the seeds will drop out. As soon as the seed is shelled it should be planted.

The method of planting must depend on the condition of the soil; if it is a barren plain shallow furrows may be plowed from east to west, five feet apart, turning the furrows to the south to afford a partial snade to the young plants. The seed should be planted on the south side of the open furrow, dropping two seeds near each other, then leaving a space of four or five feet, and covering the seeds with earth enough to keep them moist, say not far from one-half an inch depth. On rocky land, or where the soil

is hard, dig out with a sharp spade a small sod where the seeds are to be planted, leaving the sod near the hole on the south side for shade, and plant the seed the same as in furrows. In a favorable season enough seed will germinate to cover the land, but if the season be unfavorable a portion of the land will have to be reseeded the following year. Where the land is shaded by trees germination will be more certain; but in such places, when the seeding pines are two years old they should be let out into the sunshine by removing the trees that shade

In localities where seedling pines that grew naturally are numerous it is not expensive to cover land with pines by transplanting the young trees; to do this to the best advantage trees should be selected that are not over six inches in height, and in removing them a small ball of earth should be removed with each tree, care being taken not to expose the roots to the light or the air, and it is always best to do the work on cloudy days. The trees should be set five or six feet apart, and as they grow a sufficient number should be cut out to prevent crowding. When large enough for box boards or coarse lumber not more than four or five trees should be left on each rod of land .- Boston Transcript.

FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

The consumption of mutton is largely on the increase.

Poultry are early risers and need their morning meal early. The comb of a fowl may be consid-

cred as its health indicator. Good stock deserves good care, and

good care deserves good stock. One advantage with ducks is that if

roperly fed they are rarely sick. Get the guineas to roost in or near the poultry house; they will act as guards.

thrive better without a pond than with Mix a little flaxseed or oil meal with their ration in feeding the moulting

Ducks raised especially for market

When fowls are kept in large numbers the risks of contagious diseases are in-

creased. Poultry must have every-day care, and judgment must be used in the man-

Turnips and potatoes are best fed to poultry by boiling and mixing with wheat bran.

Better do a little and do it well rather than undertake to do too much and fail to do anything well. Steady, continuous growth is what

the mischief with profits. Popcorn contains more nitrogen and phosphates than Indian corn, and is

therefore more valuable as food. A thousand pounds of capon meat can be grown much cheaper than you can grow the same weight of beef or pork.

Ducks are hardy animals, and are not

so liable to disease as are fowls. The percentage of deaths in a large flock is usually quite small. If growing stock is carried through the

winter only to come out next spring conditions are just reversed, use it up in | weighing less than now, wintering will be a profitless operation.

Some breeders think that a cross of a tity of manure made is small, then burn single-comb brown Leghorn upon Plymouth Rocks, Brahmas, or Wyandottes, There is no profit in keeping cattle

and half starving them. Profit lies althe growth the greater the profit. While milk may be very beneficial to hogs, yet we see it stated that the returns do not equal one-half of those ob-

tained by giving it to the poultry. While it is more convenient, at least on the farm, to allow poultry a good range, yet because this is given they should not be expected to make their

own living. Those who have not given their hens an evening feed of corn during the summer had better do so when the effect of the cool nights is overbalanced by the heating qualities of the corn.

Brahmas, Cochins, Plymouth Rocks and Langshans fatten more readily than some of the other breeds; hence care must be taken in feeding or the hens will become too fat to lay well.

If any farmers contemplate adding new blood to their stock they should by all means purchase the birds in the fall. is so rapid that the tree will be large | The fowls are in the best condition at that time of the year, and if they are put with the rest of the flock the best results

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

PICKLED CAULIFLOWER.

Strip off the leaves and quarter the stalk. Scald in salt and water, but do not allow it to boil. Take the cauli-flower from the dish to cool, sprinkle it with salt and water, put it on a colander for twenty-four hours to drain. When dry cut out the thick stalks, or if it be large divide it, give it a boil and split the flower into eight or ten pieces. Put these carefully into jars and cover them with cold vinegar which has been previously boiled with spices .- New York

A REGAL DISIL.

Have you ever heard of a crown of lamb? It sounds regal, but it is nothing more than an appetizing side dish made as follows: Take a rib of young lamb with the thick under bone cut away. Have the shanks "frenched," and the meat between them removed. When this is tightly rolled, the bones standing upward in a circle, it has the effect of a crown. Inside the "crown" lay some finely cut spinach, gravied and garnished with slices of hard egg. This looks inviting, and its appearance is in no way deceptive .- New York News.

WHOLESOME PUDDING FOR CHILDREN.

A wholesome pudding for children, and one often tempting to their elders, is made from stale breadcrumbs and tart apples. Butter the bottom of a pudding dish and put in a layer of apples pared and sliced quite thick, strew the apples with grated crumbs, then with bits of butter, and a very little spice, either cinnamon or allspice, or both, if liked. Fill the dish in the same way as at first with alternate layers of bread and apple, with the seasoning. Sweeten with a half cupful of molasses, mixed with the same quantity of boiling water. The top layer of the pudding should be bread. crumbs. Set the dish in the oven in a pan of boiling water. Cook until the apples are tender and the top is a rich brown. Serve as soon as it comes from the oven, with sweet cream or fairybutter. - New York Post.

WARMED-OVER DISHES.

Don't let the family get a contempt for warmed-over dishes. When you do get up such a dish, be sure you make it so good that no fault whatever may be found with it; and do not have too many dishes of this class. Try to cook enough, and just enough, but should there be a little left, make good use of it.

In the first of this series we will tell one way of using up the bit of hash that was left from breakfast. Let us suppose there was only a spoonful or two left, not enough for another meal, or to combine with other meat for the next breakfast. If it was chicken, or corned beef, hashed with potatoes and not chopped so very fine, chop till quite fine and mix with it a little mayonnaise dressing. Now spread it between thin slices of buttered bread, and you have a few sandwiches to serve for supper to vary the bread and butter. Some of the family are sure to be fond of sandwiches. If the hash was well made and the sandwiches put up in good form no one will ever guess that they were made from the hash that was left over.

If there is a lunch to be put up for anyone you can give them occasionally a sandwich of this kind without buying meat for that purpose alone .- St. Louis

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Never use strong or rancid butter in seasoning vegetables.

A scant cup of butter will often make a lighter cake than a full cup.

Onions and apple sauce are the peculiar accompaniments of a goose. Milk is better for being kept over night in small tios than if a larger

quantity is kept over in one vessel. It is said that to chew parsley after eating onions will remove the odor of the latter. Orris root has the same

A turkey when well cooked should be evenly browned all over. Cranberry sauce or currant jelly is the proper accompaniment. It is better to keep baked pastry in a cupboard than in a refrigerator, as it

would be apt to get damp and heavy in the latter place. To keep jellies from moulding, cover them with pulverized sugar to a depth of a quarter of an inch. They will keep

for years if this is done. For mildew, which is not an uncommon plant foe, dust with sulphur or sprinkie with sulphur water. Also dig a little soot into the soil.

A spray of pure oil of turpentine mixed with one per cent. of lavender oil is said to have an astonishing effect in purifying the air of living rooms, the action being attributed to the ozone formed. The crepe tissue paper which can be

bought in many colors for twenty cents a yard makes the prettiest candle shades, and is much used for fruits and small sachets intended for favors for germans and dinners.

An excellent remedy for laftsmed eves is to soak a little sassafras pith in boiling water; let it draw until the water becomes slimy and then strain through thin muslin. Bathe the eyes frequently

with the liquid. A large piece of charcal laid in the refrigerator will help to keep it sweet. It should be renewed once a week. When meat and poultry are brought into the house and are not eaten the same day, a piece of charcoal inside the poul-

try will keep it sweet. At this season of the year, when many heavy articles, counterpanes, etc., are to pe washed it is well to know of an easy and perfectly safe method. Into an ordinary sized boiler half full of water put one teacup of this m'xture: One pound potash, one ounce salts tartar, one ounca muriate of ammonia, add the clothes and boil half an hour; rince through two waters and dry.