

## THE OREGON SCOUT.

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### UNION OREGON.

#### MAN'S ORIGINAL HOME.

A Belief That Human Life Began in One of the Plateaus of Asia.

Eden, according to the prevalent idea of the teaching of the Bible, was a district of Armenia, watered by the Tigris and Euphrates. The Biblical narrative in fact mentions the Euphrates as one of the rivers of Eden. Undoubtedly, in the common belief, Paradise was in Asia and not in Europe or Africa. A few ingenious persons, it is true, have located man's birthplace in Europe or Africa, some having the hardihood to establish it in America, but those who have made the most fanciful use of the scanty evidence supplied by the second chapter of Genesis have been content usually to find the "garden eastward in Eden," within the limits of Asia. Scientists, who hold a special view respecting the mode of man's origin, are approaching, it is pleasant to observe, agreement with the general view as to its place. In his new work on evolution Mr. Alfred Wallace, who may be said to rank with Darwin as the creator of the new view of the origin of species, expresses the belief that man originated in one of the plateaus of Asia. Haeckel's view was somewhat different. He held that man, or his progenitor, originated in a continent that once existed east of Africa and south of Asia, but which is at present the bed of the Indian Ocean. This continent, he supposed, was connected on the west with Madagascar and Africa and on the north with Asia, and it was by successive migrations westward and northward that Africa and Asia were peopled. Here in a tropical region, according to Haeckel, were found the conditions which favored the intellectual and physical development of the progenitor of the human and the monkey races. Wallace holds, on the contrary, that man originated in Asia, and in some part of it favored with a temperate or sub-tropical climate. "It is probable," he says, "that he began his existence on the open plains of high plateaus of the temperate or sub-tropical zone, where the seed of indigenous cereals and numerous herbivora, rodents and game birds, with fishes and mollusks in the lakes and rivers and seas, supplied him with an abundance of varied food." Here he would develop not the arboreal structure of the monkey, fitted in hands and feet for obtaining ripened fruit from trees by climbing, but the structure that fitted him to get his living while roaming through scanty woods. Mr. Wallace finds man related to the anthropoid ape. It is not his belief, of course, that he is descended from the ape as we know him, but that man and the anthropoid ape are descended from a common ancestor. The genealogical tree of man and the ape, according to the evolutionist view, has many branches, widely separated for ages past, but if the converging lines could be followed back far enough, a point, it is believed, would ultimately be reached where the son who was the first ancestor of man was the brother of the ancestor of the anthropoid ape. The father of them both was, of course, neither man nor ape. It was his sons who, differing much in character, force and progressiveness, developed in themselves and in succeeding generations the structure and qualities that now distinguish man and the ape from each other. To Mr. Wallace it is clear that man and the anthropoid apes originated in the same region of the earth. Where, then, have the latter been found to be now existing, or to have existed in former ages? They have never existed, it appears, in America, and did not exist in Africa when it was connected with Madagascar and both were separated from Asia. Madagascar was separated from Africa before the latter became joined with Asia by the Isthmus of Suez. The animals of ancient Africa are therefore to be sought in Madagascar. But there are no traces of anthropoid apes in Madagascar. Those, therefore, which now exist in Africa must have come from Asia. There is proof that man existed before the Isthmus of Suez rose above the level of the sea, and, supposing his distribution to have been like that of his supposed relative, he must have reached Africa by land from Asia. The color of the Chinaman, intermediate between the black of Africa and the white of Europe, Mr. Wallace thinks, the original color of man. The suns of Africa bronzed the complexion of the African, while the winters of Europe were blanching the European. Further exploration of the plateaus of Central Asia may bring to light, Mr. Wallace suggests, the early man, the missing link, whose persistent alibi, so to speak, is so damaging to the case of the evolutionist.—Baltimore Sun.

—Do you get all the work you can do?" asked a gentleman of a negro whom he had hired to do some outdoor jobs for him. "Yes, sah, 'bout all; en I needs hit to keep my little family a-goin', sah." "How much of a family have you?" "Well, lemme see: Dar's me en my ole woman, dat's two; en Lizy en Marthy en Berthone en Andy en Sidney en Jinny en Billy en Sally en Minty, dat's nine single ones; en den dar's de twins, Ad'nam en Eb'nezer—leben in all. Yo' see dat's quite a consid'able few, sah."

## EASTERN ITEMS.

OWNERS OF VESSELS SEIZED IN BEHRING SEA WANT DAMAGES.

Found Hanging to a Tree—A Noted Indian Fighter Dying—Will Investigate Election Frauds—Indorsed Henry George.

Missouri pays a bounty for rats. Carl Schurz has returned from Europe. Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, is quite ill.

Bell Telephone stock has been increased \$2,500,000. Omaha clothing houses have begun Sunday closing.

"Corn Beef" is a popular beverage in Scranton, Penn. New York fined a man \$25 for selling a boy cigarettes.

The Canadian Pacific is locating wheat elevators at Duluth. The Texas Federation of Labor has indorsed Henry George.

Steve Brodie is now ambitious to go over the American Falls. Georgia cotton manufacturers have combined to raise prices.

Gold in rich quantities has been found seven miles from Halifax. The four flour mills at Long Pine, Neb., are running day and night.

A Kansas City saloon-keeper has sued a man for an \$800 liquor bill. Chicago has "truant officers" who see that children attend school.

The South's first bale of cotton of 1889 brought 11.10 cents per pound. Secretary Tracy seeks to have our navy yards put in condition for work.

Young lady bicyclists do not hesitate to go unattended in Philadelphia. St. Paul salesmen are inducing labor unions not to buy after 6:30 o'clock.

The United States Grand Jury will investigate election frauds in Alabama. The Baltimore Board of Underwriters has made sweeping reductions in insurance rates.

New York now has \$50,000 raised for Washington's memorial arch. She needs \$50,000 more. Bob Younger, the noted Missouri outlaw, is dead. He died in Stillwater, Minn., prison.

A thief at Parkersburg, Penn., dug up a field of potatoes during the night and carried them off. About one hundred thousand asphalt blocks are being laid on Market street in Wilmington, Del.

Baring Bros., it is stated, will soon inform the Atchison road that they will back the company. The body of the noted bandit Trinidad has been found hanging to a tree near Matamoros, Mexico.

The Chinese in New York are boycotting the owner of a building in Mott street who increased the rent. A general reunion of Federal Veterans of the war was held at Columbus, Ind., September 18, 19 and 20.

The Roadmasters, who have been in convention at Denver, have adjourned to meet next year at Detroit. Many Brooklyn grocers won't sell non-union bread since the bakers struck rather than leave the union.

Four thousand commercial travelers are hard at work to secure the locating of the World's Fair at Chicago. The Interior department reports thousands of letters asking for official statements concerning the new States.

A. M. Britton of Bancroft, Mich., is the owner of a pear tree which is now ripening its second crop for this season. The Pennsylvania Railroad is about to make experiments with 60-foot rails. The common rail is thirty feet long.

The English syndicate is looking into the prospects of a profitable investment into the paper mills of this country. William Penn will have an iron tower and statue in Philadelphia to cost \$320,000 and occupy four years in building.

Ex-Marshall Stallings, who recently killed William Penham in Alabama, pledges perpetual exile to himself from that state. Dr. Roscoe, a negro, is on trial at Birmingham, Ala., for giving a patient a nasty mixture as a substitute for the elixir of life.

The owners of the sealing vessels seized by the Rush in Behring Sea, will claim about \$100,000 from the United States government. Captain Ross, a noted Indian fighter, who in a hand-to-hand fight killed Iron Jacket, an Apache chief, is dying at Waco, Texas.

It is expected that President Harrison will give a reception to the Knights Templar who are to participate in the convocation which will meet in Washington next month. Mrs. Langtry has stated to a Pall Mall Gazette reporter: "I have a cattle ranch of 5,000 acres in California. I am going in for horse-breeding there and have secured Hermit."

The Baltimore Grand Jury comes out vigorously for high license. It asks for a license of \$1,000, with a provision prohibiting the selling of liquor between the hours of midnight and 7 a. m.

## FOREIGN FLASHES.

Good Templars in Iceland—The Tiger Plague—Endeavoring to Break Down the Cotton Corner.

Mrs. Mackay is in Paris. English railways pay \$2 a ton for coal. Cholera is reported at Athens, Greece. The safety of the Greek currant crop is assured.

Socialism has lately spread rapidly in Galicia. Bismarck's law makes strikes conspiracies. Hanover has warmly received the Czarewits.

The mackerel catch in the south of Ireland is a failure. Mr. Gladstone speaks very highly of the Paris Exposition.

Switzerland has an electric railway up a 1,330-foot mountain. Famine prevails throughout Tigre, a province of Abyssinia.

It has been decided to close the French Exposition October 31st. Anti-German agitators in Alsace-Lorraine have been expelled.

It is stated that King Leopold contemplates a trip to the Congo. Evangelist Moody will hold services in London during the coming winter.

The market for the Congo products is now regularly established at Antwerp. Mr. Gladstone thinks the Irish Catholic University will die before it is born.

Queen Charlotte, the wife of King George I, ruler of the Tonga Islands, is dead. The whole of the sewage of Paris will soon be used for the purpose of market gardening.

Edison, before his departure for Berlin, gave 10,000 francs for the benefit of the poor of Paris. The Bimetall Congress at Paris will submit no proposal to a vote. It will adopt no resolutions.

The Irish police have been ordered not to shadow English members of Parliament traveling in Ireland. Christine Nilsson writes to the Figaro of Paris to say that she is not suffering from deafness or loss of memory.

A curious feature of the theaters in Melbourne is that they are mostly all equipped with billiard-rooms. Miss Lincoln, daughter of Minister to England Robert Lincoln, has become an acknowledged belle in London.

M. Barbedienne, the famous bronze-founder of Paris, exhibits at the Exposition a clock that is valued at \$70,000. There are nearly twelve thousand pleasure-boats, including house-boats, used on the upper reaches of the Thames.

Dr. Fricke, who was with General Gordon at Khartoum, has returned to Berlin after fifteen years spent in Africa. Mrs. James Brown-Potter cables from Europe canceling all her American engagements, giving illness as the cause.

The defense of Adriano de Valle, the would-be regicide, at Rio de Janeiro, who is to be tried soon, will be drunkenness. Liverpool authorities have voted an appropriation of £30,000 for the establishment of petroleum storage at isolated points.

The latest report from Stanley, the African explorer, is that he expects to reach the eastern sea coast by the end of October. The Emperor of China has had a court astrologer beheaded for making a false prediction. The Emperor is very progressive.

The young King of Serbia has written to his mother, ex-Queen Natalie, imploring her to return to Belgrade, and she has determined to go. Portions of Java are being deserted owing to the tiger plague. The total population is about 600,000, and in 1887 sixty-one were killed by tigers.

Captain Wissmann has set a price of £5,000 on Chief Bushiri's head on account of the threat of the latter to attack missionary stations in the interior. The six hours which make the working day of the British Civil Service will be extended to seven if the recommendation of the Royal Commission is adopted.

In Iceland the Good Templars have begun an agitation for prohibition. The whole population of Iceland is but 70,000 to 80,000, and of these several thousands are Good Templars. English operatives are endeavoring to break down the cotton corner that is paralyzing the trade of Lancashire. The weavers and manufacturers propose a combination.

Berlin merchants complain that Mr. Edwards, United States Consul, subjects exports to trivial vexations in the matter of verifying invoices, thus hampering trade with America. Over three thousand French deserters who have been living in Geneva have been benefited by the late Amnesty law, and have left with their families to return to their country.

The pilgrimage which the Empress of Austria expected to make on foot to the famous Spring of the Virgin, at Maricelli in Styria, has had to be abandoned owing to the unauthorized publicity given to her intention. Colonel James Reid, a Lieutenant in the Seventy-eighth Highlanders at Waterloo, is now in Scotland, visiting the scenes of his childhood. He has lived in Canada for the last seventy years, and is ninety-six years old.

Nathan G. Yocum, the main boomer of the new manufacturing town of Falls City, Or., has shaken the dust of that State from his feet and sloped for parts unknown. Several banks are said to be sufferers in small amounts. Wm. T. Tobias, the young man who forged the name of his employer to a check for \$3,500 at Harrisburg, Penn., a year ago, was arrested at a logging camp on the Columbia river and lodged in jail at Seattle to await the arrival of officers from Pennsylvania.

The ashes of General Pascal de Paoli will be removed shortly from the old St. Pancras Cemetery in London and reburied in Corsica, the native land of the distinguished patriot and soldier.

## THE PACIFIC COAST.

THE STATE FAIR AT SALEM DECLARED A SUCCESS.

Gored by an Angry Bull—New York to San Francisco on Horseback—Fire Tournament—Traffic in Chinese Women.

The coursing match at Gilroy is a success. Victoria is to have a large first-class hotel.

San Luis Obispo county has 107 school teachers. Chinese grape-pickers are crowding into Napa Valley.

Sanoma saloons are obliged to close at 10:30 every night. The Southern Pacific has filed on the tide lands at Tacoma.

Santa Ana Valley is determined to have a beet-sugar factory. Hall, the San Diego missing printer, has turned up at Los Angeles.

Manuel Lemus of San Pablo was found drowned in a well on the 14th. Portland will soon have in operation several lines of electric railways.

The fire tournament at Tacoma last week came near breaking up in a row. The Britishers scooped first prize at the fire tournament, held in Tacoma last week.

Large consignments of canned salmon are going from Victoria to England by clipper. A San Francisco firm is to set out a 200-acre orange grove near Oroville this winter.

The State Fair at Salem has been declared by the directors a success in every respect. The Coeur d'Alene Indians have agreed to sell about half their reservation for \$500,000.

The business portion of Wallace, N. M., was destroyed by an incendiary fire last week. Ureta, charged with helping Morales, the bandit, to evade the laws, has been discharged.

Frank Bell of San Jose killed himself at Salem, Or., on the 14th. He led a disreputable life. Truckee just voted \$2,000 to purchase school furniture. There was not a dissenting voice.

The Alaska canneries have packed for the season up to the 12th instant 371,000 cases of salmon. Professional pick pockets are getting in their work at Sacramento. Six were arrested last week.

The year has been a profitable one to fruit-growers in the country of which San Jose is the center. Bishop Mora officiated at the dedication of the Catholic Church at Santa Cruz on the 15th.

There is talk at Healdsburg of establishing a grape-syrup factory to utilize the surplus grape crop. Sylvester Morales, the Santa Ana Valley desperado, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The San Jose Board of Trade strongly indorses the proposition to erect a statue to Senator Stanford. Fruit growers near Anderson, Shasta county, propose to double their acreage now planted to fruit.

Portland's Exposition opens on the 26th inst., and proposes to be the best ever held in the Northwest. Mollie Kennedy, aged eighteen, in a fit of jealousy, killed herself at Willows. She was a native of Red Bluff.

More than one thousand women, girls and boys are employed at the raising-packing houses in Fresno City. C. G. Sayle of Fresno, Cal., has been appointed administrator of the estate of ex-Judge David S. Terry, deceased.

The irregularity of assessments of city property at Tacoma, W. T., is creating quite a stir among the merchants there. A calf six or eight months old will do well on two pounds daily of it, which, costing 2 cents, is very cheap feeding. The very best of the hay should be reserved for the calves, and with bran it will cause the young things to grow steadily.

Tall and Dwarf Peas.—There are those who round and those who wrinkled seeds. The round seeded are the earliest and hardest. A popular variety is Daniel O'Rourke, known also as early Kingfish, and by as many other names as there are seedsmen, each one of which has its Earliest of All, most of which are essentially the same. Of the wrinkled kinds Champion of England is the best known, the standard with which all others will be compared. The Telephone is very large and fine. Laxton's Alpha is the earliest of wrinkled peas, and very satisfactory for minor crops. All of these need sticks or some kind of trellis for support, as they grow three feet or more in height. In view of the trouble of procuring brush and staking the taller kinds, dwarf kinds are very popular. The vines are from 10 to 15 inches high and require no staking. The best of these is the American Wonder, and there are numbers of others. Some of these yield their whole crop at one picking, and the ground may then be cleared off for a small garden.

Geese on the Farm.—Any farmer who lives on a farm situated one-quarter of a mile or more from neighbors, may keep a flock of geese with profit. If blessed with too near neighbors, the geese might trespass on their gardens or get into their bean patches or fields of grain when least expected. Geese are taught with little trouble where they must stay, and they will run in a pasture where there is plenty of water and grass, growing rapidly without other food. The geese will do better if fed a little corn meal, mixed in dough and suited, every night and morning until fully feathered. After this they will get their own living. Geese may be picked once in six weeks, beginning the first of May. They should be picked later than October. Goslings usually sell at \$1 a head alive when three months old. If kept until fall they will bring \$1 and leave the farmer the feathers, which will sell for about one cent per pound. This is the estimate where no

## HOME AND FARM.

Lawn, Garden and Orchard—Blood in Milk—Tail and Dwarf Peas—Rice Muffins—Prune Pudding.

Lawn Garden and Orchard.—The practice of scattering trees, shrubs and flowers promiscuously over the lawn and door yard may have been justifiable a generation or two ago, but in this age those who incline to the beautiful, useful and progressive, group ornamental vegetation so as to give prominence to the landscape and so that taste and order may prevail, writes a contributor to the Indiana Farmer. When trees, shrubs, etc., are distributed without design over the lawn, then we have confusion of the whole. The center of the lawn needs to be given absolutely to grass. Groups of shrubbery and ornamental trees will find their places on the corners, curves and edges of the lawn while clumps of shade trees and vines occupy locations to suit the grade of the ground. Flowers we would collect together in masses by themselves. By this arrangement we have a perfect lawn, effective shade and flower garden all complete in themselves and all combining interesting features in the landscape. We would not stop here but would carry order right into the vegetable garden and do away with the ancient system of having fruit trees, grapes, berry bushes, flowers, herbs, small beds and borders disseminated through the vegetable garden. Such tangled masses of varied vegetation not only indicates disorder, but reduces production with an immense amount of labor. Let us have the vegetable ground so the plow and cultivator can pass uninterruptedly from end to end, and if we must have strawberries, trees and berry bushes therein, let them be in straight rows so that the horse can walk between. When making the garden let us see to it that those vegetables that take the entire summer to mature be sown side by side, those that occupy the ground only the first half of the summer, by themselves. When those last mentioned vacate the ground they will leave a compact clearing for a second crop of celery, sugar corn, turnips, beans, cabbage, etc.

Blood in Milk.—The presence of blood or red blood corpuscles in the milk is indicative of disorder of the granular substance of the udder, which may be of various kinds. The globules or small divisions of the milk glands consist of vesicles which contain the globules of fat that are found in the milk or cellular substance, among which the capillary or exceedingly fine blood vessels ramify very closely. As these vessels break down and decompose to form the milk, carrying with them the fat globules, and are quickly replaced by new structure, it is readily perceived that it is very easy for the capillary vessels, which contribute through the blood to the albuminous matter and the fat globules to form these vesicles, to discharge blood under unfavorable circumstances by which any injury may be done or any excitement of the circulation or inflammatory or congestive condition may be produced. Many causes may thus contribute to this defect in the milk, and it is difficult to state, or even guess, what the causes may be. The remedy is to soothe and allay the excited circulation by cooling, laxative medicine, and emollient and cooling application to the udder. A pound of Epsom salts is generally useful, and warm fomentation of the udder, with a following application of some gentle stimulant, as camphorated soap liniment.

Don't Stint the Calves.—A calf is worth nearly as much as a cow. Not that it will bring as much money, but at a very small outlay it will be brought to a cow, and if well fed and cared for it will make a good cow. The best of all grain foods for a calf is bran, and although the standard feeding tables give rye bran a higher value than wheat bran, the latter is considerably the better food. Wheat bran contains more than three per cent. of sugar, and rye bran less than one per cent. Sugar being highly digestible and easily changed into vital heat, wheat bran is a good food for young animals in the winter. At the same price per pound as corn it is worth twice as much, not only for its nitrogen, but for the phosphates it contains and which go to make up bone. This is the reason of its high value for feeding young stock, colts and pigs as well as calves. It is a safe food. No one ever hurt his animals by giving them too much bran. It has every element of hay and corn combined, but what it is good food it should be used judiciously. A calf six or eight months old will do well on two pounds daily of it, which, costing 2 cents, is very cheap feeding. The very best of the hay should be reserved for the calves, and with bran it will cause the young things to grow steadily.

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extra feed is used. If fed night and morning for a few weeks before killing them for market, the geese would, of course, weigh more and sell at an advanced price. Many women make a business of raising geese for market, they get their money much more rapidly and with less trouble than by keeping hens. White Cake.—One cup of sugar, one-half cup of butter, one-half cup of sweet milk, two eggs, one and one-half cups of flour, one-half cup of cornstarch, one and one-half teaspoonsful of baking powder, bake in layers and spread with icing made as follows: Two cups of sugar, one-half cup of cold water; boil till thick as honey, pour over beaten whites of four eggs, flavor and beat till cold.

### HOUSEHOLD.

Keeping Oil Cloth Bright and Glossy.—Never use soap in the water when cleansing oil cloth. It fades the colors and breaks up the paint, Ammonia, also, is to be avoided, because it gives the cloth a dull, dead look. If a brush is used, it should be a soft one, but it is better not to use any, except in cases where the oil cloth has been long neglected or poorly washed for some time previously. Take a clean flannel cloth and apply clear warm water, which is finally to be removed by soaking it up into the washing cloth again, after it has been wrung out. The oil cloth is then wiped dry with another piece of clean flannel or coarse crash. After the oil cloth has become thoroughly dry, apply to it some warm linseed oil. The housekeeper who tries this for the first time will probably use too much, and make the cloth so sticky that every particle of dust will adhere to it. Only a very little is to be used, and slightly rubbed into the cloth, giving it a handsome gloss. The linseed oil will do more harm than good unless used as sparingly as indicated. In the country skim milk is used instead of oil, and gives the cloth a beautiful gloss. Of course an oil cloth with frequent washings will look odd, and the housekeeper should be cautious about washing when dusting will answer just as well.

Sweet Pickles.—Eight pounds of fruit, four pounds of best brown sugar, one quart of vinegar and one cup of mixed whole spices, stick cinnamon, cassia buds, allspice and cloves; less of the latter than of the former. Tie the spices in a bag, and boil with the vinegar and sugar. Skim well, then add the fruit. Cook ten minutes, or till scalded and tender. Skim out the fruit and put into stone jars. Boil the syrup five minutes longer, and pour over the fruit. The next day pour off the syrup and boil down again, and do this for three mornings. Keep the bag of spices in the syrup.

Cheese Fondue.—A pint bowlful minced cheese, which should not be of a rich kind, the same quantity of bread crumbs, two well beaten eggs, half a nutmeg, a teaspoonful of salt. Heat a pint of milk boiling hot, put in a large tablespoonful of butter, pour the boiling milk over the other ingredients and mix well, cover the bowl with a plate and set it back on the range for three or four hours, stirring it occasionally, but be careful it does not cook. Half an hour before supper butter a nice plate and pour into it the mixture; set in a quick oven and brown, sending it to the table very hot. This depends for its success on being quite smooth and the cheese all dissolved.

Cream Pie.—Scald one pint of milk in a double boiler. Wet two even tablespoonfuls of cornstarch in a little cold milk, add the yolks of three eggs and three tablespoonfuls of sugar and beat with an egg beater till very light, then stir into the scalding milk. Flavor with lemon and let it cool. Line a pie plate with a nice crust and bake it. Then fill with the cream and make a meringue of the whites of the two eggs beaten with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Cover the top of the pie with this and set on the upper grate of the oven until the meringue is a pale straw color.

Prune Pudding.—Scald one pound of prunes; let them swell in the water till soft, drain, and exact the stones; spread on a dish, and dredge with flour; take a gill of milk from a quart, stir into it gradually eight tablespoonfuls sifted flour; beat six eggs very light, and stir by degrees into the remainder of the quart of milk, alternating with the latter and prunes one at a time, stir all very hard, boil about two hours, and serve with sauce or cream.

Hints About Squashes.—The crook-necked squashes are not as watery as the round ones. Select those that are tender. If they are not too old you can cut through the skin with your nail. Wash them and cut in slices about half an inch thick, and lay them on a cloth in a steamer. When they are tender turn them out into a hot dish and mash them, adding salt and butter to taste. If the skins and seeds are not tender enough to eat, rub the squash through a colander.

Creamed Salt Fish.—Pick into pieces enough salt fish to make one cup, cover with cold water and let it come to the boiling point simmer ten minutes, then drain; make one cup white sauce, with one tablespoonful of melted butter; add one tablespoonful of flour and pour on slowly one cupful of hot milk, season with salt and pepper and add one beaten egg.

To Cook Hominny.—Wash and soak the hominy overnight. In the morning add plenty of water, and cook slowly for about two hours; stir often and allow it to boil down thick; pack in a stone jar, and set in a cold place. When wanted, take out the desired amount, add milk, salt sugar and a large lump of butter; heat thoroughly, and it is ready to serve.

A neighbor tells us of a tame pigeon that was stolen from her nest where she was sitting on one egg. Her mate kept the nest for one day, then left it. On the fourth day the little pet was found and placed in her old home. She resumed business at once, and in five days, a young squab was hatched out of the egg.

Tongue Toast.—A very nice dish is prepared from cold boiled or potted tongue. Slice the tongue and cut each slice into small, fine pieces, heat it in a pan with a little butter, salt and pepper. Stir into it two beaten eggs. When set arrange neatly on toast.

Shred Cabbage Salad.—Remove the outside leaves from a large head of cabbage, wash clean, and shred and lay in a bowl, shave over it a little salt and add a head of minced parsley. Mince fine two hard boiled eggs, mix thoroughly a cup of salad oil and vinegar, equal portions, pour over the cabbage and stir well with a fork.

Cherry Stain for Pine.—Rain water three quarts; annatto four ounces. Boil in a copper kettle until the annatto is dissolved; then put in a piece of potash the size of a walnut; keep it on the fire about half an hour longer and it is ready to bottle for use.