LOYAL HOMEWORKERS

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD.

GREEN TOMATO SAUCE.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: Chop a peck and a half of green tomatoes and eight average-sized onions together. Sprinkle on a coffee cupful of salt and let stand over night. Drain off the liquor and boil in a quart of vinegar and a quart of water for 20 minutes. Drain carefully. Then, to four quarts of vinegar add four tablespoonfuls each of allspice, cinnamon, cloves, ginger and mustard, a teaspoonful of cayenne pepper, a pound of white mustard-seed, and two pounds of brown sugar. Boil tomatoes in this till quite thick. Try this recipe, C. C. sisters. Pro Patria—A. E. Nater, Bruce, Wis.

DESSERT CREAM.

HAPPY HOUSEHOLD: As a substitute for cream, in serving puddings and other desserts, the following recipe, carefully followed, will prove satisfactory: Beat the yolk of one egg with a level teaspoonful of flour and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Place three-fourths of a cup of sweet milk on the fire until it simmers, then stir slowly into the egg. Flavor with extract of vanilla or lemon, but be careful not to use too much. This is almost equal to rich cream for puddings in which eggs are used, and ever so much better than thin cream.

EDITOR'S CHAT.

In the Gallery of April 20, the name of Norman B. Bailey was placed under that of A. E. Kenaga, and vice-versa. Please note, that this may not be a case of mistaken identity.

The address of W. F. Volz is Reading, Kan., instead of McAlister, Ind. Ter. He offers a prize for best letter by July 1, and would exchange a rifle for a violin.

The address of D. Wells Ireton, in Gallery of March 26, should read New Jersey instead of New York.

Josie Stephens Bollinger, Denver, Colo., with her husband, called on their friend of the Guards, Walter D. Smith, on his way from California to Massachusetts, and were deeply sorry to find him so ill. They were pleased to find that the ladies on the train were contributing all in their power to his comfort.

Mrs. Mary E. Wallace, of the C. C., has changed her address from Lisbon Center to Whitehall, N. Y. Her son, Will J. Wallace, was married to Ellen McBride, South Hero, Vt., Nov. 12, 1890, and joins the C. C. to-day.

Mattie H.: The youngest C. C. member is Logan Lauterman, son of our early C. C. Friends, James W. Lauterman and wife, of Michigan.

Alma Moir, Blairsville, Pa., is now Alma D. Long, wife of James Long, Bolivar, Pa., a true-blue soldier's son. Success attend them.

Jennie M. Barley has removed from 48 B street southwest, Washington, D. C., to No. 1404 First Avenue, South Minneapolis, Minn. She hopes to see Minneapolis C. C.'s at her home, or to hear from them. Would exchange postals with C. C.'s everywhere.

M. A. Preston, Charlotte, Mich., has received over 80 orders for painted silks, and will fill them as fast as the planting season allows. She says if all would help about postage she might get on faster.

Maude Muirkirk's address is 229 Seventh street, Louisville, Ky. She is in the commercial class of the Normal School, and would exchange postals with the C. C. This is our only C. C. publication, Maude.

CONVERSATION CLUB.

Rules of the Club.—1. Write briefly. 2. Write only on one side of the paper. 3. Write to the point. 4. Write on one subject. 5. Write your best. 6. Send answers to all puzzles for use of Editor. Each week the names of those writing the best letters—style, composition, spelling, penmanship and general merit considered—will be named at the head of this column on the Honor Roll. First honor will include all of these requirements. Second honor will include a deficiency in some one point. No others will be named.

HONOR ROLL—BEST LETTERS.

First Honor—Nellie M. Conover, Orange, Cal.
Second Honor—Bennie W. Heberling, Hill City, Kan.

SEARCHERS AND SOLVERS.

E. A. Thompson, 2; M. Warner Hargrove, 2; Effie M. Hardisberger, 9; Harry T. Matthews, 2; Bennie W. Heberling, 5; Bert Winters, 5; May B. Chapman, 12; A. L. Green, 7; John F. and Katie Canman, 5; J. O. Harpster, 6; Abbie E. Sawyer, 5; Jas. E. Alger, 7; Grace Evenslow, 8; Edgar C. Huddleston, 3; Mrs. J. A. Metcalf, 10; Jennie M. Willson, 3; Marie Oliver, 3.

YOUR ROLL CALL—NEW MEMBERS.

[The letters v.s. mean veteran's son, v.d. veteran's daughter and v.w. veteran's widow; members of associations will be marked S.V. and D.V.]

Wesley A. Hubbard, Walpole, N. H.; Mary L. Maloney, Jackson, Mich.; Bertha H. McLallen and Alice C. Boyhier, Centerville, Pa.; Perley A. Langworthy, Rockville, Pa.; Edward M. Stottlemyer, Boyd's Station, Md.; Josie C. Thayer, v.d., High Creek, Iowa; F. Stevens Brown, v.s., Pemberville, O.; Wm. H. Taylor, Pawlet, Vt.; Charles E. Thayer, v.s., 15th Iowa, High Creek, Iowa; Abbie Rhodes, v.d., Camden Pingree, Minn.; Minnie Linton, v.d., 21st Ill., Birch Tree, Mo.; Ellen McBride Wallace, Whitehall, N. Y. New members desiring correspondents: May Lalant, Lincoln, Neb.; M. E. Fanning, S.V., Snyder Hotel, Chagnuan, Kan. Total, 12,300.

OUR LIZZIE ON HER TRAVELS.

FRIENDS OF THE C. C.: How many of you would like to hear of my visit to Massachusetts? I left my pleasant little country home, and arriving in New York City I found I had several hours yet to wait before my boat left, so I called on S. V. Commander Addie Harling, of the N. Y. Guards, and as Addie is a lively and interesting young lady the time fairly flew.

I purchased my ticket and went aboard the steamer Plymouth, the handsomest boat that I have ever been on or ever seen. Being a little tired and the night stormy I soon retired and did not awake until the next morning about 4 o'clock, just as she landed at Fall River. From there I went to the Tremont House, Boston, making that my headquarters. About noon Brother Simeon Williams and Sister Mary L. Best came in, and Brother Williams extended a cordial invitation for me to go with him to his pleasant little home in Saugus that night, and I accepted it. Later on in the day the Commander of the N. Y. Guards came in and time passed quickly. About 5 o'clock we started for Saugus and Annie L. was made to guess who I was, and like a good Yankee guessed Lizzie Maud first thing. Annie L. is truly a lovely woman and a loyal C. C. G., and to know her is to love her. We spent a very pleasant evening looking over C. C. mementos and photographs, and discussing the C. C. and C. C. G.

The next morning we were up bright and early, for upon this day was to be the event which took me to Massachusetts—the Reunion of the C. C. Guards. Sister and Brother Williams and I started quite early to catch the train, and at the depot we were joined by two more Loyal Guard members, Annie Cook and Carrie Mansfield, and it was a merry party that boarded the train for Boston.

The day was a pleasant one to me and passed all too quickly, for I had hardly a chance to get acquainted with anyone. I met several whom I had never expected to see, among them Florence Crossman and Eva T. Pryor. I was very much pleased to meet Lottie W. Chase and Lizzie A. Williston, both of New Bedford. They have been correspondents of mine for a long time, and both are charming girls. I am looking forward to a visit from them this month. There is always an end to all good things and there was an end to this, much to the sorrow of all, but we bade each other farewell with the hopes of meeting again soon. It was quite late when we arrived in Saugus that night, but after supper—for we were all very hungry—we talked about the Reunion for quite a while. In a day or two we left for Stoneham. We stopped over at Melrose and called on Lillie Chandler; stayed about an hour, then continued our journey. Arriving there we had no difficulty in finding the home of our honored C. C. G. members, Mamie and Lucie Best. The afternoon was all too short and when we left there, about 6 o'clock, we carried with us the memory of a very pleasant call and one that will not be forgotten very soon by me.

The next day we went to Lynn, but not to buy shoes. We made a few purchases, then went around to see a little of the city; saw the Boy State House and City Hall, which is a fine building.

One evening Brother Williams was sitting before the fire warming himself, wholly unconscious of the danger that he was in, when all at once we heard a loud report and, with the cry for "water," he fainted away. We looked for the cause of all this and found that some coal had dropped and the door had burst open, letting out gas and ashes. He soon recovered, and no damage was done. Since then another Loyal C. C. Guard was "blown up" by an explosion from the very same stove. I guess it did not hurt him very much,—at any rate I hope it did not. He will have to answer for himself.

Friday I started for home, but before I went we visited some of the historical places of Boston, among them the Old State House and Faneuil Hall, and we also went through Quincy Market, the longest in Boston; saw Bunker Hill Monument, and went to the new State House through Boston Common and the Public Gardens.

I left Boston for Fall River, carrying with me many mementoes and souvenirs, among them a fine engraving of the Saugus Monument, a present from Annie L.'s mother, and also the memory of the pleasantest visit that I have ever made.

Through the efforts of Annie L., her mother and husband my first visit to Massachusetts was a very pleasant one, and one that I shall never forget. Yours loyally, of the C. C. G.—Lizzie Maud Hewlett, Manhasset, L. I.

NELLIE IN A MINING CAMP.

DEAR C. C.: How many of you ever lived in an unsuccessful mining camp? I have. Early in the Summer of '89 father came in from his claims on Silver Reef, Mojave Desert, and wanted mother and me to go back with him, as he was tired of "batching." Of course we went, our fancies being struck with the novelty of the idea. Going with the team and big ore wagon, the route lay through the lovely Cajon Pass, thence over the dry, sandy, reptile-infested desert.

The country surrounding the camp of Silver Reef is of volcanic formation, and very picturesque in its ruggedness, but rather uncanny to a girl not reared in solitude. Our camp was the most imposing one in the district. It consisted of two tents used for bedrooms, a large dining-room and kitchen made of the bodies of yucca cactus, gunny bags, rag carpeting and baling wire, and a small cellar dug in the side of the bluff, inclosed with yuccas and brush. There we stored our barrels, casks and cans of precious water that was hauled each week from the "Old Woman's Spring," four miles distant. The nights being quite cool, we had no difficulty in keeping the water nice for drinking purposes, though at times we did crave fresh water.

For days, weeks, and even months the men in the tunnels toiled on, sometimes cheered by a false lead, that would only turn out a small pocket containing from 20 to 50 pounds of pay ore. Each day for seven weeks King Sol poured his rays unrelentingly down upon our little white tents, and the novelty of the situation soon wore away. After mother and I went to the camp none of the miners worked on Sunday. We had taken with us an old-fashioned melodeon, and many of the men would come to the camp, and we would have a short song service, which they said gave them renewed spirit for their work.

Women on the Mojave Desert are very scarce, and often we were received with much surprise. One day being "at home" alone, dozing on a cot in the shade of a tent, I was awakened by the sound of voices on the lower road. Looking up I saw two men and two burros. What the men saw is best told in the remark that reached my ears, "By thunder, Bill, there's a woman!" Mamma and I did not see another woman for seven weeks.

One evening the dog gave the alarm, and looking out we espied an Indian on horseback, making his way toward camp. Riding up, "How?" was his greeting, and "Want swap" made known his business. We asked him what he wanted to swap. "Want sugar, want coffee; swap jerky." By jerky he meant venison dried without salt. Now, jerky may be fine diet for an Indian, but we prefer our diet in some other form. Father was gone to the postoffice, which was only 40 miles distant, and our supply of groceries was rather low while awaiting his return, consequently we didn't swap.

Uncle asked him to eat supper, as we were just ready to partake of that meal. I had often heard of the gluttony of Indians, and was prepared for almost any kind of a gastronomic feat, but must confess that he ate no more than common people. Uncle asked him his name. "Name Flank," was the terse reply. "What tribe do you belong to, Frank, Mojave?" questioned mother. "Ugh! no Mojave, just Injun; call um Piute," was the satisfactory answer. After supper Frank departed, and was the only Indian whom we saw while on the desert.

Finally, with hope well nigh gone and pocketbooks very thin, we wended our way to the beautiful Bear Valley, in the San Bernardino Mountains, to rest among its tiny lakes, monarch forests, laughing brooks and green meadows.

Would like to correspond with those interested with life on the plains, desert and sea-shore, and in the mountains.—Nellie M. Conover, Box 64, Orange, Cal.

A G. C. GREETING.

Just three decades ago
Marshaled a deadly foe,
Threatening bitter we
To our great Union.

Then did New England's sons
Spring for the sword and gun,
Answering the call of one
Whom they all revered.

And those in Kansas strove
Loyal their hearts to prove;
So they the slavers drove
Out from her borders.

Thro' the long years of strife
Waited each patient wife,
Praying for husband's life,
Lover or brother.

Thus thro' the battle's clash,
'Mid groans and saber's flash,
Cavalry charge, cannon's crash,
Thought they of loved ones.

Did they forsake the trust?
No, though they fell to dust;
But the foe's ranks they burst—
Rent they asunder.

Was their cause right or wrong?
Were they men weak or strong?
Triumphed they for how long
Since Appomattox?

The sons of those who fell,
Languished in prison cell,
Daughters and friends as well
Honor their memory.

Now in a noble band,
Measured thro' all our land,
Linked in each patriot's hand,
Stand the G. C. friends.

Gather, ye loyal hearts,
Storm as a foe's ramparts
All that our great plan thwarts,
On "For our Country."
—Bennie W. Heberling, Hill City, Kan.

CLUB WHISPERS.

I wish the C. C. would answer my request and send their guesses, nickels and dimes on the bean guess. It is for a good cause or I would not ask it.—Lizzie M. Hewlett, Manhasset, L. I.

Gracie and Georgie desire to thank all for the many kind letters, which they have been unable to answer on account of sickness.—Mrs. Arthur Gardiner, Ogden, Utah.

I learn from the Postoffice Department at Washington that a postal autograph inclosed in an envelope is subject to letter postage, and anyone sending them for one cent is liable to prosecution.—Emma S. Perkins, Natick, Mass.

Annie McClellan, whose home is in Illinois, has been helpless four years, and was sent to Eureka Springs for treatment. She is gaining strength, and is now able to walk a little, but is working beyond her strength trying to earn her board. If any of you can spare one fancy article, I hope you will send it to her to sell; also cancelled stamps. Remember there is a blessing in giving. Address Eureka Springs, Ark., Box 884. Yours, loyally—Aunt May.

After a long and painful illness, my dear mother died on May 6, and we believe and know that she is safe in that beautiful land where pain and sorrow can never come. She leaves our home very desolate and empty, but we know if we do our duty and trust our Savior we shall meet her again. I hope I have the sympathy and prayers of the entire C. C., for sympathy is sweet.—W. S. Tyrrell, Delhi, N. Y.

Why cannot the Illinois and Iowa C. C.'s have a Reunion at Burlington, Iowa, during the Mt. Carmel Air Ship, July 4? I would like to hear from those who expect to be there.—Effie E. Sparks, Batavia, Iowa.

N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

Interest in the Guards is on the increase, and good reports come from all along the line. Where there is a Division States are proud of it, and where there is none they call for one. Abbie R. Norman, now attending school at Des Moines, wants the Iowa Reunion in that city.

M. Warner Hargrove, Brown's Mills, N. J., suggests that Delaware C. C.'s unite with New Jersey. A good suggestion.

Will all in favor of an Oregon Division of the N. T. C. C. Guards, please address Fiesta Umstead, National Aid, Halsey, Ore.

J. W. Cole, National Aid, Nick, Ky., calls on all Kentucky C. C.'s to send him their applications at once; remembering the motto of Kentucky: "United we stand, divided we fall."

Louis M. Staring urges the Tennessee C. C.'s to wake up. He wants their addresses to complete his roll, and hopes every Tennessee C. C. will get as many NATIONAL TRIBUNE subscribers as possible by January 1, 1892, and so swell the C. C. roll.

Thinking that a letter addressed personally to each C. C. member would have more weight in forming a Division than a letter addressed to all in our column, I have written to at least 50 Maine C. C. members, inclosing a form of application to be signed, and explaining matters to the best of my ability. Now, C. C. sisters and brothers in Maine, won't you please fill out those applications and send to Mr. Martin, that our superior officers will see that I have been trying to do my duty? I am most anxious to see a Division formed in Maine at an early date.—Alice B. Burnham, Elsworth, Me.

Leona Haskin, Douglass, Kan., calls on the bright young sons and daughters of the Sunflower State to show their colors, and make haste to organize a Division.

Henry E. Saben, Chairman Division Accomodation Committee of Massachusetts, calls on all C. C.'s expecting to go to Detroit and attend the 2d N. Y. Reunion, en route, to address him, inclosing stamp, without delay. Address as above, Box 879, Natick, Mass. Transportation at special rates to all applying.

Florence G. Crossman, National Aid, Woonsocket, R. I., writes that "Little Rhody" must and shall be in the ranks in time for National Encampment. Send her your names, Rhode Island C. C.'s.

Mabel C. Eggleston, National Aid, Decatur, Ill., met A. H. Mundi, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief, at the Decatur Encampment, and with his assistance is doing her best to bring Illinois into line in time for Detroit. She hopes Illinois C. C.'s will send in their applications for membership in the Guards to her at once. Those to whom she is indebted for postals and other favors are asked to be patient, as both she and her mother have been ill. While in Decatur Mabel had the pleasure of meeting Leona Shankland's father and Edith M. Haines's grandmother, Mrs. Chapman.

Edgar E. Sampson, Joliet, Ill., urges all C. C.'s to send applications to Mabel C. Eggleston at once. Commenting on the glorious work of the C. C., he says: "The N. T. C. C. Guards is one of the finest organizations in the United States, though yet in its infancy. To realize what it can be one has only to think of the grand, good work the G. C. has done in extending a helping hand to the needy and developing a strong and active fraternity, based on patriotism and progress. We have members in every State and Territory in the Union, and have even drawn to our ranks the sons and daughters of ex-Confederates and made of them loyal, patriotic C. C.'s of a grand and noble country."

Now, brothers and sisters, all accept this invitation, June 17, to the basket picnic at Saugus. Come prepared to have a good time. Saugus is easily reached from Boston. Trains leave the Eastern Depot, B. & M. R. R., Causeway street, at 8, 9:15, 10:15, 11:50 a. m. and at 1, 2 and 3:40 p. m. There is a delightful grove right near the home of Annie L. and Commander Williams, and it is here our Division will meet. Visitors from out the State may be sure of a hearty welcome. Come one and all and receive a cordial greeting from the Massachusetts Guards. Yours Pro Patria—Mary L. Best, Adjutant.

Division Commander E. W. Goodlin, Moore's Salt Works, O., calls attention to an error in the official report of Convention, which omitted the name of James P. Gallaher, of Canton, as delegate to Detroit, giving instead that of J. W. Wiechart, of Zanesville, who was chosen Color Guard. In General Orders No. 1, announcement is made that each Guard enrolled on the National Roster will pay 40 cents into the Ohio Treasury July 1; all new applicants pay 50 cents, which includes the 10 cents due National. Harry T. Mathews, Kinsman, has been appointed to succeed Zoe Owen, resigned, as Chairman Historic Committee. General Orders No. 1, conclude as follows:

"The enthusiasm which thrilled the hearts of the boys in blue when they formed the grandest organization on the earth, the G.A.R., is no less in the hearts of their children to-day. The fires of patriotism are burning in the loyal breasts of thousands of the children of the brave. We have formed ourselves into a band of none, we trust, but those who have loyalty and true patriotism in their hearts. The steady and rapid growth of our Order in the past has called forth the admiration of all loyal people. To us, in the years not far distant, will be handed the sacred trust, a free Government. Brother and sister Guards of Ohio, let this year be one of great, marked activity in our ranks. Bend every effort for the furtherance of our Order. May the time not be far distant when the Ohio Division shall be the banner Division."

MISSOURI HUSTLERS.

The Missouri Division of the Guards will probably hold their first annual Reunion at Moberly, Mo., June 16, date of the Sons of Veterans Encampment. We desire to have a large representation of Guards and extend a cordial invitation to the C. C. in general to be present. Suggestions are in order to put on your "thinking caps." Look over the Constitution of the Guards in NATIONAL TRIBUNE of Aug. 28, 1890; look over various instructions in General Orders; grasp the status of the Guards, and then study how we can best improve on what we have done. Any ideas you may have which you believe will strengthen our Order, advance our cause, or make clearer our system of legislation, do not hesitate to make a note of and present at Reunion. Those who cannot attend may forward their suggestions, alterations, amendments, etc., to the Division Commander, and it will be given due attention at Reunion. Brother W. S. Moore, Chairman of Historical Committee, is preparing an interesting program. The officers' reports will show that we of Missouri have not been asleep, and that our growth has been encouraging enough to place us well up in the ranks when the quarterly report is forwarded to National Headquarters July 1. Look out, Pennsylvania!

To Moberly, to Moberly, we're all going to go,
We'll get there, we'll get there, rain or shine or snow;
We are the people, Missouri's best, you know,
To Moberly, to Moberly we're all a-goin' to go.

"Murphy of Macon" will be there to meet the Guards and C. C. friends.—Geo. Murphy, Macon, Mo.

ROLL-CALL N. T. C. C. GUARDS.

OFFICE OF ADJUTANT-GENERAL, 415 Odd Fellows Hall, St. Louis.

The following-named applicants were reported to National Headquarters and duly enrolled as Guards, Jan. 13, 1891:

Indiana—Effie Newsom.
Kansas—Myrtle E. Garland, Rena Stillwell.
Maine—N. B. Grant.
Maryland—Mattie B. Allen, (D. C.)
Massachusetts—Seddie L. Crombie.
Missouri—George Murphy.
New York—F. E. Trumbull.
North Dakota—Ulysses E. Curry.
Ohio—Frank McMurray, Mamie O. Hyer, Effie A. Smith, J. E. Wiechart, Mary E. Thurston, Carrie M. Brown, Myrtle Dixon.
Pennsylvania—Oida Mace, Marion Mace, Mrs. M. M. Worrell, Mrs. Kate E. Worrell, Helen J. Worrell, E. E. McClintock.
Vermont—Ida M. Doty, Arthur J. Kelley.
West Virginia—Frank W. Coombs.
Total, 23. Yours, Pro Patria—A. L. Seaman, Adjutant-General.

CURIOUS CORNER.

[Answers to questions will not be published within two or three weeks after questions appear. So all will have a chance to send replies and receive honorable mention with the number of answers.]

The pyramids of Egypt were built for royal burial-places.

Clara Barton, President of the American Red Cross Association, has been called "The Florence Nightingale of American."

The Cassiquiare River in South America flows six months of the year in one direction and six months in the other.

The White House at Washington is made of Virginia sandstone painted white.

1. What battle has been called "The Scourge of God"?—John S. Kirkland.

2. When and by whom was vaccination discovered, and how was the discovery received?—James E. Alger.

3. Are whales fish?—Helen P. C. Norton.

4. How many inhabitants, languages, and religions are there on the globe?—Maude Torrey.

BIBLE BRIGADE.

Aaron's rod was made to blossom and bear fruit to show that his authority was from God.

Joshua, inspired of God, made the sun and moon stand still for one day.

The address of Stephen, the first Christian martyr, is given in Acts.

After the death of Solomon, his son Rehoboam was petitioned to by the people to relieve them of unjust oppression. When he refused to do so, every tribe but Judah seceded and established Jeroboam as their King.

1. What was the fate of the King of Israel captured by Nebuchadnezzar, and what was his name?—May B. Chapman.

2. What celebrated musician lived in King David's time, and to what Psalms is his name affixed?—E. A. Thompson.

3. Whom did Paul almost persuade to be a Christian?—Lizzie L. Whipple.

TRIBUNE EXCHANGE—WANTED.

[THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE Exchange will be devoted solely to the exchange of souvenirs. Any thing pertaining to business must be sent to the advertising department.]

To Exchange: Stamp photographs: L. Alice Williston, New Bedford, Mass. Prize for prettiest friendship ribbon and prettiest drawn or painted postal by Aug. 1.—Lottie Chandler, Sylvania, O. Prize for prettiest friendship ribbon.—Lucie J. Best, Stoneham, Mass. Prize for prettiest and largest variety of crazy pieces.—Irene Houghton, Sprague, Mo. Song for Gypsy's Warning.—Bell Lapham, Boone, Neb. Mental Portraits.—Emma Castetter, Oakland City, Ind. Prize for best postal autograph.—Leonard Young, Greenfield, Iowa. Album of sea mosses for best drawn or painted autograph; also painted sea shell for second best.—Francis C. York, Grove City, Fla. Poem for poem "She is far from the land where her young hero sleeps," by Moore.—Mrs. E. T. Ogard, Coomer, N. Y. Emblem of gold for best friendship ribbon or collection of army songs.—Peter Whitefleet, Fort Davis, Tex. 720 B flat cornet solos for best offer.—Geo. B. Johnson, Moravia, Iowa. Prize for prettiest postal autograph by July 4.—Nellie A. Goss, Forest City, Iowa. Prize for best photograph or postal autograph.—Charles R. French, South Essex, Mass. Chinese chopsticks for best photograph.—Leonora F. Hone, Hopkinton, Mass. Prize for prettiest photograph.—Fin L. Marrow, Home, Tenn. Agate locket from Niagara for best photograph of lady.—Starr A. Stowell, Wilder Station, Ind. Postal autograph with stamp photograph.—Rollin T. Toms, Stanford, Conn. Colored photographs, prize for prettiest.—D. R. Farnsworth, Kilwinning, Mo. Prize for best and homliest stamp or card photograph.—Maggie E. Dial, Correctionville, Iowa. Photographs and autographs, prize for first and second best.—D. E. Hollenbaugh, Shelby, O.

Prizes awarded: Ella L. Sparks, Batavia, Iowa, to J. L. Pierce, Greens Fort, Ind., for best letter; Maud Fellison, Dazey, N. D., to Chester Hodge, for first autograph; L. Alice Williston, New Bedford, Mass., to Seth B. Toms and Eva T. Pryor, for best cabinet photographs, and to D. E. Hollenbaugh and C. Maud Smith, for best autographs; Sallie Stanbery, Rocky Ridge, O.; Lizzie C. Eckert, Hastings, Minn., to Bernice E. Thomas, for prettiest stamp photograph; J. M. Stevens, Manston, O., to Lela M. Ford, Barton Landing, Vt., first prize, to Lizzie Morton, North Robinson, O., second prize, to Annie L. Williams, Saugus, Mass.; third prize; Maggie A. Stephenson, Churden, Iowa, to Annie D. Weston, for prettiest autograph; Emma S. Perkins to Lottie M. Chase for best photograph, to F. L. Hollenbaugh for best autograph.

BRAIN RACKERS.

[TO CONTRIBUTORS: In sending answers name No. of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE in which the puzzle is found. Answers of guessers may be forwarded within a week after receiving this TRIBUNE. Do not make numerical enigmas of your own name. Answers must accompany all puzzles forwarded.]

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN TRIBUNE MAY 21.

To be Carefully Apportioned—A secret.
Charade—Plymouth Rock.
A Great Song Writer—Francis S. Key.
Concealed General—W. T. Sherman.

FAMOUS INVENTOR.

I am composed of 10 letters.
My 10, 1, 4 is a tree.
2, 3, 9 is a falsehood.
7, 6, 8 is a metal.
5, 9, 10 is a salutation.
My whole is the name of a famous inventor.—V. Ludgate.

A BATTLE OF THE REVOLUTION.

I am composed of 10 letters.
My 10, 2, 4, 5 is a man's name.
8, 6, 10, 5 is a river in Africa.
8, 3 is a preposition.
6, 2, 9, 5 is to rule.
8, 3, 4 is a useful fluid.
1, 9, 2, 5 is a color.
My whole is a battle of the Revolution.—Mary Martin.

Bills in the Clock.

[*Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.*]

Inside the clock I put all bills,
And there they strike a plane;
For, while my creditors may lose,
The clock, maybap, will gain.
There on a par all things are tick,
And Justice wears the crown;
For, while the bills are running up,
The clock keeps running down.

Although a man's pocket may be full of rents, it does not follow that it has a hole in it, too.—*Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.*

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

INSECTICIDES.

How to Make and Apply Washes to Destroy Pernicious Vermin.

The Department of Agriculture has formulated the following directions for making and applying solutions to destroy noxious insects:

KEROSENE-EMULSION.

This insecticide acts by contact, and is applicable to all non-masticating insects (sucking insects, such as the true bugs, and especially plant lice and scale insects) and also to many of the mandibulate insects, when the use of arsenites is not advisable. Kerosene emulsion may be made by means of various emulsifying agents, but the most satisfactory substances and those most available to the average farmer and fruit-grower are milk and soapsuds. In each of these cases the amount of emulsifying agent should be one-half the quantity of kerosene.

One of the most satisfactory formulas is as follows:

		Per cent.
Kerosene	gallons... 2	67
Common soap or whale-oil soap	pound... ½	33
Water	gallons... 1	

Heat the solution of soap and add it boiling hot to the kerosene. Churn the mixture by means of a force pump and spray nozzle for five or 10 minutes. The emulsion, if perfect, forms a cream, which thickens upon cooling and should adhere without oiliness to the surface of glass. For use against scale-insects dilute one part of the emulsion with nine parts of cold water. For most other insects dilute one part of the emulsion with 15 parts of water. For soft insects like plant lice the dilution may be carried to from 20 to 25 parts of water.

The milk emulsion is produced by the same methods as the above.

THE RESIN WASHES.

These insecticides act by contact, and also, in the case of scale insects, by forming an impervious coating which effectually smothers the insects treated. These resin washes vary in efficacy according to the insect treated. Experience has shown that the best formula for the Red Scale (*Aonidia aurantii* Maskell) and its yellow variety (*A. citrina* Coquillett) is as follows:

Resin	pounds...	18
Caustic soda (70 per cent. strength)	pounds...	5
Fish oil	pints.....	2½
Water to make	gallons...	100

The necessary ingredients are placed in a kettle and a sufficient quantity of cold water added to cover them. They are then boiled until dissolved, being occasionally stirred in the meantime, and after the materials are dissolved the boiling should be continued for about an hour, and a considerable degree of heat should be employed so as to keep the preparation in a brisk state of ebullition, cold water being added in small quantities whenever there are indications of the preparation boiling over. Too much cold water, however, should not be added at one time, or the boiling process will be arrested and thereby delayed; but by a little practice the operator will learn how much water to add so as to keep the preparation boiling actively. Stirring the preparation is quite unnecessary during this stage of the work. When boiled sufficiently it will assimilate perfectly with water, and should then be diluted with the proper quantity of cold water, adding it slowly at first and stirring occasionally during the process. The undiluted preparation is pale yellowish in color, but by the addition of water it becomes a very dark brown. Before being sprayed on the trees it should be strained through a fine wire sieve, or through a piece of Swiss muslin, and this is usually accomplished when pouring the liquid into the spraying tank, by means of a strainer placed over the opening through which the preparation is introduced into the tank.

The preparing of this compound will be greatly accelerated if the resin and caustic soda are first pulverized before being placed in the boiler, but this is quite a difficult task to perform. Both of these substances are put up in large cakes for the wholesale trade, the resin being in wooden barrels, each barrel containing a single cake weighing about 375 pounds, while the caustic soda is put up in iron drums containing a single cake each, weighing about 500 pounds. The soda is the most difficult to dissolve, but this could doubtless be obviated by first dissolving it in cold water and then using the solution as required. This insecticide may be applied at any time during the growing season.

A stronger wash is required for San Jose scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comstock), and the following formula gives the best results:

Resin	pounds...	50
Caustic soda (70 per cent.)	pounds...	9
Fish oil	pints.....	4½
Water enough to make	gallons...	100

Place all the ingredients in a kettle and cover with water to a depth of four or five inches; boil briskly for about two hours, or until the compound can be perfectly dissolved with water. When this stage is reached the kettle should be filled up with water, care being taken not to chill the wash by adding large quantities of cold water at once. It may be thus diluted to about 40 gallons, the additional water being added from time to time as it is used.

This preparation should only be applied during Winter, or during the dormant period; applied in the growing season it will cause the loss of foliage and fruit.

In the application of both these washes a very fine spray is not essential, as the object is not simply to wet the tree, but to thoroughly coat it over with the compound, and this can be best accomplished by the use of a rather coarse spray, which can be thrown upon the tree with considerable force.

FOR SUBTERRANEAN INSECTS.

Recent experiments have shown the practical value of the resin compounds against the grape phylloxera, and they will also be applicable to the apple root-louse and other underground insects. The cheapest and at the same time one of the most satisfactory compounds experimented with is the following:

Caustic soda (77 per cent.)	pounds...	5
Resin	pounds...	40
Water to make	gallons...	50

Dissolve the soda over fire with four gallons of water; add the resin, and after it is dissolved and while boiling add water, slowly, to make 50 gallons of compound. For use dilute to 500 gallons. Excavate basins about the vines six inches deep and two feet in diameter, and apply to each vine five gallons. The results will be more satisfactory if the treatment is made early in the Spring, so that the rain of the season will assist in disseminating the wash about the roots.

The kerosene emulsion made according to the formula given above is also applicable to certain underground insects in cases where it will not prove too expensive, as, for instance, the grape phylloxera or where white grubs are infesting a valuable lawn. It may then be used in the proportion of one part of the emulsion to 15 gallons of water, applied liberally to the soil, and afterwards washed down at frequent intervals with large quantities of water for several days. This can be done only where there is plenty of water at hand, but will be found of great value in special cases.

In other cases bisulphide of carbon may be used for specific and local underground forms. Nests of ants, for instance, may be destroyed by pouring an ounce of this substance into several holes, covering them with a wet blanket for 10 minutes and afterwards exploding the vapor at the mouth of the holes with a torch. Against onion, cabbage and radish maggots this substance may also be used, by punching a hole with a sharp stick at the base of the plant and pouring in a teaspoonful of the liquid, covering afterwards with earth.

THE ARSENITES: LONDON PURPLE, PARIS GREEN, AND WHITE ARSENIC.

These poisons are of the greatest service against all mandibulate insects, as larvæ and beetles, and they furnish the most satisfactory means of controlling most leaf-feeders, and the best wholesale remedy against the codling moth. Caution must be used in applying them, on account of the liability of burning or scalding the foliage.

The poison should be thoroughly mixed with water at the rate of from one pound to 100—250 gallons water, and applied with a force pump or hand spray nozzle. In preparing the wash it will be best to first mix the poison with a small quantity of water, making a thick batter, and then dilute the latter and add to the reservoir or spray tank, mixing the whole thoroughly. When freshly mixed, either London purple or Paris green may be applied to apple, plum, and other fruit trees, except the peach, at the rate of one pound to 150—200 gallons, the latter amount being recommended for the plum, which is somewhat more susceptible to scalding than the apple. White arsenic does little if any injury at the rate of one pound to 50 gallons of water. As shown by Mr. Gillette, however, when allowed to remain for some time (two weeks or more) in water, the white arsenic acts with wonderful energy, scalding when used at the rate of one pound to 100 gallons from 10 to 90 per cent. of the foliage; the action of the other arsenites remains practically the same, with perhaps, a slight increase in the case of London purple.

With the peach these poisons, when applied alone, even at the rate of one pound to 300 or more gallons of water, are injurious in their action, causing the loss of much of the foliage.

By the addition of a little lime to the mixture, London purple and Paris green may be safely applied, at the rate of one pound to 125 to 150 gallons of water, to the peach or the tenderest foliage, or in much greater strength to strong foliage, such as that of the apple or most shade trees.

Whenever, therefore, the application is made to tender foliage or when the treating with a strong mixture is desirable, lime water, milky, but not heavy enough to close the nozzle, should be added at the rate of about two gallons to 100 gallons of the poison.

Pure arsenic, however, should never be used with lime, as the latter greatly increases its action.

With the apple, in spraying for the codling moth, at least two applications should be made—the first on the falling of the blossoms, the apples being about the size of peas, and the second a week or 10 days later; but the poison should never be applied after the fruit turns down on the stem, on account of the danger of the poison collecting and remaining permanently in the stem cavity.

For the plum curculio on the plum, cherry, peach, etc., two or three applications should be made during the latter part of May and the first half of June; in the case of most leaf-feeders, spray on the first indication of their presence.

CAUTION NECESSARY IN THE USE OF THESE INSECTICIDES.

The relative susceptibility of apple, plum, and peach has just been indicated under the head of arsenical poisons, and these remarks apply equally well to the use of the kerosene emulsion. In the case of other plants thorough experiments are still necessary, and all insecticides should be first used in comparatively high dilution. In general, it may be said that tender, young foliage is more susceptible and must be carefully treated. Thin-leaved, pilose plants are more readily injured, while thick-leaved, glabrous species are least affected. Annual plants, such as cabbages and other garden vegetables, are more susceptible than perennials, but in the case of root crops, such as beets, turnips, radishes, and potatoes, there is not the same need of caution as to damage to foliage. Damage to foliage is not shown at once, and in case of rain following an application, another application should not be made for several days. Fruit trees should not be sprayed with arsenical poison before the blossoms fall, on account of the danger of poisoning honey-bees.

SUNDAY MEDITATION.

Practical Duties Taught by a Study of the International Sunday-school Lesson Appointed for June 21, 1891. 2 KI., 25:1-12.

[One reading these notes should first carefully study the paragraph from the Holy Scriptures as indicated above.]

SUBJECT: THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM BY NEBUCHADNEZZAR AND THE CAPTURE OF ZEDEKIAH.

1. *Data.*

The student should read, besides the lesson, 2 Ch., 36: 19, 20; Jer., 39: 1, 2, 4-10; 52: 4-16; Eze., 14: 1, 2, and Am., 2: 5.

2. *Time.*

We are to study accounts of incidents in connection with the captivity of Judah. This