, The matter which this page contains is carefully selected from various sources; and we guarantee that, to any intelligent farmer or housewife, the contents of this single page from week to week during the year, will be worth several times the subscription price of the paper.

THE HOME.

BOYS' MANNERS.

It has frequently been said that the average American boy, so far as manners are concerned, is very much like Topsy, "he's just growed." If he develops into a kindly gentleman it is rather the effect of his own innate temperment than of any artificial training. While the mother in general carefully attends to the manners of her little daughter and teaches her courtesy and gentleness, she often neglects to give her boy a similar training, possibly under the very mistaken notion that he will be less able to meet the world if he is gentle mannered. She is content that he shall be like Lowell's hero, "clear grit and human nature," without the external polish of manners that must nevertheless always mark the perfect gentleman. She even points to the great men who have risen from ranks outside polished society into high places of honor and endowment. The mother in this case forgets that genuine greatness knows no obstacle of "low birth and iron fortune" to final success. The man who is capable of being a leader among his fellows cannot be kept back by adverse circumstances, but moulds them to his purposes. "The mute, inglorious Miltons" and the "Cromwells guiltless of their country's blood," are probably altogether figments of the poet's imagination. If it is in the boy to succeed he will succeed, but it is the duty of his parents to train him in such a way as to give him the best chance, and there is no better equipement for meeting the world than good manners.

One of the best ways to train a boy to gentle ways is to give him refined surroundings. He should have a room all to himself as neatly furnished and as well kept as his sister's, and he should be full proprietor of his surroundings, under the restriction that he shall keep his room neat and his books and clothing in order. The tools that belong in the workshop and other things belonging elsewhere should not be allowed to clutter up this room. The fact that the boy has belongings and premises that he is responsible for goes far to train him in refined ways. More important, however, than this is the boy's associates inside and outside the house. It is not likely that he will bring companions into the house that his mother would object to. But the boy on a farm often finds the most objectionable companions in the farm hands, whose conversation he listens to. All this careful parents will guard against. At harvest time and at many other seasons it is impossible to be select in the choice of farm hands, but the boy can be kept from contamination by them without producing any hard feeling, as the daughter is kept from intimacy with any woman servant of whose antecedents the mother may know nothing.

A simple way to encourage gentle manners in a boy is to give him praise for courtesy. Many a man of affairs has lost force and purpose by a brusque way of putting things, where a more diplomatic and tactful person would have succeeded, for the thorough gentleman, cultivating courtesy as a virtue, will find it serve as the flower of diplomacy.

Defect of manners, want of government,
Pride, haughtiness, opinion and disdain,
The least of which, haunting a nobleman,
Loseth men's hearts, and leaves behind a stain
Upon the beauty of all parts besides.
—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE THANKSGIVING PIE.

Thanksgiving is the period usually set aside for the introduction of the first mince pie of the season, though the old-fashioned pumpkin pie baked in the brick oven, was pre-eminently the Thanksgiving pie of New England. It is a dish that belongs distinctively to New England, and it was probably a New England housewife who first suggested the preparation of these homely products of the field into pies. Though the squash is known in Old England under the name of "vegetable marrow," the pumpkin is a true American fruit of the fields. It is the only distinctive pie vegetable that we have, for although our colored brethren of the South sometimes go so far as to prepare it as a vegetable dish and even to preserve it, it is not a success in either of these ways.

We have the authority of Miss Parloa for the statement that a great many people confound the pumpkin with the squash, but they are so distinctly different that this seems almost incredible, and it must be a very ignorant housekeeper who should confound them. Then quash, though a superior vegetable for the table is a greatly inferior one for pies. It requires an entirely different treatment; fewer eggs are used in pumpkin pies because the vegetable itself is rich, if it is a sweet, fine-grained pumpkin, as it should be. For some reason unknown, the descendants of the Puritans seem nowadays to prefer squash pie to pumpkin pie, and the latter is more commonly seen in the South or the Middle States, where squash pie is rightly esteemed a makeshift.

A pumpkin should not be allowed to grow wild and without care or culture any more than any other vegetable, or it will have a pithy flesh and be dry and valueless for pies. A properly cultivated, sweet "Connecticut field" pumpkin has a sweet, fine pulp, which no squash can ever equal. Of late years it has been difficult to get such pumpkins in the city market. Whether it is because they had become so common and cheap that dealers did not care to handle them, it is not possible to say, yet it is a fact that cheese pumpkins and others much inferior are easily to be found in city markets. The difficulty with these latter is that they are flavorless, more like squashes, and therefore inferior for pies.

Pumpkin for pie to be properly cooked must be slowly steamed. Peel it, remove the seeds, cut it in pieces and put it in a large iron pot, with about a quart of boiling water to one good-sized pumpkin. Cover it close. Let it boil hard for about five or ten minutes, and then set it back where it will steam slowly for about six hours. At the end of this time nearly all the water will be absorbed, and the pumpkin will be sweet and tender. Press it piece by piece through a vegetable press. By this means the pumpkin should be well drained and thoroughly strained, hardly more moist than a well-mashed potato. Take four cups of this strained pumpkin, add four cups of rich milk, a teaspoonful of salt, two of ginger, one of nutmeg and one of mace, a small cup of sugar and four or five eggs, according to their size. Some housekeepers prefer to bring the milk to a boiling point before they use it, and this undoubtedly gives a richer pie. Pour the pumpkin thus prepared into deep pie plates that have been lined with pastry. A properly made pumpkin pie is at least an inch thick. See that at least half the plates are square tins, which give the delightful corner pieces of old times.

A squash pie is much more easily made and this may be the reason why it has taken the place of pumpkin in some localities. For among vegetable the fittest does not survive, but that which is the easiest handled and gives the least trouble. To make squash pie use five cups of strained and cooked squash to one quart of boiling milk. Add a grated nutmeg, a heaping teaspoonful of salt, the juice of half a lemon, a teaspoonful of butter and five or six eggs, according to size. Bake the pie for from forty-five to fifty minutes in a rapid stove oven. In the old-fashioned brick oven they were baked about one hour.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WOMEN AS QUEENS.

The Empress of Japan takes the leadership of the Red Cross and makes no distinction between Chinese and Japanese in her ministration of mercy. Today she is the central figure in her empire for Christian progress; so is the Queen Regent of Spain, who will not attend a bull fight; so was the Empress Regent of Germany in her merciful work for the flood sufferers during the hundred days when Frederick the Good was nominally, but the Empress really, at the helm of state; so was the Empress Regent of Brazil, when, during the absence of Dom Pedro, she freed the slaves. Why did not good men, beaten as they are at every turn, in their struggle to make government more humane, see that only by unshackling the merciful hand of women can they secure votes enough to carry their measures of beneficence in a country where the side always wins that has most votes?

A NEEDED WARNING.

A physician is quoted as saying:

It is an indisputable fact that children contract many diseases from nurse girls, whose homes, habits and pedigree are such that they are absolutely unfitted to mingle with children of any age or condition. It might not be a bad idea if the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children would use its endeavors to get laws passed requiring nurse girls who apply for places to take care of children to have a certificate from a physician showing that they are fit to take charge of them. The blindness of many persons to the welfare of their little ones in this particular might furnish the subject for many a homily, and the agitation of the matter certainly ought to bring about salutary results.

A leading Christian woman, being urged to attend a select dance, said, "I will not go for the following reasons:

1. Dancing will lead me into crowded rooms and late hours, which are injurious to health and usefulness. 2. Dancing would lead me into very close contact with very pernicious company; and evil communications corrupt good manners. 3. Dancing would require me to use and permit freedom with the other sex, of which I should be ashamed and which I believe to be wrong. 4. Ministers, and good people in general, disapprove of dancing, and I think it not safe to set myself against them; if a thing be even doubtful, I wish to be on the safe side. 5. Dancing has a bad name, and I mean to study things that are pure and lovely and of good report. 6. Dancing is usually accompanied by drinking, and drinking produces a great deal of evil. 7. I am told that dancing is a great temptation and snare to young men and I do not wish to have anything to do with leading them astray. 8. Dancing unfits the mind for serious reflection and prayer, and I mean to do nothing that will estrange me from God and my Saviour. 9. There are plenty of graceful exercises and cheerful amusements which have none of the objections connected with them that lie against dancing. 10. As everything a Christian does should be done "unto the Lord," I feel that to indulge in dancing would be more of an insult than an honor to Him. So I shall abstain from it altogether."

Many can testify to the great healing properties of LARDER'S LINIMENT.

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ELECTRIC
ENERGY
EVERLASTINGLY
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Every Mother should have it in acts promptly; It is always ready for use; It is the best; It is the oldest; It is unlike any other; It is superior to all others; It is used and recommended by physicians everywhere; It has stood upon its own intrinsic merit and excellence while generation after generation have used it with entire satisfaction and handed down the knowledge of its worth to their children as a valuable inheritance. Could a remedy have existed for eighty years except that it possesses great merit for family use?

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It was originated in 1810 by the late Dr. A. Johnson, an old fashioned, noble hearted Family Physician to cure all ailments that are attended with inflammation, such as asthma, abscesses, bites, burns, bruises, bronchitis, colds, coughs, croup, catarrh, chaps, chilblains, colic, cholera-morbus, all forms of sore throat, earache, headache, la grippe, lame back, mumps, muscular soreness, neuralgia, pains anywhere, scalds, stings, sprains, stiff joints, toothache, tonsilitis, whooping cough.

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KEEPS CHICKENS STRONG
and healthy; it gets your pullets to laying early; it is worth its weight in gold when hens are moulting; it prevents all diseases, Cholera, Roup, Diarrhœa, Leg-Weakness, Liver Complaint and Gapes.
It is a powerful Food Digestive.
Large Cans are Most Economical to Buy.
NOTHING ON EARTH WILL MAKE HENS LAY LIKE SHERIDAN'S CONDITION POWDER
Therefore, no matter what kind of feed you use, mix with it daily Sheridan's Powder. Otherwise, your profits this fall and winter will be lost when the price for eggs is very high. It assures perfect assimilation of the food elements needed to produce health and from eggs. It is absolutely pure. Highly concentrated, it actually costs less than a fourth of a cent a day. No other kind is like it.
If you can't get it send to us. Ask First.
Samples for 25 cts. Five lb. Large two lb. can $1.00, free by mail. Exp paid. Sample "Egg Poultry Farm" free. Farm Poultry one year (50 cts.) and large can, $1.00. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., 23 Custom House St., Boston, Mass.

THE FARM.

COMFORT FOR CATTLE.

Valuable Suggestions Regarding Stanchions or Cattle Ties.

Winter will soon be here. A merciful man is merciful to his beasts. With regard to live stock, the merceful man will make even his stable comfortable. Horses, cattle and sheep must not only be fed and watered, but they must be housed, whether in barns, or folds, or stables.

Valuable horses are kept in single, roomy stalls and generally are not confined by halters. Others are tied up, sometimes in single or double stalls.

Mates of good disposition can be made comfortable in double stalls.

Brood mares should have a single stall.

Sheep may be put by fifties or hundreds in a single fold, but this should be so large that all and each can get at the feed at the same time.

Cattle, especially the milky mothers of the herd, should have a full share of the farmers' care and attention. They cannot be herded together in a fold like sheep. They can, however, be made comfortable in stalls without extra partitions.

In fixed stanchions, which are still in use in most dairies, the cow puts her head through a V-shaped stanchion, the rib hard upright of which fashions at the top and the whole assumes the shape of the Roman II when the head is in. I have favored a single pole with a cattle tie adjusted to the size of the neck.

Recently I have seen what may be called an improvement on either of the given methods. The stanchion consists of two round, upright poles of even size and smoothly rounded, fixed on a round disk or plank above and below, which allows the whole stanchion to turn or revolve at the will of the cow; that is to say she can turn her head by her side—the general natural position—while lying down or standing turn either way to lick herself or rid herself of a fly. With the old stanchion she could not do so, which was and is the principal objection.

Warmth, more or less, is needed by all animal life, more directly by warm-blooded creatures. When it comes to health and thrift or growth it is produced by food, which is as fuel to a furnace or stove, and husbanded by warm stables

Cattle, horses and sheep will consume (and need it, also) from one-third to one-half more of feed during winter under open sheds or with no shelter overhead, than live stock well housed in barns and stables. Hence it is true economy to provide these. Nothing looks more pitiful than to see cattle and sheep shivering on the lee side of a rail fence in a snowstorm. A man who will subject his animals to such treatment is not a farmer, for he does not even study his own best interests. There may be some readers who would be profited by these hints if they would put them to a practical test.—St. Louis Republic.

GOOD FEEDING.

One of the essential conditions in securing early maturity of stock is continued good feeding. With young growing stock, from this time until the cold weather sets in, a very fair growth can be steadily maintained with good pasturage. But it is important to see that good pasturage is provided. One advantage in having the pasturage divided is that a larger number of stock in proportion to the acerage can be kept, as the growth of grass can be kept eaten down more evenly than if they are kept in one pasture all the time. But even with good pasture, in many cases a much more satisfactory growth can be secured by giving a little extra food in addition to the grass. Young cattle may have bran, or bran and maize or linseed meal, or ground oats and bran may be used to advantage, and will help to push the growth of any stock that is being fed especially for meat. Of the different classes of stock kept on the farm it is least necessary to push the growth of colts. It is important to maintain a steady growth from birth to maturity, but there is less real need of feeding for an early maturity than with almost any other class of stock. Yet even with these a better growth and development of bone and muscle can be secured by giving a little oats and hay rather than depending on grass alone. Under present conditions quality is an important factor in determining prices. In the breeding and feeding of stock for market it is essential to realize the best possible prices, and this can only be done by having the best quality, and early maturity secured by good feeding is an important factor in securing the best quality. While it increases the cost to feed growing stock when in good pasturage, there is an early maturity with the better quality of the animal secured when ready for market to offset the cost, and it is on this account that feeding to push the growing stock have the run of good grass. With stock intended for meat the shortest possible time to feed profitably for market will give the most profit. When food is cheap and stock is cheap every advantage should be taken to make the most out of them, and this can best be done by giving such food and care as are necessary to secure an early maturity.—C. G. F. Thonger in Farm and Home, England.

THE BEST COWS ARE CHEAPEST.

It is impossible for a dairyman to know what economy really is while he is keeping poor stock. If he is obliged to keep one-third more cows than should furnish his present supplies of milk, butter and cheese, any attempt to save, by reducing the expense of their keep, can be but a trifle in comparison with what he must lose by feeding so many more than should be needed. It is probable that with poor cows the attempt at economy in feeding will make them more unprofitable than they are. The only true economy is to secure cows that will produce the most, and then keep them up to their best by good care and feeding, taking care however, not to over-do the business, and thus destroy good health, which must be the basis of all success. The best milch cows will bear to be fed highly, and increase their milk flow. If this is tried with scrub stock it will only fit them for the butcher.

THE QUEEN'S HIGHWAY.

It is well to know that for soft or sandy ground the broad tire is much better than the narrow one. It does not sink so deeply, for which reason the same load can be drawn with less horse power. On all soft roads and soft stretches the owner of the vehicle would find the tire proportioned in width to the weight of the load to be decidedly to his own advantage in traction force to be expended, while on the hard roads he would be no worse off, though obstaining from the commission of a great injury on the street pavements. On all kinds of pavements the narrow tire works much mischief that its extent is out of all proportion to the amount of money necessary to make the change in the wheels. It is a moderate estimate to place the shortening of the life of a pavement by narrow tires at one third.

COUNTRY ROADS.

Roads should be surfaced every time they become ratty and uneven. By cutting out and opening the waterways on the sides of the road the first great thing in building or rebuilding a road is accomplished. After a roadway is put in proper shape, if it can be rolled five times with a heavy roller of five to seven tons weight it will form a crust from four to six inches thick, that is so hard that the prints of a horse's foot or the wheels of a heavy loaded wagon will hardily make an impression, and will prevent rutting for a long time, to any great extent. Country roads should be gone over with these machines as early as possible in the spring, after the frost is out, to prevent deep ruts from forming.—Rural New Yorker.

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THE FERRY TO SHADOWTOWN.

Sway to and fro in the twilight gray,
This's the ferry for Shadowtown;
It always sails at the end of day,
Just as the darkness closes down.

Rest, little head, on my shoulder, so;
A sleepy kiss is the only fare,
Drifting away from the world we go,
Baby and I in the rocking-chair.

See, where the fire-logs glare and spark
Glitter the lights of the Shadowland;
The raining drops on the window, hark!
Are ripples lapping upon its strand.

There, where the mirror is glancing dim,
A lake lies shimmering, cool and still;
Blossoms are waving above its brim—
Those over there on the window sill.

Rock slow, move slow in the dusky light,
Silently lower the anchor down:
Dear little passenger, say "Good night!"
We've reached the harbor of Shadowtown.

—*Motherhood.*

The Princess of Wales has purchased a copy of the medallion of M. Paderewski, which is exhibited at the Royal Academy. The medallion was executed by Miss A. M. Chaplin, from sittings which the pianist gave her during his visit in London last autumn.

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