

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

THE CHILDREN.

There is such a crowd of you, boys and girls; You are thronging in every place; If we did not conquer you now and then You would fill up all the space. You take the world as if it were your own, You merrily laugh and sing; As if there were not a fading time, And life could be always spring. We are quick to give you praise and blame; What will you give us, when You weigh, as judges, our words and deeds In the time when you are the men? Boys be generous, girls be fair! We are trying to do our best; We are beginning some good, brave work— 'Tis for you to do the rest. Through misty moonland and fog-filled street We are seeking for greater light; But for you there is breaking above the world A day that is passing bright. Tell us we, who are well content To work for the nation's good; We have been doing the guide to find, We have been sowing the seed. Good times to live in we leave to you, And rights that are hard to win; Be worthy of the better times, And gather our harvest in.—MARGARET FARRINGTON, Lowell, a Christiana World.

THE HOME.

"Advice" to a Boy.

In one of the large railroad offices in this country is a comparatively young man who is at the head of a large department. When he entered the service of the company, five years ago, he was green and awkward. He was given the poorest paid work in the department. This was the first day of his employment, a man who had been at work in the same room for six years approached him and gave him a little advice: "Young fellow, I want to put a few words in your ear that will help you. This company is a soulless corporation, that regards its employees as so many machines. It makes no difference how hard you work, or how well. So you want to do just as little as possible and get the most out of it. That's my advice. This is a slave pen, and they man who works overtime or does any specially fine work wastes his strength. Don't you do it."

The young man thought over the advice, and after a quiet little struggle with himself he decided to do the best and the most he knew how, whether he received any more pay from the company or not. At the end of the year the company raised his wages, and advanced him to a more responsible position. In three years he was getting a third more salary than when he began, and in five years he was head clerk in the department; and the man who had condescended to give the greenhorn "advice" was working under him at the same figure that represented his salary eleven years before. This is not a story of a good-goody little boy who died early, but of a live young man, who, that day, and in five years ago, gave "advice" to other young men just beginning to work their way into business. And here it is: "Whatever your hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."—Youth's Companion.

The Physical Training of Boys.

Boys to-day have great advantages in their physical training over those of the remembrance of those of us who have not been out of college so very long, how the mere mention of football at home brought down a storm of parental wrath, while unrelenting prohibition followed us back to school. The game was then an enigma, and the newspapers added horror to the mystery by printing their accounts of matches in a manner calculated to chill the blood of any well-regulated household. Gradually as the sons induced their parents to view the sport themselves the prejudice wore away. The game finds favor in schools from Maine to California, and the result is generally a far more athletic generation. Gradually as the sons induced their parents to view the sport themselves the prejudice wore away. The game finds favor in schools from Maine to California, and the result is generally a far more athletic generation. Gradually as the sons induced their parents to view the sport themselves the prejudice wore away. The game finds favor in schools from Maine to California, and the result is generally a far more athletic generation.

A Good Dog Story.

A Hazlem family, on going to Europe, left their house in charge of an old man, who was to look after it in the absence of the family. They also left behind them a large dog. There was an armchair in the back room in which the dog frequently took a nap. The old man also found the chair very comfortable, but as he did not feel like taking any naps, he resorted to strategy. He would go to the window and now like a cat. The dog would then jump out of the chair and rush to the window to bark at a cat, whereupon the old gentleman would quickly take possession of the chair. One day when the old gentleman was in the chair the dog came into the room. Taking in the situation, he put his forepaws on the window-sill and barked furiously. The old gentleman, thinking there was somebody in the yard, got out of the chair hurriedly and went to the window to see who was in the yard, whereupon the dog jumped into the chair and kept possession of it, growling ominously whenever the old man came near him. There was nobody at all like yard.

Philosophy of The Lamp.

How often we hear the queries, Whence comes the unpleasant odor from the use of the kerosene lamp, and what causes the lamp to smoke? A writer of The Household says: "Several things will cause the latter, a stuffy room without any means of ventilation and filled with people, is often the cause. 'If the lamp smokes or gives a dull, yellow light, the perforation in the burner, through which the current of fresh air passes, may be clogged with dust, and often the burned carbon of the wick is allowed to accumulate between the wick tubes, and becoming saturated with oil causes the wick to smoke when the lamp is heaviest. In all lamps where proper and complete combustion is maintained, there is no perceptible odor from any quality of oil sold in the market. Another cause of the unpleasant smell is that, for economy perhaps, when leaving the room for a time, the wick is turned down. There is no economy in this, but there is danger to health and life. 'When a lamp is lighted, there is at first a time when the flame will not burn high without smoking, but after the lamp and chimney are properly heated and a full supply of oil established through the capillaries of the wick, a strong flame can be maintained. If, with this supply established, the wick is turned down owing to its decrease of burning surface, the supply of oil continues in the same ratio and what is not consumed in the flame being volatilized into gas, it is carried up the side of the room, 'distilling it and making it unwholesome as well as unpleasant to breathe. A lamp, therefore, ought never to be turned low down. 'Cleanliness is also essential to having a good light, preventing odor, and smoke. It is a good plan to boil the wick tubes in soda and water two or three times during the season.' Household.

Household.

To STEW CANNED MUSHROOMS.—One can of Mushrooms, yolk of one egg, one tablespoonful of sherry, if you use it; one tablespoonful of butter, one pint milk, salt and pepper to taste (white is the best), one tablespoonful of flour. Drain the mushrooms. Put the butter in a porcelain or granite saucepan, add the flour, mix until smooth; add the milk and stir continually until it boils; then add the mushrooms, salt and pepper, stir until thoroughly heated. Take from the fire, add the well-beaten yolk of the egg, and the wine, then serve. In cooking canned mushrooms do not boil, as they are already cooked, and the second boiling toughens them. CHEESE RAKAKINE.—Four tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, one gill of milk, yolk of two eggs, two tablespoonfuls of butter, two ounces of bread, one-third teaspoonful of mustard, white of three eggs, cayenne and salt to taste. Put the bread and milk on to boil. Stir and boil until smooth; then add the cheese and butter. Stir over the fire for one minute; take off, add seasoning "to taste" of the eggs. Beat the whites to a stiff froth and stir them in carefully. Pour into a greased baking dish and bake fifteen minutes in a quick oven. BOILED ONIONS.—One dozen onions, one tablespoonful of flour, one tablespoonful of butter, one half pint of milk. Salt and pepper to taste. Put the onions into cold water and remove the skins. Put them into a saucepan of boiling water, add a teaspoonful of salt and boil until you can pierce them easily with a fork (about forty minutes); then drain and turn carefully into a heated vegetable dish. Put the butter into a frying pan; when melted add the flour, mix until smooth; then add the milk, and stir continually until it boils; add salt and pepper and pour over the onions. CLEANING CARPETS.—Carpets may be cleaned and brightened up with ox gall. The ox gall may be obtained at a small grocery store. Put a pint of the gall in a pail of water. Use an ordinary scrubbing brush, and afterward the carpet should be vigorously rubbed with a coarse cloth. Fresh water should be applied. A small portion of the carpet must be done at one time. TOMATO JELLY.—To make tomato jelly for salads, take one of tomatoes, one tomato season, 3 medium sized tomatoes, skinned and stewed. Take also one-fourth of a box of gelatine. Pass the tomatoes through a sieve or strainer to remove the seeds, etc. Season with pepper and salt, and then add the gelatine, which has previously been melted in hot water. It is now ready to be poured into a mold, and should then be placed on the ice set. When cold, garnish with crisp lettuce leaves and pour over the whole a mayonnaise dressing. Or the jelly may be broken up and used as a garnish itself, with the lettuce and dressing in the center of the dish. Health Notes.

Health Notes.

A SINFUL ANCESTRY.—My great-grandmother scrubbed the rafters in the garret and in the cellar, says Sister Cracioun. It was on the Michigan Farmer Household, and was as often on her knees washing the kitchen floor as she was in her chamber saying her prayers. My grandmother had a carpet on her parlor floor. Twice a year it was taken up and shaken. But this was not all. Her daughter with a long pin poked every atom of dust from the cracks between the floor boards, and the mother behind her swept it up in the pan, and then the whole floor was gone over with water before the carpet was laid. Every piece of fire wood was laid. Every piece of fire wood was dusted before it was carried into the cellar, and when the neighbors arose at dawn on Monday morning, all her large wash hung on the line. Proof of the wonderful working smartness of my foremothers? Far from it. Look upon them as defrauders. They probably have learned wisdom in the high seats they now occupy. If not, and they are permitted to view their descendants' householding, they shed tears of anguish over the slack shiftlessness and saving of backs, legs, and hands that is our constant study.

Care of Live Stock.

Before severe cold weather sets in it will be found a good plan to go over the buildings and see that all loose boards are nailed on and that all cracks are closed up. Ventilation is a good thing when properly arranged, and the air should be kept in the stock through cracks or open places is a poor way of providing ventilation. Allowing draught to blow upon any of the stock is certain to produce an injurious effect, and wherever ventilation is provided should be arranged in a way so as to avoid draughts. One of the principal objects in providing a shelter for the stock is to make them more comfortable, and while almost any kind of a shelter is better than none at all, at the same time it will pay to take pains to make them as comfortable as possible. Another is to have them dry. In a majority of cases one of the best ways of doing this is by hauling dirt and filling in so as to make the inside of the shelter four or six inches higher than the outside and then

THE FARM.

When To Sell.

Marketing produce can never be done by rule until co-operation is brought nearer to perfection than it is now. Markets which farmers reach do not buy a large amount at once, and many goods must be handled when they are fresh, and if there was any rule, and all tried to follow it, there would be a scarcity at times and then a rush that would create ruinous competition. There is some question in the fall whether it is better to sell apples and potatoes at harvest time or hold them for a rise, and it is plain that if all producers in any large section followed the same policy, and all sold at once, they would all lose by being certain. Therefore, until there can be some agreement by which the goods can be marketed in instalments, and the profits divided, it is best for each man to watch his own chances and sell when he thinks best and can get to market most conveniently. When most people are selling, in the fall, it is safe for a few to hold on till spring; but there is no regular way to decide when to sell, and it is better, other than individual choice and convenience. For these reasons it is useless to attempt to tell farmers as a whole when to sell.—Mirror and Farmer.

Calves in Winter.

Give a calf a proper start the first year. If poorly fed and housed no after care will make up the loss from the untimely habits of body and poor digestion which wrong treatment at that stage is sure to bring on. The housing should be good and warm, without being too hot, and all the water they can drink should be kept clean and pure. A large stall in which about ten can move around freely is best and most convenient every way. The best fodder on the farm is none to be had. It is the best that can be had at present prices will add to the future profit of the calf. Salt should be provided in some form and water as often as they care to drink. To drive calves a quarter of a mile on a cold day to a good pasture is a waste of time and they will go faster back than forward. The shed or house in which they are kept should face the south and have plenty of light, for sunshine is as essential to animal as to plant life. It is a good plan, the American Outlook suggests, to plough the garden after summer crops are off to bury the small weeds that otherwise will seed before the first frosts come. The statement has been recently made in several newspapers that the Garfield farm at Mentor, O., is to be put into town lots and put on the market. The Garfield home, however, will remain unchanged. There are 200 acres in the farm.

Winter Storage of Farm Implements.

Upon storing farm implements in proper condition depends, in no small degree, the success of farming. The man who provides a dry, airy shelter for farm tools and machines, and puts them in it in the best possible condition, will find them ready every farmer should lay in a ton every fall. If an acre of grass is grown at home and a little of it soaked in hot water for an ailing beef of any kind it will be found a good investment. Cut the seed is green, unthreshed flax will do quite as well, and keep money at home. There is nothing very new, perhaps, in this advice, but it is still worth thinking over, and putting in practice all along.—Canadian Agriculturist.

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see that good drainage is provided on the outside; and then with plenty of bedding the stock can readily be made comfortable in this respect at least. But the bedding must be dry, and to secure this in a majority of cases it will be necessary to store more or less bedding under shelter in good season. By supplying good shelter and plenty of bedding a considerable saving of food can be made and the stock wintered in a good condition at a much less cost. In a majority of cases with a little care good ventilation can be provided in a way to avoid direct draughts and at the same time afford plenty of pure air. Another item that is too generally overlooked, and that is light. The majority of sheds and stables for the stock are too dark to be healthy or comfortable, and as the stock must stay in their quarters a good portion of the time during the winter, this should be looked after. Arrange to clean the stables and sheds regularly. During the winter is one of the very best times to haul out and apply manure, with a little planning of the work there is no good reason why it should be allowed to accumulate in the stables for any length of time, and there are always plenty of places on the majority of farms where it can be applied with benefit. Another item that must be looked after is convenient water. It is poor economy to turn stock out and compel them to take a long walk through the cold to a pond and fill themselves with frozen water. With every farmer may not be able to provide warm water in the stables, yet it will be an exceptional case when by a little planning the farmer cannot arrange to supply the stock with all the water they can drink. It is a good plan, the American Outlook suggests, to plough the garden after summer crops are off to bury the small weeds that otherwise will seed before the first frosts come. The statement has been recently made in several newspapers that the Garfield farm at Mentor, O., is to be put into town lots and put on the market. The Garfield home, however, will remain unchanged. There are 200 acres in the farm.

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