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The Home

TIRED MOTHERS.
A little elbow leans upon your knee,
Your tired knee, that has so much to bear;
A child's dear eyes are looking longingly
From underneath a thatch of hair,
And hand in hand, perhaps you do not heed the velvet touch
Of warm, moist fingers, folding yours so tight;
You do not prize this blessing over much
You are almost too tired to pray to-night.

But in some night, when you sit down to rest,
You miss the elbow from your tired knee,
This restless, curling head from off your breast,
This grasping tongue that clatters constantly;
If from your own the dimpled hands had slipped,
And ne'er would nestle in your palm again,
If the world's wrongs into their grave had tripped,
I could not blame you for your heartache then!

If I could kiss a rosy, restless foot
And hear a pattering in my home once more;
If I could mend a broken cart to-day,
To-morrow make a kite to reach the sky,
There is no woman in God's world
Who was more blissfully content than I.

But, in the dainty pillow next my own
Is no more rumbled by a shining head,
My sighing birdling from its nest has flown,
The little boy I used to kiss is dead!

MAKING TASKS PLEASANT.
There is nothing productive as great results as the little household tasks, which are first explained, and then practiced. The best way is to let the child do the thing for himself. The tiniest child will wipe a dish for the mere novelty of it, but the novelty may wear off as the dishes increase.

Begin by telling a little story as the dishes are being washed, and how many things are to be told of pottery. How the ancient people made their dishes and what strange pieces are found in Indian pottery and in the new and wonderful creation in china, may be woven into stories.

Study corn on the cob, in the meal and its other secondary products and tell them from what wheat the rhythm alone has a charm for children.

Let the child plant some grains of wheat and oats and care for the little plants. Let the children and help with a mill if one is within reach or tell them about milling and why we do not eat the whole grains. Then they will be ready to do a little baking, and what fun it will be when mother tells them the why of each step.

And there is sweeping and dusting and darning and mending, each with their histories to be told and their ways to be explained; but babies who wouldn't be glad to be told again if mother would teach like this? She hasn't done much of it yet—the average mother, but her babies are bringing her to grand old age, and before long the child and the mother will have revolutionized ideas regarding household drudgery.

The one child is a much simpler problem than two or more children, for each child is a distinct entity; it cannot see as the others see; it will not think as they think, nor will the physical activities be like theirs. The world of admiring that does not ripple the placid disposition of one child will fret another to exasperation and still not correct the original fault. For each there must be a special attention to the method of disciplinary training and education. Yet this will not be difficult for the resourceful sympathetic mother. She will instinctively feel what each child needs. She will be daily providing plays and means of enjoyment, really of culture, which will not only satisfy the needs of each child, but also promote her own life interests.

SOME USES FOR SQUASH.
Of all varieties of squash the improved Hubbard is the best, but being very hard to raise the most of us are obliged to use the more common kind, the Tennessee sweet potato being one of the best of these. But palatable pies can be made from almost any squash.

Boiled Squash—Peel, slice, and remove the seeds from the squash. Lay in cold water for an hour, then put into enough slightly salted boiling water to cover it, and boil an hour. Drain, dry, mash and beat smooth in a wooden bowl. Heat again and stir in a lump of butter the size of an egg, one-fourth cupful of milk, season to taste and serve very hot.

Winter squashes are much finer than the summer varieties for boiling.
Scalloped Squash—Heat one-fourth cupful of milk, almost to the scalding point, stir in a lump of butter the size of an egg, rolled in one tablespoonful of flour, take from the fire and add a beaten egg. Whip the whole into one cupful of cold boiled squash, season, and put into a buttered pudding dish, sitting bread crumbs over the top. Brown in a squab oven.

Squash Pie—Another way which will perhaps have more favor is to put of boiled squash, one cupful of brown sugar, three eggs, two tablespoonfuls of molasses, one tablespoonful of melted butter, one of ginger, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one pint of milk, and a little salt.

IT DEPENDS.
Jaggies—Does it cost much to run an automobile?
Waggies—That depends on the value of the things you run into.

On the Farm.

INJURIES TO CATTLE.
That cattle are very prone to swallow indigestible substances, many of them injurious and even fatal, has been known to veterinarians for a long time. It is, however, regarded by many as one of the rare occurrences, a casualty worthy of note more as a curiosity than as something demanding constant attention.

Autopsies on tuberculous cattle made during the past four years have shown clearly that injuries inflicted by pointed metallic bodies are of frequent occurrence, and therefore of decided local importance.

Information gained from the above-mentioned examinations causes us to believe that this evil may, to some extent, be prevented. It was noticed that while in certain herds nearly all animals examined were free from injuries due to foreign bodies, in others nearly every one was injured. On investigation it was ascertained that this difference was due to the fact that one herd had access to miscellaneous objects on pastures and the others had not. Before giving any illustration of these statements let us see what injuries are caused by foreign bodies.

Among the most frequent post-mortem indications of the presence of some foreign body are evidences of an inflammatory process about the second stomach, pneumonia, or tumors, which, when cut open, discharge a foul-smelling pus. In some of the herds examined scarcely an animal was free from this inflammatory condition. The binding down of the renal and of the liver by inflammation is equally frequent and accompanied by a degeneration of some of the liver tissue. Again, the course of the foreign body is invariably toward the lungs and the heart. It punctures the liver or the diaphragm and penetrates a lobe of the lung or the heart. When it enters the lungs a pneumonia is usually started which extends over the greater part of the affected lobe. In some instances an abscess forms, and this may break into an air tube and the contents be discharged externally.

The most unfortunate and usually fatal injury is the penetration of the heart by the pointed body. Death may come speedily, usually after a waiting disease, according to the nature of the injury to the heart. In the cases which we have seen the injury usually resulted in an inflammation of the pericardium, followed by suppuration. The pericardium becomes enormously distended with fluid and pus. This exudate compresses the heart to such an extent that its action becomes very feeble and a death results from general prostration.

Another disease which has been lately observed by us in dairy cattle, as a result of injury to the second stomach, is the disease known as abscess in the liver. Sometimes there were as many as five or six of these abscesses, each at least as large as a hen's egg and filled with a thick, creamy, yellowish material. Under a microscope the pus was found to consist of a mass of small, round, uniform cells, each with a central nucleus and a surrounding membrane.

THE HORSE'S FOOT.
Every farmer must have noticed that horses grown in dry countries have small, upright feet, and those grown on wet, low lands have flat, weak-beeled ones, as a rule. Ponies grown for generations on steep hillside and rocky fields develop a strong, high foot, with a small ground surface, but with almost flinty hardness. What connection has this with horse management on the farm? What is the hoof, anyhow?

Hoofs of all animals are made of practically the same material as the skin of the horse, the horn of the cow and the nail of the man. The layers are clearer and more distinct in the hoof than in the skin, while the horn and nail are made of the same material, but of less thickness, than the hoof. If you soak the hoofs, nails and hoofs in strong soda water the scales will separate, and when placed under a microscope furnish the proof of similarity. Hoof, whether alive or dead, will absorb only 7 per cent. of water. If, now, you allow a horse to stand in the stable for a considerable time depending on the absorption of its own urine for the water for the hoof, you must expect the feet to become small, possibly to crack open, and the result, contracted heels, wasted frog and what is known as navicular disease. Next, the digestive system becomes impaired, the hoofs become shelly and brittle, and you have a ruined horse.

Moral—Keep your horses in the stable as little as possible and keep them short as short a time in the year as possible. Give them every opportunity to get their feet on the moist grass or ground, remembering the maxim, "No hoof, no horse."

ORCHARD AND GARDEN.
Garden soils are seldom too rich. Now is a good time to prune the quince.

Do not buy large plants in fall bloom. Soil and location will change the flavor of fruit.

Give verbenas a rich but rather light soil.

The rose is a hearty feeder. Therefore it will bear annual manuring. Do not apply a much until the ground is frozen reasonably hard.

The object in manuring is to preserve as even a temperature as possible. Plant a tree just as deep as it stood in the nursery, allowing for the soil to settle.

A POINT OVERLOOKED.
What we want to do, said the kind-hearted civilized person, is to treat you gently and make you happy. You, answered the barbarian; but you insist on forgetting that we can't really happy unless we are killing off white people.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF BABY'S CRY.
There is scarcely any one else to what all the baby inanimate as its cry, if only one studies and observes its variety of manifestation. Let us look at some of its quite apparent and more important meanings.

Crying without remission might be due to hunger or thirst, though it should be noted that not every cry that is relieved by eating is due to hunger, as feeding will sometimes relieve colic temporarily, though probably "adding fuel to the fire" in the end.

A persistent cry may also be caused by the pricking of a pin, or a constant irritation or itching from skin disease, or constant pain from the formation of a boil or abscess. Very severe crying for a few minutes, then ceasing, to be soon resumed again, probably means colic, especially should the abdomen be larger than usual.

If taking the baby up seems to cause crying, it is easy to infer that the pressure of the moment causes pain in the part pressed upon, most likely the chest—this might mean pleurisy, intercostal neuralgia, rickets, or even pneumonia.

Of course, crying caused by touching a certain part, points directly to pain in that part. If the child cries simply because it is sleepy or tired, the cry will be fretful, accompanied most likely by rubbing of the eyes.

General poor health will cause peevish crying along with much whining, a condition in which we find other indications of debility. A shrill cry or scream heard only at intervals is probably denoting inflammation of the brain or spinal cord, or some localized brain trouble. A short, broken cry that seems to be painful, is quite likely caused by an inability to get the necessary amount of air into the lungs from some chest trouble.

In a head cold or in some chronic nasal obstruction, the cry will be nasal in tone. A brief cry coming at once after coughing, denotes that the cough bursts either the throat or chest, while if coming when the bowels move, means pain in the bowels or possibly hemorrhoids.

Violent crying coming suddenly may simply be the result of temper. Screaming in the night on sudden waking, in a child over two years of age, probably means "night terrors," which is a scare, but not strictly speaking "night mare."

Feeble moaning, or an expression of cry in which there is no sound uttered, indicates great exhaustion—a dangerous weakness, unless it be that the child has sprung or some acute affection of the larynx. Crying when anything touches the mouth, or is put into it, points at once to trouble which is localized there. If it occurs on swallowing we most likely have soreness of the throat from some cause.

As a rule children shed no tears in crying till after the first three or four months, but after tears are once established, their absence in crying is a sign of illness, while their reappearance is one of the best signs of returning health.

PARLIAMENTARY TIRETALISM.
The Belgian chamber has resolved that every M. P. shall be a total abstainer—at least during the hours when he is officiating as a legislator, when he is offishing as a legislator.