

Liberty's Foundation Stones



Pilgrims Landing On Cape Cod.



Historic Mayflower



Plymouth Rock

An Old Fashioned Thanksgiving Feast

Our rural ancestors, with little meat, fasted of labor when the end was near. Indeed the day that housed their annual grain.

The favorite way of celebrating Thanksgiving in New England was, of course, first with prayer and a sermon, in which the minister told his congregation the many things they had to be thankful for. The church was generally decorated with fruits and grains, and when the custom became national this was continued. The idea of the Thanksgiving dinner in New England was to have all of the fruits of the harvest, and turkey became the principal meat course because this bird was so plentiful and was caught in the wild state and prepared most appetizingly by the housewives.

Then there was pumpkin pie, and as cranberries grew in great quantities in New England states the sauce of that berry was a fitting addition to the turkey course. Plum cake, or, as it has come to be known, fruit cake, was a favorite for the Christmas holidays in England and was brought over with other dainties by the first of the settlers, and the recipes for making treasured by the housewives.

Meat pies, or, as we call them, mince pies, came later in the list of good things for Thanksgiving. With the very earliest settlers the day was, indeed, a day of prayer, and little else besides, but later it became a feast day, as well, and it was a poor family, indeed, in New England that could not afford a turkey for Thanksgiving dinner.



Many Causes for Gratitude. We have reason to be grateful for our abundant harvests, which suffice to feed us at home and empower us to give substantial aid to the starving our-wanted peoples abroad; to be humbly thankful for the wealth that enables us to succor those who have lost all that is so precious in our own eyes. In gratitude for our manifold national and personal blessings we all have occasion to "bless the Lord, and forget not all His benefits."

The breaking waves dashed high. On a stern and rock-bound coast. And the woods against a stormy sky Their giant branches tossed.

THIS famous poem comes to mind with each recurring Thanksgiving day, and carries us back to 1621 when the land was young and our pilgrim forbears were laying the first foundation stones of our great American republic. To them belongs the credit of having celebrated the first Thanksgiving day in New England, but not the first in North America. Historians remind us of the fact that in the year 1578 an English minister named Wolfall conducted a Thanksgiving service on the shores of Newfoundland. The minister was with an expedition under Frobisher which brought the first English colony to settle on those shores.

It was in this pious spirit of gratitude that the Pilgrims on the "stern and rock-bound coast" of Plymouth "prayed God" in sincere gratitude for the way in which he had delivered them from all the dangers of the deep that the Mayflower had gone through. We of the luxurious plenty of our day would feel that we had little for which to be grateful if we had no more than the Pilgrims had on their first Thanksgiving day. Dangers known and unknown encompassed them round about, and their days were filled with hard labor, while their fare was of the plainest and the future was uncertain. But they had stout hearts in which hope ran high. Of the American Thanksgiving one historian says:

"The annual celebration, as we have it in its present form, is essentially of American conception. The settlers of Jamestown, the Dutch of New York, the Pilgrims of Plymouth, and the Puritans of Boston were in every respect devoutly religious people. They were cornerstones in the great temple of republican government on this side of the Atlantic. The first written constitution in all history was an American document, in that it was written in the cabin of the Mayflower on Saturday, Nov. 11, 1620, as that unique craft swung at her anchor in Provincetown harbor, the first six words being 'In the name of God, Amen.' This phrase laid the foundation stones of our western civilization. These men brought but little with them, but left much to posterity. If this were the only thing they left us, the American Thanksgiving day, their names would be immortalized. It gives joy to the humblest of peoples. On the following autumn there was held a 'grande thanksgiving.' The most condensed account of this 'grande thanksgiving' can be found in a letter written by Edward Winslow, sent to a friend in England, as follows: 'Our harvest being gotten in, our governor sent out four men on fowling, so that we might after a special manner rejoice together, after we had gathered the fruits of our labors. They killed as much fowl as with a little help beside served the company about one week. At which times among other recreations we exercised our army, many of the Indians coming amongst us, and among the rest of their greatest king, Mamasait, with some 90 men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted, and they went out and killed five deer, which they brought and bestowed on our governor and upon the captains and others."

The Thanksgiving Witch

THERE'S a witch in the kitchen who's baking and brewing, And mixing and molding, and hovers, sifting and sowing. She is up to her elbows in raisins and spices, As she shops and she peels and she minces and slices. Around her the fragrance of pumpkin pie hovers, Each minute a new kind of dainty discovers. As stirring and steeping, and heating and sieving, My capable sweetheart prepares for Thanksgiving.



O! this witch in the kitchen has woven around me A spell that in happy enchantment has bound me. Composed of fruit cake and cranberry jelly, And dressing with onions deliciously smelly, And turkey all crinkly and wrinkly and tender, And celery, plum-topped, and snowy and slender, And her magic has made me determined to win her To preside as my bride at my Thanksgiving dinner. —MINNA IRVING, Bound me. (Copyright, 1918, Western Newspaper Union)

Not Essentially American. Our American Thanksgiving is usually considered our one native contribution to the holidays of nations, as its observance originated with the New England fathers. Perhaps the fathers themselves liked to think of it in this originative way and so wished it perpetuated—as something that had flowered on the bleak rock of their personal struggle. It was to be peculiarly their day, peculiarly a heroic New England day, an American day. So in a sense it is; so in a sense it is not. Many other nations have had such days of thankfulness.

For Past and Coming Generations. Thanksgiving is a season of appreciation for what has come to the country as well as for what it has escaped. On both counts the people of America have abundant reason on this day to express their gratitude in accordance with the national institution so wisely ordered long ago.

TO PREVENT DETERIORATION EVERY FARM IMPLEMENT IS ENTITLED TO PROTECTION



The Broad Road That Leads to Poverty.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) Probably you do not believe that "the sins of the fathers are visited upon the sons, even to the third and fourth generations." You wouldn't believe, perhaps, that leaving your plows and harrows in fence corners this winter without even greasing them may be a sign that spells poverty instead of prosperity for your grandson. It may not, but—well, listen to a story.

Two young men, brothers-in-law, took their wives, cows, horses, and plows into a new land in 1840. As pioneer farmers, they began with equal opportunities. Sixty-seven years later the writer had occasion to go over the two farms. The grandsons of the pioneers were operating them. One farm was a good one and the men who operated it, while not rich, were comfortable and contented. The other was a run-down, poor farm and its owners were constantly hard put to make ends meet.

The original owner of the run-down farm had been dead a great many years, but the man who pioneered on the prosperous farm was alive, 83 years old, physically active, mentally sharp as a brist. The writer, unable to see why there should be so much difference between two farms that were equally fertile to begin with, asked the old man how it came about.

"I don't know—well, I reckon I do too," he began. "Jimmie was a good man, but he was mighty careless. When he finished laying by his corn, he left his plow in the furrow and hung his gear on the beam or leaned these against a stump. When he started plowing the next spring, he had to dig his collar and hames out of the dirt, all mucky and rotten, and his plow was rusty and wouldn't scour."

Now, of course, this old gentleman was wrong in thinking that lack of shelter for his implements was the cause of his brother's failure, but he had pointed out an effect that was indicative of the cause, just as his own well-kept implement sheds were indicative of the cause of his own success. The brother's rust-pitted mold board merely went to show that he was a poor farmer all around.

The United States department of agriculture corroborates the testimony of the old gentleman in its general application. Good farmers, says the department, take care of their implements. They may not always find it convenient or profitable to build expensive sheds for their tools, but they will manage to protect them from moisture in one way or another.

Plow is Neglected. In this day of complicated machinery most farmers probably give little thought to the care of so simple an implement as a plow. But, says the department, more effort has been expended in the slow process of developing this seemingly simple tool than in that of any other implement on the farm. It is the basic tillage tool, the fundamental farm implement, it is richly entitled to be properly cared for when not in use.

When laid by, say the implement experts, the plow should, if possible, be stored in a dry place, away from contact with the ground. In any case the bright parts should always be coated with grease to prevent rust. Once the mold board and share have become pitted with rust, an efficient job of plowing cannot be done until the corroded parts again have acquired a polish by use.

The department of agriculture, of course, does not stop with the plow in its admonition in this regard. Harrows, also relatively simple but tremendously important implements, are, next to plows, most generally neglected. Many farmers who would not neglect so expensive harvesting machines, say the experts, are careless as to harrows and other implements of this type. But these, also, represent capital invested and a larger return is possible if they are properly cared for at the end of the season.

Support Harrow's Teeth. If harrows are stored under a shed, the teeth should be supported by blocks and boards so that they will not become embedded in the ground. All accumulations of earth and trash should be removed. This is especially applicable to wooden frame harrows. The earthly accumulations retain moisture and accelerate decay. When the wooden parts have dried out sufficiently, they should be painted to prevent season checking and splitting. As the harrow works in wet earth and close to the ground, deterioration is rapid once checking has started.

If the disk harrow is stored in a shed or other floorless building, the disk gangs should be run upon boards so the disks will not become embedded in the ground. Whether housed or not, the implement should be carefully cleaned of all accumulations of soil and the disks should be greased with a heavy grease to prevent rust. The paint, particularly on the wooden parts, should be renewed frequently.

Care of Mowers. Mowers, more generally than plows and harrows, are put under shelter, but many of them spend the winter at the edge of the meadow where the last cutting of hay was made, and in most cases they are not properly greased even when sheltered. Get the mower under shelter, if possible. In any case, clean the knife bar, wipe it with a greasy rag, and store in a dry place. Place a block of wood or other support under the mid-point of the tongue, so that it will not acquire a permanent set. If the mower is stored with the cutter bar in a vertical position, place a block of wood under the shoe to take the weight off the frame. All accumulations of vegetable matter and dirt should be removed and all bearings and other bright parts of the machine oiled or greased. Much the same rules apply to reapers and binders.

The time to care for each implement is when its work is finished. Pressure of other work, however, frequently makes this inconvenient, but nothing should be allowed to interfere with getting all machinery greased, and, if possible, under cover before the beginning of winter. Then, as early in the winter as you can find time for it, go over every piece and see what repairs are needed. If new parts have to be ordered, order them at once. A great deal of valuable time is lost every spring waiting for repair parts to arrive from the city.

Cost of Machine Shed. It should be borne in mind that the proper care of implements does not necessarily entail the expense of building costly implement sheds. The overhead cost of such structure often far exceeds any possible depreciation of implements through exposure to the weather. But such housing space as is available, and grease and paint should be used without stint. Any farm implement, with bearings and bright parts well protected with heavy grease, is better off out in the weather than standing in a shed without protection by grease or oil.

The United States department of agriculture has two bulletins—Farmers' Bulletin 966 and Farmers' Bulletin 967—devoted to the repair and adjustment of farm implements. With all implements safely sheltered for the winter, you have time to write for these bulletins and to use the information they contain in putting your implements and machines in the best possible condition for next crop season.

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ST. CHARLES WOMAN WAS FORTUNATE

It Was a Lucky Day for Mrs. Wiethester When She Read About Doan's "I had such awful cutting pains in the small of my back and hips, I often had to cry out," says Mrs. Ernest Wiethester, 556 Madison St., St. Charles, Mo. "The pain was knife-like and I couldn't turn in bed, in fact I was almost helpless. My feet and ankles swelled badly, my hands were puffed up and there were swellings under my eyes. I often got so dizzy I had to sit down to keep from falling and my health was completely broken down. The kidney secretions pained terribly in passage and in spite of all the medicine I took, I kept getting worse until I was a wreck. "By chance I read about Doan's Kidney Pills and bought some. After I had used half a box there was a change and I continued to improve; the pains, aches and swellings left and my health returned." "I feel as before me." WM. F. WOLTER, Notary Public. ALMOST TWO YEARS LATER, Mrs. Wiethester said: "I think as highly of Doan's as ever. Whenever I have used them, they have benefited me." Get Doan's at Any Store, Or a Box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-LUBBARD CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Cuticura Stops Itching and Saves the Hair

Old Sores, Piles and Eczema Vanish

Good, Old, Reliable Peterson's Ointment a Favorite Remedy.

"Had it since on my legs. Doctors wanted to cut it out. Peterson's Ointment cured me."—Wm. J. Nelson, 21 W. 1st Street, Rochester, N. Y. "I got a large sore on my back, it was very sore and itched for it. I used Cuticura and it cured me."—Mrs. J. E. Nelson, 100 E. 1st Street, St. Paul, Minn. "I had a sore on my leg, it was very sore and itched for it. I used Cuticura and it cured me."—Mrs. J. E. Nelson, 100 E. 1st Street, St. Paul, Minn.

India Needs American Goods. The fact that the Bombay Electric Tramway company, Bombay, India, recently placed an order for 150 trams in America on account of the advantageous prices quoted, indicates that there is further opportunity for the marketing in India of this and kindred lines.

ASPIRIN FOR HEADACHE

Name "Bayer" is on Genuine Aspirin—say Bayer



Insist on "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" in a "Bayer package," containing proper directions for Headache, Colds, Pain, Neuralgia, Lumbago, and Rheumatism. Name "Bayer" means genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for almost 20 years. Handy tin boxes of 12 tablets cost few cents. Aspirin is trademark of Bayer Manufacturing of Monacogedester of Salzigheid.—Adv.

Merely Groin. She—They say Mr. Dostyle is financially embarrassed. He—Well, he's horridly in debt, but it would take more than that to embarrass him.—Boston Post.

BOSCHEE'S SYRUP.

In these days of unsettled weather look out for colds. Take every precaution against the dreaded influenza and at the first sneeze remember that Boschee's Syrup has been used for fifty-three years in all parts of the United States for coughs, bronchitis and colds, throat irritation and especially for lung troubles, giving the patient a good night's rest, free from coughing, with easy expectoration in the morning. Made in America and kept as a household remedy in the homes of thousands of families all over the civilized world. Try one bottle and accept no substitutes.—Adv.

Unusual. "There's just one thing I want to ask you, John?" "Only one, Henrietta? Ain't you feelin' well?"

Cuticura for Sore Throat. Soak hands on retiring in the hot water of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura Ointment. Remove surplus Ointment with these paper. This is only one of the things Cuticura will do if Soap, Ointment and Tablets are used for all toilet purposes.—Adv.

Drop a nickel in the toy bank today and get five cents' worth of exercise trying to get it out tomorrow.

GENERAL FARM NOTES

Every short cut in one's work that lessens man or team labor is a direct maker of profits. . . . The best time to sow sweet clover is in the early spring, any time from January to May. . . . Almost every farmer can plant and cultivate a larger acreage than he can harvest. . . . Heavy days are excellent times to put the tractor in shape for the next season. . . .