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### POCKET-MONEY FOR CHILDREN

By JEAN L. PHILLIPS.

Pocket-money for little folks on the farm sometimes proves a serious problem because of the manner in which a farm family's income usually comes in. Three or four instalments during the year is the rule. Three generations in our family have solved this problem easily, using the same methods throughout the years. The affairs of the country church, the school, the annual threshing-ring picnic, an occasional circus or other gathering of the sort, besides the county and state fairs, find our children with a moderate amount of small change which they have earned.

Living on the same farm for more than a quarter of a century, we have held certain small sources of income sacred to the purse. The first outdoor overhauling in spring turns up a quantity of so-called "junk." This includes old machinery, scraps of iron from every source, rubber portions of boots and overshoes, folded newspapers and discarded magazines. This is hauled direct to a dealer because of the fact that itinerant dealers are not always reliable and frequently offer but half the amount the dealer pays, which is little enough anyway.

A small hotbed, followed by a planed bed, the former for sweet potato, early cabbage and tomato plants, and the latter for late cabbage, tomato, pepper, cauliflower and celery, bring in usually from \$5 to \$8 above expenses. The work (after filling with manure) is not too strenuous for a boy or girl of ten years.

Then come the wild gooseberries. Many years ago about 20 plants were gathered from hedgerows and planted in a patch. Cultivation has affected them somewhat so that the berries are large and smooth with a bright green color and the "gooseiest" of gooseberry flavors. The well-thinned and cultivated patch offers no great difficulty in picking, and the market is always open to the fruit.

#### LATE-SUMMER GAME.

In late summer the poultry-yard is thrown open and the hens given free range of most of the farm. During this period a few hens will hide their nests in secluded spots. To find the

nests and set the eggs becomes a late-summer game. On account of the danger of the eggs having commenced incubation, they are not sold to dealers. Instead, they are used in the home kitchen and an equal number of fresh ones from the hen-house allowed each successful hunter to be marketed.

Midsummer also finds a few little chickens being down-trodden and robbed of their share of food so that they are about to become hopeless "runts." While the number is always small, yet when taken aside into a small pen and cared for by the children, the runts grow to be healthy specimens that bring a tidy sum on the autumn poultry market. An occasional bird with a broken leg or other slight injury contributes to this chicken-hospital population.

These sources of income are every-year affairs. Sometimes unusual things come up. Once some baby geese, whose mother had been a victim of the mowing-machine, were raised. Once in the lifetime of the family an orphan colt was brought up (with the help of the veterinarian) by an eleven-year-old girl. For two years a stray colt mother gave two litters each summer to the little pin-money club. Motherless lambs also claimed attention. Once the little folks sold more than \$10 worth of wild shrubbery—hawthorn, red bud, elderberry, wild crab-apple, hazel and papaw. There is a demand for these native shrubs for landscaping purposes, and some of them are not handled very extensively by nurserymen. Another source of pocket-money might be wild flowers that will stand transplanting, such as violets.

While the children are now members of children's clubs, the income from such clubs comes in a lump sum and is reinvested, leaving little for odd expenditure. But through the methods described the family purse is relieved of a sizable responsibility and the children are not denied the privilege of contributing jointly to the worthy money-making affairs of their church and school and to their own pleasure, by the possession at all times of small sums of money which they themselves have earned.

#### Effect of Cod-Liver Oil on Egg-Shells.

To meet the suggestion sometimes made that feeding cod-liver oil to laying hens increased the weight of the egg-shell and improved the texture, an experiment was conducted cooperatively by the Poultry and Chemistry divisions of the Dominion Experimental Farms last May and June. The experiment was divided into two periods, the first, or preliminary period, lasting two weeks and the second, or oil-feeding period, a month. During the preliminary period the birds were kept on the ration they had received all winter. During the second period each bird received one teaspoonful of cod-liver oil daily administered by means of a medicine dropper. While the results are not considered as altogether conclusive, Mr. F. C. Eford, Dominion Poultry Husbandman, in his report for 1925, which can be had at no cost by applying to the Publications Branch of the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, states that the indications were that the feeding of cod-liver oil has no appreciable effect in increasing either the gross weight of the eggs or the weight of the shell.

Mr. Eford adds that a noteworthy feature was the daily variation in egg weights for all the birds. In one instance with a bird that laid eleven eggs in fourteen days the difference between the maximum and minimum egg-weights in that time was nearly one-third of an ounce. It was noted, however, that for all the birds the limit of variation during the oil-feeding period was only about half that shown the preliminary period.

#### The Feeding of Chicks.

Most satisfactory results are reported at Lennoxville, Que., Dominion experimental station from feeding chicks with a commercial starting feed containing a percentage of cod-liver oil. The feed is supposed to be fed dry in open troughs or feeders as an exclusive starting feed for the first two weeks of a chick's life. The superintendent of the station (Mr. J. A. McClary) in his annual report, states that last year almost all the chicks were started on this starter-meal and that the results were outstanding in the health of the chicks, there not being a case of leg-weakness or rickets and no toe-picking. Fresh water was always available and sour milk was gradually introduced after the fourth or fifth day, about the eighth or tenth day alternate feeds of a good scratch feed was scattered in a litter, which practice was continued until the chicks were around six weeks old, when they were gradually accustomed to coarser grains, self-feeding hoppers being used in preference to hand feeding. Excellent results were obtained from having a home-mixed ration of equal parts of wheat-mixed ration of equal parts of whole cracked corn in one compartment of the hopper and a dry mash of bran, middlings, corn meal and a percentage of beef-meal in another compartment.

Mr. McClary concisely gives this counsel regarding the rearing of

chicks: Don't feed until at least 48 hours of age; have sufficient brooder heat to prevent crowding; feed every three hours a little at a time; musty or mouldy food or litter must not be used; supply plenty of fresh water in clean fountains; make all changes in feeding gradually.

#### New Canadian Rose Wins Distinction.

The Central Experimental Farm at Ottawa has added another to its many achievements in plant breeding. The "Agnes" Rose, bred at the Farm, has brought the honor of the first award of the Walter Van Fleet Gold Medal offered by the American Rose Society for an outdoor rose of highest excellence originated on this continent. The Gold Medal was formally presented to Mr. M. B. Davis, representing the Dominion Department of Agriculture, at a banquet given to the American Rose Society Pilgrimage at Port Stanley, Ont., on July 2nd. The presentation was made by the President of the Society, Mr. F. L. Atkins, of Rutherford, New Jersey, in the presence of Mr. W. E. Saunders, son of the originator.

The "Agnes" Rose is a beautiful, pale yellow flower with outer petals of a delicate creamy salmon hue. The flowers are borne singly and in great profusion. They are fragrant and bloom early but only once in the season. Because of its extreme earliness, great hardiness, and unique and attractive color this rose should be very popular in Canada, especially in our cooler districts.

The distinction of breeding the rose goes to the late Dr. William Saunders, who had so many successes in this work. The cross which produced the rose was made in 1900 between Rosa Rugosa and Persian Yellow. It bloomed first in 1902 and has been under test at Ottawa ever since, during all of which time it has never been noticeably injured by winter. A few plants are available at the farm to those who care to obtain them.

#### Green Cabbage Worms.

During the late summer and autumn green cabbage worms, which are the caterpillars of the White Cabbage Butterfly, destroy large numbers of cabbages by ridding the leaves and heads of the plants. The butterfly is very common in gardens, where they can be seen depositing their eggs on the leaves of cauliflowers and turnips in addition to cabbages. Poison spray may be used as a remedy until the heads are half formed. A good non-poisonous remedy is fresh pyrethrum insect powder. One part of the powder should be thoroughly mixed with four parts of cheap flour and kept in a tight vessel for twenty-four hours before using. The mixture may be applied from a duster, sold by seedsmen, or from a cheese-cloth bag tied on the end of a short stick, the operator holding the bag over the plants and tapping the stick with a cane held in the other hand as he walks along the rows.

Early plowing of fall wheat ground to save moisture means bigger yields next year.

#### Develop Saving Habit.

The boy who, early in life, saves his hard-earned pennies to purchase a roller wagon, is the boy who later in life will know how to save money for a car, a home or the establishment of a business; for saving is a habit, and the time to acquire that habit is in childhood.

Parents sometimes try to teach their children to save by insisting that every cent or a large portion of whatever they earn be put to their credit in the bank. In some instances this may develop the habit of saving, but in all too many cases it merely means saving when you are forced to do so, not saving because of the pleasure it brings.

Successful men and women know that saving money can be a pleasure, because they realize the comfort and sense of security obtained by having money in the bank. They save in order to realize these sensations. They save for a purpose. The average child has the "sense of security" through his parents and his home. For him to save gladly, other considerations must be put before him.

The first great step toward acquiring the habit of saving money is taken when a child sets his heart upon some particular object and works and saves every penny to secure it. Saving money is then a pleasure. His weary muscles and his self-denials mean something to him, something pleasurable. He isn't being forced to do something, the "why" of which he can't fathom; he is doing something which he understands.

If you saved money to pay for an automobile, why then frown upon your boy who wants to save his money for a bicycle? You save to pay your taxes, to protect your family now and in the years to come; there is pleasure in your saving, a pleasure you never would know if you were just saving money for the sake of saving. The child feels the same. If he can be made to save \$5 a year for the rather uncertain pleasure of having a bank-account, he can be induced to earn and save \$20 or \$25 a year for the very real pleasure of securing some long desired "treasure."

And, though his savings this year may all be spent for a bicycle, if he has learned how to save, and knows the pleasure of saving for a purpose, it will be but a few years before he will be saving for a college education or the purchase of a little farm—M.B.

#### The Keeping of Eggs.

A series of experiments conducted over two years has brought out several points, according to the report for 1924 of the Dominion Poultry Husbandman, relative to the keeping of eggs, among which are: that eggs stored by the "Guarantize" process grade much better when taken out of storage and have a better flavor than those not so treated; that eggs should be stored with the small end down; that freshness has an important bearing upon their keeping qualities; that clean eggs keep better than either dirty or washed eggs and that cleanliness of flats and fillers is a point that should be observed. The experiments, excepting that referring to the "Guarantize" process were repeated at Charlottetown, Brandon and Agassiz farms and stations.

When my old cream-separator was replaced with a new one, I took out all the "inwards," and from the back of it I got a large box which I put through the top holes (in place of the one which had the crank on it). On one end of this box I put an emergency wheel and on the other end a belt-pulley. Very substantial, just the right height, and mighty convenient for the grinding which you either hire done or do without.—J.

### TWO CHARMING ROOMS

By GRACE MARSHALL.

For pure inventiveness never were there two such girls as Polly and Prue.

Redecorating their bedrooms with almost no money at all to spend held no difficulties for them, for did they not both have resourceful brains and the contents of the remnant bag with its years of accumulated treasure at their disposal?

Polly, who adores ruffles and frills and the daintiest of accessories, chose the light, sheer materials, the organdies, the voiles and the thin flowered fabrics. Those long strips generally left from cutting out frocks, especially the slim, straight-line affairs they have been wearing for the past few years, made curtains for Polly's window. She selected four different colors that harmonized nicely, a soft, rosy pink, violet and a pale yellow, with a green to come next to the wall, and sewed them together lengthwise. Two curtains were made alike, one for each side of the window, and if she had wished she could have added a valance across like two gay rainbows lighting up her otherwise sombre room.

As her lights were electric she made a cunning shade for her tiny lamp from the same sheer materials, using several layers of different colors to subdue the light sufficiently. One layer of flowered fabric made the shade burst into blossom when the light was turned on. The top and bottom of the shade were finished with

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### THE A. B. C. OF THE FRONT DOOR

By W. S. Limbery.

The main entrance door should receive more consideration than any other feature of the exterior of the house.

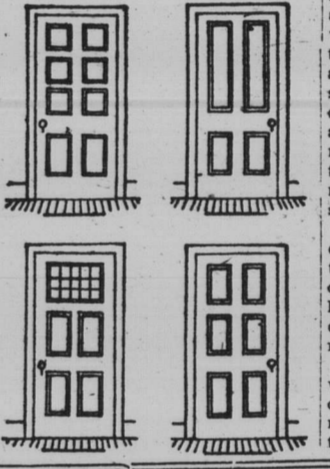
Many plain and simple houses are made attractive because character and refinement are shown in the design of the front door. The design of the door and the panels, the side-lights and the transom, together with the steps and platform approach, should be made effective, not by showy hardware and metal grilling, plate glass, or other display, but by that simple elegance only made possible by obtaining good outlines and proportions.

The location for the entrance door should be at the front of the house, if the plan will at all permit. On the other hand, a sense of retirement can undoubtedly be obtained by placing the entrance at the side of the house. There is a certain amount of interest one experiences when walking along the path, looking for the entrance when not at the front of the house, especially if there are flowers and shrubs to welcome us.

The front doors should be designed to give a sense of protection, and at the same time should be definitely friendly looking and inviting. Of the two illustrated, the Tudor entrance appears quiet, spacious, inviting protection from storm and heat alike. We

sense the hospitality within, before the door opens, and vision the bright fire-side, the cosy chairs and happy voices, long before one enters.

How different these are from the uninteresting doorways one sees in street after street; all so much alike that the residents hardly know their own door, but are guided by the postal number. Instead, your doorway should



at least show some individuality, not only by its color—dark green or chocolate, or even no color, just unpainted wood. We must seek for a general improvement in the design of our doorways, and not let the thought and charm put into the old work be entirely forgotten.

In Canada the four-pannelled front door is much in evidence, though its natural home is far-away Sweden. The average builder has not been able to avoid its ready-made lure. Being always of the same proportions and pattern, it presents a common and ugly appearance. It is a menace to any sense of dignity or homeliness. This door, however, can be changed by the average joiner, or even by the "junior mechanic" of one's own household, into different simple forms which are more suitable, and some of which are suggested by the illustrations.

The front door hardware should receive due attention. But first, see that the door is hinged on right hand side, opening inwards, and using three hinges which will assist in keeping the door in place. Is anything more annoying than a door that will not latch? Do not skimp the cost of the hardware; select a strong, well-built lock of reputable make, as the front door is more in use than any other door in the house.

#### A Bathroom Economy.

Those who make use of a wire soap-shaker in the kitchen will find it an equally useful and economical article in the bathroom. The small pieces of soap which are constantly accumulating there to the annoyance of everyone may be stored at once in the shaker. An inconspicuous place should be found for hanging it near the tub. When the latter is filled for the bath, a few swishes of the shaker through the water will produce a quick suds. No least bit of soap will ever be wasted in the bathroom if this plan is followed.

#### Money-Saving Hints.

Stockings which have been darned and redarned until, as footwear, they are useless, need not be thrown away. Woolen stockings should have the feet cut off and one leg drawn over the other. After they have been folded, they should be sewn down the sides. They make an excellent glove bag, splendid for polishing grates, stoves, tinoleum. One can dispense with buying a pair of working-gloves. The stocking glove, if washed occasionally, has endless wear.

Why buy expensive flannelette for house work when old stockings of any description, if split open and sewn together, will answer the purpose just as well? Why buy dusters and chamois leathers when old silk stockings, cut open, and with a binding run around the sides, are not only just as good but better?

When the hair or bristles of a broom have worn down, try cutting off the feet of old stockings and pulling them on the head of the broom, securing them with tacks on the upper side. The result is a tinoleum per se. The use of which requires no stooping or kneeling. For stained floors the stocking broom is just the thing. It takes up all the dust and that cuts out the labor of dusting after sweeping.

Almost all housewives know what a nuisance it is when a flock mattress goes lumpy and the slats of the bed can almost be felt through it. The mattress may be shaken and punched but in a few days it is just as bad as ever. What is wanted is more stuffing. Just cut it open and stuff in it cuttings of old stockings and socks. They will not only help to fill up, but will also, if well distributed, prevent the flock from "packing" and getting lumpy.

#### High Cost of Baby Care.

Mathematicians have often attempted to estimate the cost of children, and of their care. It is a thing that cannot be estimated in terms of money, says Hygiene.

Recently a different standard has been applied. The time given to the care of babies under one year of age by their mothers has been estimated and found to average five hours and fifteen minutes per day, for those studied.

Allowing the customary eight hours for sleep, eight hours for work, and adding nearly six hours for the care of the baby, there is not many hours left for the mother to play. It might be well to take this into account when considering the nature and amount of work other than caring for the baby that may be included in mother's working day.

#### Don't Throw Away Old Window Shades.

Our win girls have become very much interested in geography and like to save every map they get. So that these maps might be always ready for use, we have pasted them to an old window shade and fastened the shade to its original rollers, low on the wall. Now the girls can have their maps before them by merely rolling down the curtain, and the maps are kept in much better condition.

Following the same plan, I fastened a strip of old cloth to the wall in the play room where their little sister plays. On this she can paste pictures and make any kind of grouping she wishes. When she wishes to paste on new pictures the old ones can be washed off.—Mrs. C. G.



Poor Thing!  
Bug—"Why so gloomy?"  
Silkworm—"Because I'm not so important, now that they are using artificial silk!"

#### Sick-Room Suggestions.

To save the hands when hot cloths are needed for the comfort of the patient in the sick room, use a potato ricer to wring them out.

If shaved or chipped ice is needed often in the sick-room, make use of the thermos bottle. Fill this with the bits of ice, set it within reach of the patient, and it will save many steps.

How many acres of waste land do the good acres on your farm have to pay taxes for?