

Have You Tried This?

To remove the burnt taste from a pan of slightly scorched milk add a pinch of salt and set the pan in cold water.—Z. M.

I cover the bottom of my refrigerator pan with a half-inch of melted paraffin to keep it free from rust and holes. This not only preserves the pan but also allows the sediment to be easily rinsed out with cold water.—T. W.

To freshen up an old mattress, make a cotton pad to fit the top, then sew a strip of cotton, as wide as the mattress is deep, around the pad. Sew a plain piece of cotton the same size as the pad to the other side of the strip, leaving one end unsewed. Slip over the mattress and overcast the opening.—L. E. H.

When I stem gooseberries for canning I use a screened box stemmer which saves me hours of time. I take a piece of new screening and tack it over the open side of a small wooden box, allowing the wire to sag slightly. When a handful of freshly gathered berries are rubbed over the wire the blossom and stem ends are removed. A few stems are sometimes left, but these can be quickly picked by hand.—N. T.

I have a time-saver to offer in connection with the laundering of lace curtains. I had some fine lace ones that were old and would not stand stretching on a curtain stretcher. Neither could they be ironed. I washed them and put them back while wet on the curtain rods at the windows. Then I took a long rod and ran it through the bottom hems of the curtains, placing a pall containing a flat-iron in the centre of the rod. This weight stretches the curtains down evenly, and when dry they are fluted as evenly as though they had been done by machinery. My friends could not believe that I had achieved that result by a simple home device. Fluted curtains look splendid when stretched in this manner. In fact, any curtain with hem at bottom can be done with great satisfaction and a wonderful saving of time and energy.—E. M. J.

To soften a hard paint-brush, stand it overnight in a dish of soft soap, or soak it in hot vinegar, then clean in gasoline. Put brushes in oil to keep them from getting hard. Hang them on the side of the bucket instead of letting them touch the bottom.

She doesn't strike, she doesn't profane; she still works for the same old wages. Let us foster the honey-bee.

of farmers in Que-ph, Waterloo and Kitchener during a five-week period last March and April. They have been grading eggs strictly on the Guelph market for over a year and at Waterloo for a considerably shorter period. At Kitchener grading has been in effect only for a short time and the graded eggs do not constitute more than fifty per cent. of those offered for sale. This situation resulted in the Guelph farmers receiving three cents a dozen more for their eggs than the Waterloo farmers, and seven cents a dozen more than those in the vicinity of Kitchener. There can be no doubt that the higher price received by the Guelph farmers was a direct result of a careful application of the grading system.

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So after that I covered every plant with a leaf in the evening and removed them and killed the worms next morning. I kept this up about two weeks and completely cleared my cabbage of worms. The same leaf may be used about a week if it is green and has no perforations in it at the beginning.—L. L.

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This saves me time in the morning when the other chores are the heaviest, and it gives the hens a good deal of invigorating exercise. Many times I have gone into the chicken house in the middle of the forenoon and found the flock still busily scratching out the feed that I had placed there the night before.—R. H.

It Gets the Mites.
We paint with a generous amount of roofing tar the sockets in which the roosts rest. We have done this every spring and once every summer, when the tar gets dry, for three years, and we have not had a mite in the chicken houses in that time.—E. F.

Tobacco for Worms.

My flock of poultry became heavily infested with worms. I went to a cigar manufacturer and for 10 cents got about five pounds of tobacco stems. I powdered the stems by grinding through a small mill. (Or they can be pounded up fine with a hammer.) I used one pound of the powdered stems to each hundred birds, steeping the tobacco two hours in enough water to keep it well covered.

Then I mixed the tobacco water and all in about four quarts of dry mash or bran, making a crumbly wet mash. This was fed about 2 p.m. to birds that had not had anything to eat since the previous day. Two hours later I fed them one pound Epsom salts dissolved in warm water and mixed about three quarts of the dry mash, seeing that all the flock got some of the salts. The droppings were removed at daylight next morning to prevent re-infestation.

This is the best and cheapest worm remedy I have found. Two treatments, a week apart, clear out the worst infested flocks.—E. B. F.

Green Feeds for Poultry.

Dry clover leaves gathered from the barn floor and fed in the litter provide one of the most satisfactory green feeds for winter egg production. This was demonstrated in an experiment described in the latest report of the Dominion Poultry Husbandman, which is distributed by the Publications Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

The other green feeds tested in the experiment were mangel and sprout-oats. All three proved to be valuable from the point of view of winter egg production and of their effect on fertility and hatchability. The clover leaves proved especially favorable to hatchability. The experiment also shows that where green feeds are not available Epsom salts dissolved in the wet mash at the rate of two ounces per pen of fifteen birds daily make an excellent substitute.

Thought He Knew.

One evening the famous song-writer, Madame Guy d'Hardlot, was dining with a party of friends at a restaurant and, in honor of her presence, the band played one of her popular songs. At an adjoining table were two young men, one of whom said to the other: "What do you think of that song?" "Oh," replied his companion, "the music's all right, but I can't stand the composer; he's a brute, and beats his wife."

BETTER HEALTH FOR BABIES

BY EARLE W. GAGE.

THE CHIEF OBJECT.

The prime object of the child-welfare movement is, of course, to reduce the infant mortality and in addition to try to have the mother's responsibility shared more or less by the state through such local organizations as public-health nurses, medical health-officers and departments of public health in general, working through local agencies.

A physician with a large rural practice recently declared that he was often confronted with the confession of the young mother, who unhesitatingly said that she knew nothing about the care of her new-born baby. It is the duty of every mother to teach her daughter these facts, and lessons should not be withheld until the young woman becomes a mother.

Where women have an effective organization, the public health nurse may be employed along these lines to aid and direct the young mother, so that she will be better physically to bear her burden, and be in possession of at least elementary principles of care of the babe. Fortunately the rural districts are not faced with slums, where thousands of people live in a small area, but both in town and country there is an altogether too high percentage of ignorance regarding the proper care of our most important crop—the babies.

Child-welfare work should never be looked upon as the work of charity, but rather as a course in "mothercraft"—that is, the education of mothers in personal hygiene in regard to the feeding and proper care of their children. The World War brought home to us the fact that a nation's strength chiefly consists in the mental and bodily strength of its citizens. By neglecting the welfare of the child, therefore, the man and woman-power of the nation is sapped at its source. Every race marches forward on the feet of little children, so that the conservation of child life is far-reaching indeed. The babies of to-day will form the nation of to-morrow.

During the war a welfare worker declared that it was more dangerous to be a baby in England than a soldier in France, and to verify this, showed that in 1915 nine soldiers died in France every hour, while in that same hour twelve babies died in the United Kingdom. This is at the rate of one every five minutes. It is estimated that as many more died prematurely. Think what it would mean if the death rate among babies could be reduced one-half.

STUBBORN FACTS.
Do you know how many babies are sacrificed yearly in your community? Was it safer in the trenches than in your average home? The casualty list is the horror of warfare, but the infant mortality is the horror of peace. The loss of life in the war has made a baby's life doubly precious, so now there is no more patriotic duty than that of protecting the children.

Should we ask a man living in a section comprising 25,000 people if his section is healthy, he would probably reply, "Why, yes, I should say that it was very healthy." But the chances are that it is nowhere near so healthy as it should be, for Canada as a whole is as yet, far from the health point of view, hardly developed at all.

If your county has a population of 25,000 people, here is a very probable picture of its condition:
More than 100 people died in your county last year who might be alive to-day if methods thoroughly known to health work had been applied. Forty babies died in your county last year of preventable disease. One baby out of every eleven born in Canada dies before it is a year old, and one mother out of every 185 dies in bringing her child into the world.

Your county spends an average of 50 cents per capita for health protection, and if yours is an average county you do it grudgingly? At the same time you are spending \$1.50 for police protection and \$8.75 per capita for public education. Suppose we spend as much to keep folks well as we do to put them in jail? Wouldn't we have better communities?

Public health boards, newly roused to the need to conserve human health, are turning their attention to the group where the greatest danger and the greatest hope lie—the children.

Broilers.
As soon as the sexes can be determined the males should be separated from the pullets. Give them a comfortable shelter with range and feed from a dry mash hopper.

The following ration has proven very satisfactory:
Ground wheat, 30 parts by weight; ground hulled oats, 30 parts by weight; ground yellow corn, 30 parts by weight; meat scrap, 10 parts by weight.

Give them what skim milk or sour milk they will take. Keep the milk fountain and feed hopper well supplied and before the birds all the time.

On every farm there are a number of young males and the most profitable way to dispose of them is to develop them as broilers and get them off to market early. Broilers are always in demand and the price is generally satisfactory.

If you want something done right and in a hurry, go to the man who's already busy.

Why Carbon Knocks Out Bearings.

When a piston head and cylinder of a gas engine become covered with carbon, the heat of combustion will not pass into the cooling water as fast as it should. This is due to the fact that the layer of carbon acts as an insulator to prevent this passage of heat. It acts very much like the coat of asbestos cement which is placed around the furnace and steam pipes of a heating system to prevent the heat being radiated in the cellar.

There are two influences which cause the engine to knock: First, the heat within the cylinder becomes intense, thus causing ignition ahead of time, or detonation; second, the clearance between the piston head and cylinder (combustion chamber) is reduced, thus making a higher-compression engine.

The fly-wheel has enough power stored in it to push the piston up and past dead centre even though ignition comes too early. Thus the wrist-pin, connecting-rod, and the main bearings of the engine have exerted upon them twice the pressure they were designed to withstand. Consequently the oil film is squeezed out and metal-to-metal contact occurs. This is the real damage to the engine.

About the only thing to do is to clean the carbon out or have it burned off. Cleaning is the best; you get it all and while you have the engine head open, the valves can be ground. Most any one can do the job if care be used in getting all the parts back correctly. Don't allow carbon to knock out your bearings. It is too expensive.—U. B.

Egg Grading Results in Better Prices.
The advantages of egg grading are becoming more apparent every day and it is resulting in a rapidly increased per capita consumption. According to officers of the Dominion Live Stock Branch this increased consumption has amounted to over ten dozen eggs per person in the last five years, and during that period prices have been more uniform and more profitable to producers than ever before. The great deterrent in the way of increased production in the past has been the fact that too often one egg found to be good was no criterion of what the next would be. Grading, has resulted in a dependable product, thereby increasing the demand and maintaining the price.

There is a striking proof of the benefits of grading in the experience

of farmers in Que-ph, Waterloo and Kitchener during a five-week period last March and April. They have been grading eggs strictly on the Guelph market for over a year and at Waterloo for a considerably shorter period. At Kitchener grading has been in effect only for a short time and the graded eggs do not constitute more than fifty per cent. of those offered for sale. This situation resulted in the Guelph farmers receiving three cents a dozen more for their eggs than the Waterloo farmers, and seven cents a dozen more than those in the vicinity of Kitchener. There can be no doubt that the higher price received by the Guelph farmers was a direct result of a careful application of the grading system.

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THE GATE AND THE GARDEN FENCING

By W. S. Limbery.

It is deplorable how little thought is given to the designing of the garden gate and fencing for the smaller house. Many houses would be much improved had the same careful study been given to the gate and fencing, as the house had received. The house has been considerably cheapened, both in appearance and as an investment because of this fault.

The architect's genius seems to have "peered out," or it may have been one of the many (unfortunately) important matters, in which his advice was not acted upon. The owner tells the builder:

Illustrated. Stain the boards and posts a neutral green or a tree bark brown. The open wood lattice or square pickets for fencing is preferable to the close boards.

The hedge, however, is undoubtedly the most fitting and graceful enclosure for the grounds of every home, and will not cost as much as suitable wood fencing.

For hedges there is a variety to choose from—the stately English privet or yew; the spruce, with its graceful white or pink falling clusters; barberry, with its wonderful autumn tint

If there is a plain wall to your house that particularly annoys you, cover it with a pergola lattice, as shown on the illustration. This must be secured with bolts to the wall, and have a permanent foundation, as some climbing plants are heavy. Keep the posts out about a foot from the wall.

The walks should receive more consideration than is generally given to them. Be sure to leave ample space at the turn of the gate, and then two feet nine inches will be wide enough for the walk to the front steps. Make the walk of brick or flag stone. If of

brick, lay them on a four inch bed of sand, using paving brick, laid with cement joints. Flag stone is preferable, square or irregular in shape and laid about one and a half inches apart. Let the grass grow up between the joints. It will not hurt the lawn mower to run over the joints if the walk is first swept.

A word regarding the front entrance steps and platform. Make the steps low and wide, about five inches for the former or "riser," and twelve inches at least for the latter or "the tread."

Make the platform at least four feet wide, so as to give ample room for your visitors when coming or going. The steps and platform may be built of either brick or stone flags to match the walks.

Big Plan Book

Hand-drawn illustrations with plans of moderate priced houses by Canadian Architects. MacLean Builders' Guide will help you to decide on the type of home, exterior finish, materials, interior arrangement and decoration. Send 25c for a copy. MacLean Builders' Guide 34 Adelaide St. West, Toronto, Ont.