

brain and Nature makes you "faint away"—that is her treatment. In other words, Nature makes you lie down and then the blood has no trouble in getting to the brain. So, lower the patient's head. If he feels faintish make him put his head between his knees. If he has actually fainted keep his head low and raise his hips. That is all that you need to do. As soon as a proper amount of blood gets to the brain he will recover.

CONVULSIONS.

If the baby has a convulsion put it in a boiler or tub of hot water—not too hot—a little warmer than body temperature—about 120 degrees F. Don't parboil the unfortunate kiddie. Half fill the boiler with water, and put over the boiler a small blanket; place the child on the blanket and gradually lower into the water. Leave in for 10 to 15 minutes, then rub dry and put to bed, applying cold cloths to the head. Convulsions are not caused by worms nor teething. The child may be cutting teeth and have convulsions, but the teeth are not the cause of the convulsions. You, mothers, know very well that if cutting teeth caused convulsions your children would be having fits practically all the time, off and on, from the time they get their first tooth at 6 months till they were 20 months old. You know very well that often you discover accidentally that the baby has cut a tooth, and you never had the slightest indication that anything out of the ordinary had happened. Convulsions indicate that you are not feeding your baby properly. Usually there is a deficiency of calcium or lime, but more of this anon.

Practical Hints on Fighting Garden Pests.

BY WARREN MASON.

PROBABLY there are ten times as many insect pests in American gardens as there were two generations ago. New kinds are continually appearing. There are two kinds of insect pests which haunt the garden and by being able to classify them, the garden maker is better able to deal with them. One kind sucks the juices from the plants, and the other kind eats the leaves. The latter or chewing insects are gotten rid of by spraying poison on the plants which they feed upon. The sucking insects are not reached in this manner and are killed by a contact spray. White or whale oil soap made into an emulsion is often used and smothers the insects by closing the pores. The standard poison nowadays is arsenate of lead, which has generally replaced the old-time Paris green, which is washed off by the first rain, while the arsenate will stick for weeks. Small packages may be purchased at the seed stores and the poison is usually used at the rate of six ounces to five gallons of water.

To be candid, though, I make little use of arsenate of lead in my garden. It seems safer to use remedies less dangerous, even though they may cost a few cents more. Therefore, this poison is used only on my fruit trees in early spring.

THE MOST EFFICACIOUS REMEDIES.

There are several mixtures on the market which may be used in liquid or dry form, and which, while fatal to insects, will not harm stock or human beings. They come in small packages, some of which have perforated covers to use as dusters. When larger quantities are purchased, a duster may be made at home in a few minutes by punching the bottom of a coffee can full of holes. Fill the can two-thirds to the top, put the cover on, and you will find it an easy matter to apply the powder. Some of these proprietary remedies are quite as efficacious as Paris green, even on potatoes, and also aid in preventing blight.

Hellebore is a mild poison which may be used to some extent, without danger, for it soon loses its virulent qualities after being exposed to the air. When the currant worms appear in the spring, hellebore is very useful. It may be used as a spray, an ounce to two gallons of water, or mixed with a little flour and dusted on the leaves when they are wet with dew. The currant worm begins its work at the bottom of the plants and eats upward, so that he may do a large amount of damage before he is discovered, unless his coming is anticipated. Hellebore will drive away all his tribe, but a second brood, some two weeks later, should be watched for. Perhaps more damage is done by the



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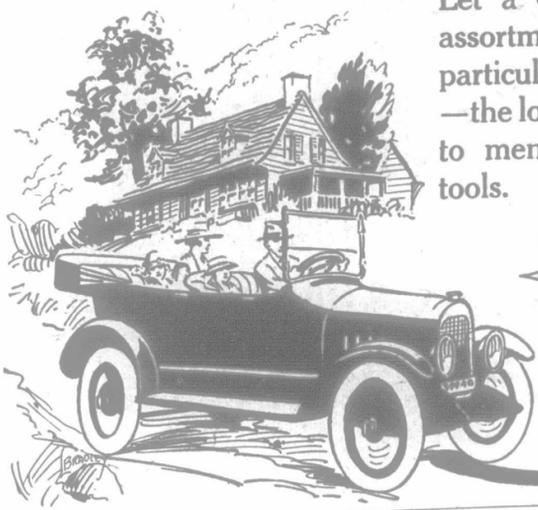
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aphids or plant lice than by any other garden pest. They are very tiny, but there are millions of them, and the rapidity with which they multiply is almost beyond calculation. Starting with a half dozen, there are thousands in a few weeks. Some are green, and some are red, and they are found alike on flowers, vegetables and trees. Often, however, they are not found until they have done much harm, for they spend their time on the under part of the leaves and suck out the sap. When you find the leaves of any plant curling up or turning yellow, start a search for lice. In times past, the regular remedy for these pests has been kerosene and the soap emulsions already mentioned and they are still largely used, but not by gardeners who have experimented with the various tobacco preparations now on the market. The emulsion is not easy to make, or pleasant to handle and it is a question

whether greasy substances are not injurious to the plants. In my garden the one remedy for lice is nicotine, which is exceedingly satisfactory. Black-Leaf, No. 40, is strong and highly effective. It is excellent for use on large places. Aphine is milder, but does the work. The one fault to be found with nicotine is that it comes only in bottles costing \$1.50, but one bottle will make gallons of spray and if several garden makers club together, there will be enough for all.

Probably the average amateur would vote the cutworm to be the most vexatious pest, for the reason that he lives underground and seems very hard to get at. The simplest way of circumventing this hidden plant destroyer is to give each plant a paper collar when it is set out. These collars are merely strips of stiff paper fastened at the ends with a toothpick. They should extend an inch or two below ground and two or three inches

above. Cutworms work at night and often may be killed if the gardener will take the trouble to go out in the evening with a lantern. Poisoned mashes are commonly used by market gardeners and farmers, but if the pests are very numerous, the amateur can do no better than to buy a bottle of vermine, a compound which is applied to well-cultivated ground around the plants and which is effective in ending the careers of cutworms, root lice, maggots, grubworms, and ants; it is used to rid lawns of the last named, which, if they do no other damage, build unsightly mounds.

Cabbage worms often seem difficult to dislodge, but spraying with white hellebore used at the rate of one ounce to three gallons of water will make them disappear in short order. It is not safe, though, to give one treatment and expect it to last all summer. Soot, salt and road ashes are simple remedies often