

MAGAZINE GUARDIAN



SCHOOL AND HOME

HOUSEHOLD HINTS

Lumpy batter is a sore trial to the housekeeper. But if she will mix the salt with the flour before mixing the latter, it will often prevent the lumps from forming.

Cleaning copper or brass isn't the most agreeable of tasks and once it is cleaned we should like it to stay clean if not indefinitely, at least for a long time. Your wish can be partly realized if you rub the polished metal with the beaten white of an egg.

Pecan nuts, as everybody knows, are not easy to crack so as to keep the meats even partially whole, but if boiling water is poured over the nuts and allowed to cover them for about twenty minutes or so you will find that the meats will not crumble and will come out in quite large pieces.

Red ants will not eat nutmeg. It hurts their teeth.

Apple Butter.

One bushel apples, eight quarts sweet cider. Cover and boil until tender. Rub the pulp through a strainer and cook thirty minutes longer, then measure. For each gallon add eight cups sugar, eight teaspoons ground cloves, eight teaspoons ground cinnamon. Stir and boil twenty minutes longer. Fill into jars and seal with paraffin.

FARM

THE OLD BARN FRAME HELPED

When we tore down the old barn to give place for the new one, there were a good many pieces of sills, beams, girts and braces that could not be used in the new frame. The most of these were of hemlock, dry as a bone. They would have made fine summer wood or kindling, and there was a temptation to use them this way.

I like to save every possible piece of board or timber that I come across, and so I said: "Boys, we will pile up these old beams and other timbers so that they will not rot. It may be that some day we shall be glad we have them."

Those posts, sills, beams and girts have been a constant source of supply in building all sorts of things. If the buildings we have put up since were ever to be torn down, parts of the old barn frame would be found in hog house, hen house, ice house and grainary. And they have saved me no small amount for new lumber or for timbers hewed out in the woods. I am sure some of the old blocks are still about the place, waiting to be given a niche in some building.

CLEAN OUT THE FENCE ROWS.

On a recent little trip round my part of the country I could not help noticing that on many farms the line between adjoining fields is badly grown up to brush.

Stop and think for a moment what the brush and trees which grow along such lines do. In the first place, they take a great deal of fertility out of the soil. The roots extend far out each way. This root system demands nourishment. No man who has such a row can fail to notice that the crops grown alongside are poor and never well developed. The goodness has all gone out of the soil into the wood growth. And then, in every such case, there is a strip of land, each side of the line that can not be tilled at all. It is practically waste land.

To clear these rows out is not such a hard job. The main thing is to get at it and do it. A sharp axe, a bush hook and a stout scythe are the tools needed. Large saplings can be pulled out with the tractor. The best time to make fairly sure that the stumps cut off will not grow up again, is soon after haying. The sap is then up in the branches and trunk and one cutting will be practically the end of the matter. The brush ought to be piled along the row and burned. This will help to destroy the roots.—V.

CONTINUOUS GRASS FOR 250 YEARS.

In England there is a park at the famous Rothamsted Experiment Station, which has been used as a meadow for more than two and one-half centuries. It was used as a hay field at the time of the Conquest of Canada, and was in soil even when the Constitutional Act was passed.

This park has been top-dressed with fertilizers annually for the last sixty years. At the beginning of this period it was producing about 1 1/2 tons of hay per acre. Where fertilizers have been used the average yield per acre, 2.7 tons, in another 3.3 tons, and in a third 4.1 tons—depending upon the amount of top-dressing applied. This is really a wonderful result, and should make farmers who are harvesting their meadows year after year and paying no attention to the upkeep of plant food in the soil "think" instead of farming—feel that possibly they are not using to the fullest the opportunities given them.

It is possible, by top-dressing alone, to bring back the rundown meadows, and pasture in this country, and this without one dollar of cost for labor excepting for spreading the fertilizer. The results obtained at the Rothamsted Station can be duplicated in this country wherever equally favorable soil and moisture conditions prevail.

AN EXPERIMENT WITH CELERY (BY SYLVANUS COBB BURT FARM LIFE)

After my celery plants had made the usual fight for life, and reached the stage where I began to think they would really amount to something, my

work took me away from home during July and August. As there was no one to whom I could trust the care of the plants, I decided to let them care for themselves and see how well they could do it.

I mellowed a spot in the garden some 4 by 12 feet and boxed this in with boards to a height of about twenty-two inches. I set the young plants in this bed, spacing them four inches apart each way. This provided room for more than 400 plants. Just before I left home I cleaned the weeds from the bed, and in this condition left them to their fate.

Returned eight or nine weeks later I found the frame completely filled with a mass of tall, slender plants, which had shot up so rapidly after my leaving that there were no weeds in the bed. Although the rest of the garden was suffering from drought, the boxed-in celery bed with its mass of foliage retained considerable moisture. The stalks were so slender, however, that they did not hold much protein, but by watering them abundantly and frequently from this time until they were removed from the garden late in November, I induced heavier growth.

In that part of the frame where the plants had grown best the crowding of the stalks and the shelter of the leaves

had partially bleached it. I am convinced if I had been able to watch over the plants during July and August, and give them plenty of water during these months, the stalks would have been so thrifty they would have wedged themselves into an almost solid mass. In this case they would have been well bleached at the end of the growing season. Not many crops will stand such neglect. The variety used was the Mammoth Pascal.

DAIRY

BEST QUANTITIES OF CONCENTRATES FOR DAIRY CATTLE

Experiment at Cap Rouge—Twenty-seven cows were used, and the experiment was run for five seasons, during an average of 143 days per year, starting at the beginning of November. Animals were chosen of nearly the same weights and production, and they were all given the same quantities of roughage. One lot received as much meal as would be given clean, which came to one pound per 2.18 pounds of milk, another one got one pound of meal per 4 pounds of milk, and the last bunch one pound of meal per 8 pounds of

milk. No attempt was made to adjust the quantity of meal for each cow in a certain lot, as there was not enough difference in the percentage of fat to warrant doing so.

More Meal meant more Milk.—One result was very clear; that the more meal was fed, the more milk was given. If the quantity produced by the lot getting one pound of meal per 8 pounds of milk is taken as 100, that produced by the lot getting one pound of meal per pounds of milk would be 111, and that produced by the lot getting one pound of meal per 2.18 pounds of milk would be 128.

Act according to local conditions.—The valuations were as follows: Hay \$14.00 per ton, roots and silage \$4.00 per ton, meal 2 1/2 cents per pound, butter 60 cents per pound, skim milk 50 cents per 100 pounds. The results showed that if the profit from the cows getting one pound of meal per 8 pounds of milk is taken as \$1.00, it was 1.01 for the ones getting one pound of meal per 4 pounds of milk and \$1.07 from the ones getting one pound of meal per 2.18 pounds of milk. However each farmer must see for himself, according to prices in his locality, if it will pay him or not to feed meal heavily to his dairy cattle.

WORK ON A DAIRY FARM

The writer of these notes spent a week recently on a dairy and fruit farm and did all kinds of jobs from milking and herding cows, to roofing buildings, and making cement troughs for a pig-pen. He wishes to testify to the hard work and to express his sympathy with "the man beside the cow." For the brain worker it is one of the best experiences he can have. Nerves which are unstrung, and a brain which is completely fagged after a year of teaching are repaired as if by magic. There are thousands of men and women who should spend at least a week on a farm each year—not merely idling away time, but they need to get on a pair of overalls, a stout pair of shoes, good socks, and a working shirt, topping all with a straw hat, and then they are ready for any job. Hard on the hands? Well, I should say so! My hands were like those of a "navy." Some friends called to see me one day when I was in working garb and to say they were astonished in putting it mildly. They were too polite to say anything directly, but I saw from their faces that they were more than surprised that a College Professor could "stoop" to such menial jobs. "The hours?" Well, we worked on

the six-hour system—six hours before dinner and six hours after. Sometime it was the eight-hour plan, "Bed-time?" We went to bed at dark, or at the same time as the chickens, rising when they did in the morning. "Would I like to keep this up all the time?" Frankly, no. I am afraid my physical strength might fail me if continued too long, especially if the weather were hot all the time as it was from September 4th to 11th, when the heat at times was almost unbearable. To go from an office, to work outside in such intense heat is somewhat risky, but I am not sorry for the experience, as it gives a person a practical insight into the actual conditions of labor on a dairy farm which can be got in no other way.

FARM JOURNAL SAYS:

Never say eye to the bald head. Keep from under a tree in a thunderstorm. Ignorance on the farm is not bliss. It is blisters. A good lamb is worth more to keep than it is to sell. The slowest of us can make a home if we know how. Did you ever know a schoolboy to fall asleep at the switch? Peace is a splendid thing if we

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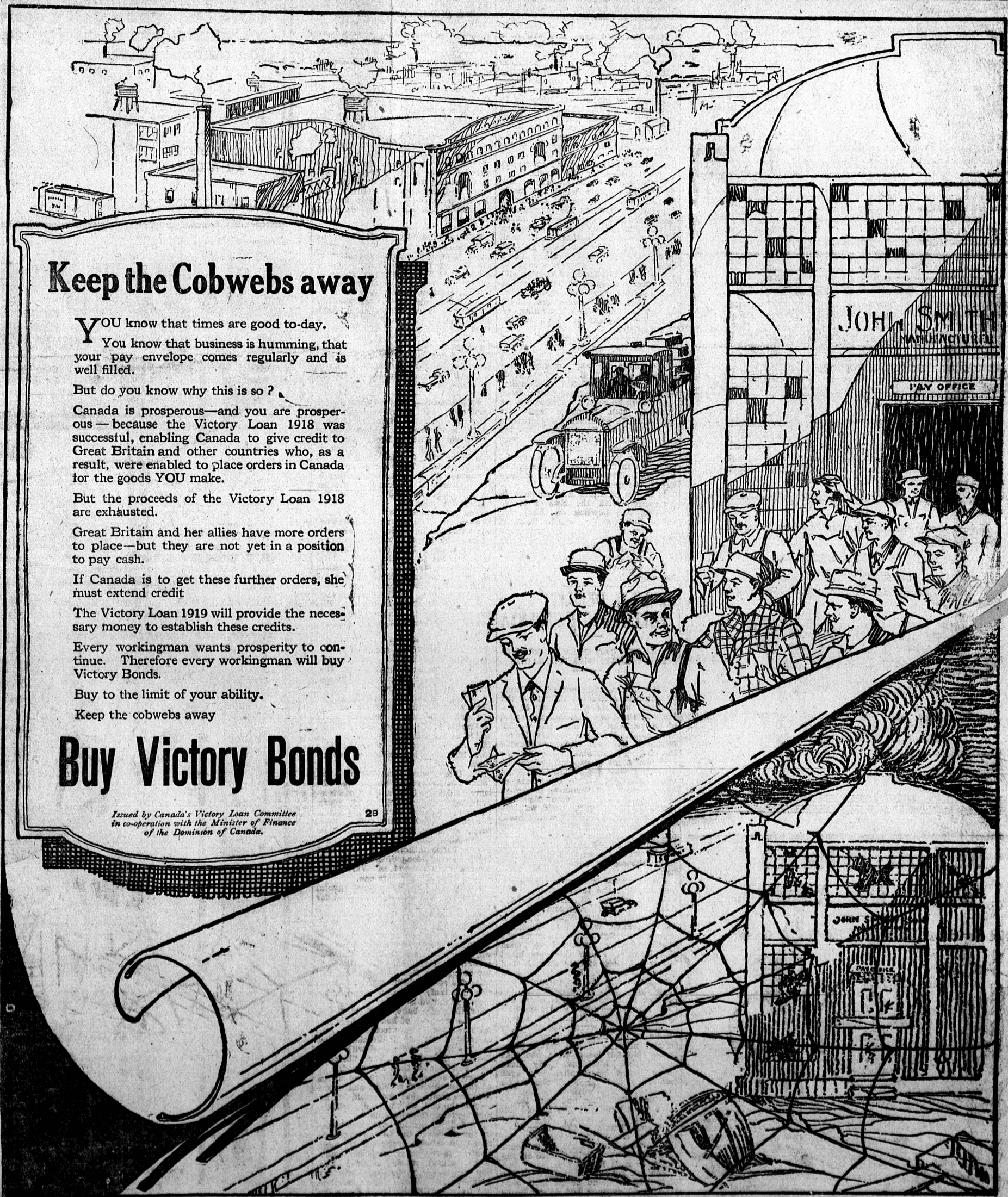
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Sloan's

LINIMENT

KEEP IT HANDY

make proper use of it when we get it. A diplomat is a man who remembers a lady's birthday but forgets her age.



Keep the Cobwebs away

YOU know that times are good to-day. You know that business is humming, that your pay envelope comes regularly and is well filled.

But do you know why this is so?

Canada is prosperous—and you are prosperous—because the Victory Loan 1918 was successful, enabling Canada to give credit to Great Britain and other countries who, as a result, were enabled to place orders in Canada for the goods YOU make.

But the proceeds of the Victory Loan 1918 are exhausted.

Great Britain and her allies have more orders to place—but they are not yet in a position to pay cash.

If Canada is to get these further orders, she must extend credit.

The Victory Loan 1919 will provide the necessary money to establish these credits.

Every workingman wants prosperity to continue. Therefore every workingman will buy Victory Bonds.

Buy to the limit of your ability.

Keep the cobwebs away

Buy Victory Bonds

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