HELPING MOTHER WITH THE CHILDREN

FOR A BABY GUEST.

Our guest room is small and so arranged there never was a place for a bassinet even if I had had one. Many of our guests had small babies and I did not know how to solve the difficulty.

A friend, who travels with her husband and who is used to being tucked into kitchenette apartments, come to my rescue in such a unique manner I believe others will be interested.

When she and Ed and Junior came to stay three days at our ranch, I had that same sinking heart I usually felt when I had no bed for the baby. I led her to the guest room and she said, "I'll just fix Junior's drawer the first thing, so that will be ready."

From her suitcase she took a cotton pad that just fitted inside the dresser drawer. Over this she had drawn, pillowcase fashion, a rubberized sheet. Then she put a soft white blanket on the top. She used the middle drawer of my dresser and pulled it out about three-quarters of the way. Under the centre she shoved the straight-back chair, which was exactly the right height. The dresser stood by the head of the bed, and here she had Junior, right by her side, in a bed he couldn't possibly roll out of.

When she left I painted the inside of that drawer plain white. I made a pad from an old blanket and put the waterproof pillowcase on it. The other blankets I made from a worn woolen one I had, and every guest with a baby who has visited us since has wondered why she hadn't thought of that arrangement before.—F. E.

CALL FOR ME.

Youngsters have a sociable fashion of calling for each other on the way to school, but I have found it a habit to discourage. I now let my daughters depend for companionship on the schoolmates they chance to meet after they start off, instead of having a crony stop regularly. Some of our callers, having very early breakfasts themselves, come when we were just about to sit down to the table, and my daughters got jumpy and impatient to be off and, consequently, unable to eat a proper meal.

Another girl, with a tendency to tardiness, kept my eldest daughter nervously waiting for her in the mornings and often within a few seconds of being late with her. Other times one of my girls would linger for a friend who did not happen to be going to school that day.

Altogether, it was an upsetting practice, a constant irritation, and I had to discontinue these morning calls. —M. P. D.

PRACTICAL HOME WORK.

My school daughters are being helped in writing, spelling and arithmetic by way of our grocery-store order. Before leaving home, the girl going with me takes the order down from dictation. While I shop elsewhere, she goes to the grocer's and buys these things, affixing the prices, adding them up and counting the change to complete the transaction. Their spelling particularly has been helped, as I have caught up words like "spinage, lettice, soup erbs, cantelope, suger, maches."—M. P. D.

GETTING READY FOR COMPANY.

A busy mother in my neighborhood has learned to handle the problem of entertaining her young daughter's week-end guests in the very easiest manner — especially the "getting ready" part of it. At breakfast each child is given a slip of paper, on which is written the few small tasks allotted to them. So, while the girls are making beds, dusting and preparing vegetables, the boys are cleaning the car and the verandah. In no time the work is all done and nobody gets fussed or worried or hurried.—W. A. C.

BABY'S SCRAPBOOK.

My baby first began to enjoy her scrapbook when she was a little over a year old and now at the age of two and a half it is still a prime favorite. Instead of the usual collection of strange animals and imaginative scenes that fill the books of older children I made it up of pictures of our common household articles, animals and doings.

There are pictures of an iron, a toothbrush, a stove, a comb and of some furniture and some utensils. The animals are the dog, cat, cow and horse that baby sees every day. Pictures show ordinary people about their ordinary business of sweeping, cooking, driving and eating. I included several things to eat which baby knows well.

The book has helped her to learn to talk and to recognize the things in the little world in which she lives. When she is older I shall make her a book of fairies and strange scenes and unfamiliar animals with which to broaden her knowledge and stimulate her imagination, but at present her need is to know the everyday things around her.—M. I. Q.

"PINNING IN" YOUNGSTERS.

It is impossible to get a really good night's rest when you have to get up several times to cover the children. Pinning them in was suggested, but I found that it had to be done properly or they couldn't move freely and torn blankets and uncovered babies would be the result. I have found the following method to be very successful:

Use the large safety pins and pin only through the heavy blanket and sheet next on top of the child, through the lower sheet and to a light pad which rests upon the heavier pad or mattress. Do not pin through the nightgown. Use a pin over each shoulder, close enough to the neck to keep them covered well; then another at each top corner of the cover and one on each side opposite the knees. The child can move or turn easily, the corner pins keep the back covered always and the blankets are not torn. —F. L. T.

Storage of Vegetables on the Farm.

STORING CABBAGE.

Danish Ballhead is a good variety for winter storage, on account of its compact, hard heads. The cabbage to be stored should be sound and free from disease and injury. A good, uniformly cool place around 33 deg. F., where a fair degree of humidity may be maintained, is desired. When cabbage is kept inside it is best piled on slatted racks not more than two heads deep. Outside, the crop is stored in various forms of pits and trenches. Sometimes, the heads are cut and stored in A-shaped pits as used for roots, or the plants, roots and all, may be pulled and stored roots down in the shallow trenches. Around the bed a frame is built and banked up with earth, while over the top straw or other material is piled. Ventilation should be provided in all pits, trenches and root cellars or store houses.

CAULIFLOWER STORAGE.

Cauliflower is not an easy crop to store. Good sound heads with the leaves left on may be kept under proper cold storage conditions for several weeks. Many market gardeners store quantities which are pulled late in the season and not fully matured. The plants are removed to a cool cellar or frame, where they are stood close together and the roots covered with moist sand or loam. When outdoor frames are used, too much covering early in the season with improper ventilation will cause heating and rotting of the heads.

STORING ONIONS.

Slatted crates are desirable, but any method which will allow free air circulation is good. The temperature of the storage room should be kept between 33 deg. F. and 40 deg. F. and a dry atmosphere maintained.

STORING POTATOES.

Potatoes may be successfully stored in cellars or pits. When cellars are used there should be provided plenty of air circulation around the potatoes. The temperature range should be between 33 deg. F. and 40 deg. F. and the atmosphere should be just medium moist. Bins should have a false, slatted bottom and, if possible, large air shafts through the pile of potatoes. Pits should be constructed in a well-drained location and made twelve to sixteen inches deep and four to five feet wide. Plenty of ventilation should be provided and yet sufficient covering as the weather grows colder to prevent freezing of the potatoes.

STORING PUMPKINS.

After becoming well-ripened, pumpkins may be carefully cut off at the stem and stored in a comparatively warm, dry room with plenty of ventilation. They should be carefully handled and not bruised.

The Tree People.

(Write in your own adjectives.)

Behind Anna Belle's house there were deep woods with a little path running through them that led to a big rock.

On —— days Anna Belle loved to take a —— book, walk along the —— path, and then settle herself cozily with her back against the —— rock. There she would read and read in the —— shadows of the —— trees.

One day as Anna Belle sat reading in that —— place, she had a very —— experience. First, all the words on the page of her book ran together before her —— eyes, and when she looked up the trees were moving also. Anna Belle could scarcely believe it, but the trees all had faces. She could see their —— eyes looking at her. Their —— branches were waving about like —— arms.

Anna Belle was not afraid. Even when one of the trees reached down, took hold of her firmly with its —— branch and set her high up among its —— leaves, she merely wondered what would happen next.

Waving their —— branches, with every —— leaf shaking, like drapery, the trees began to dance slowly and gracefully, and Anna Belle was carried about through the air as if she were on a slow kind of roller coaster. She liked it. She felt as if she were a —— bird flying, or a —— cloud floating in the —— sky.

Round and about the trees danced, just as if they were real, —— people having a —— time. Anna Belle just held on tight and had a —— time, too.

Then, all at once, the trees stood stock still.

Anna Belle felt herself slipping, slipping, down from the —— branch onto the ground. Then, she felt the —— rock hard against her back. She saw the pages of her —— book before her eyes and the words all coming straight so she could read them. She was more surprised now that the —— trees were still than she had been when she had seen them dancing.

"I'm going right home to tell my mother about it," she said to herself. So she closed her —— book and hurried along the —— path toward her house.

Anna Belle's mother listened to her —— daughter's story. And all the time she listened her —— eyes were smiling and the —— dimples around her —— mouth were smiling, too.

"And, mother, those —— trees did really dance and dance, just the way we do in Miss Millar's class. Oh, how I wish you could have seen them!"

Anna Belle's mother laughed and gave the —— child a —— kiss.

"Do you feel rested, —— child, after your nap?" was all she said.

A Chick's Appetite.

That the quantity of feed which chickens consume from day to day will often vary considerably is commonly recognized, but until recently there has been little actual evidence to show just how much variation occurs.

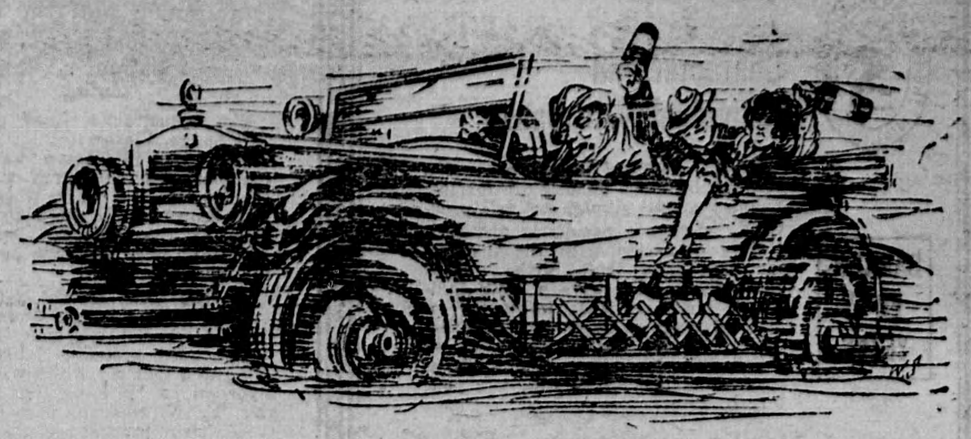
The results of one experiment show that although there is a rather steady increase in the quantity of feed or milk that 100 chickens consume per day as they grow from one to nine weeks of age, there are frequent changes from day to day that are decidedly out of line with the average for the week in which those days occur.

As an illustration, though the average daily feed consumed by 100 chicks in the fifth week was a little over 2,400 grams, they dropped from 2,540 grams on one day to 1,450 grams on the next. Similarly the milk consumed varied in that week all the way from about 5,500 grams to 8,500 grams for 100 chicks in one day.

Variations of 25 per cent. in total feed or milk consumption from day to day were not uncommon, showing that a chicken's appetite is a distinctly variable quantity, and suggesting that perhaps one of the reasons for differences between poultrymen in their ability to grow chickens well is to be found in the success which they attain in keeping the chickens steadily at the business of consuming feed from day to day.

Fertilization of Tobacco.

A statement of considerable import is made by the officer in charge of the Tobacco Division of the Dominion Experimental farms (Mr. C. M. Slagg) when he says in his report for 1925 that the use of lime in tobacco fertilization has in all cases lowered the yield and quality of the resulting crop at Farnham, Que. The use of commercial fertilizers in conjunction with manure gave an average yield of two hundred pounds more per acre than manure alone as well as leaving a net profit of approximately twenty dollars per acre more. It is also stated that last year's comparison of various manures in tobacco fertilization gave highest yields with sheep manure, followed by cow, poultry, horse and hog manures. The statement, however, is added that since the soil used in this experiment was somewhat variable, the results secured are not considered reliable. The semi-hot bed has been found at the Farnham station well adapted to the production of vigorous, early seedlings.



Is this type of Tourist really an asset to Ontario?

LIQUOR advocates claim that Ontario will get thousands more tourists if it goes wet on December 1.

These are the facts:—

The Dominion Government Report for 1925 states:

Ontario under prohibition had 1,290,000 motor tourists.
New Brunswick under Prohibition had 476,555 motor tourists.
Quebec under Government Sale had 111,983 motor tourists.

Government Sale means increased liquor sold and consumed, with increased dangers.

Do you want our highways thronged with hilarious joyriders and campfollowers of the liquor traffic?

Do you want to encourage and promote reckless driving upon the highways on the part of our own citizens?

Don't be fooled. Make your vote count against these dangers.

Vote for your DRY candidate

ONTARIO PROHIBITION UNION
24 Bloor Street East, Toronto

The province of Chekiang sends us much of our white silk. It is also the celebrated poultry-egg centre of China.

There are families in that province which hatch, artificially, 50,000 or more eggs a year.

An ounce of tomato seed will produce 1,500 ounces of seed, or 3,000,000 tons of tomatoes.

Don't be Fooled!

Government "control" does not cure these evils:—

1. BOOTLEGGING:—"Bootlegging to extent of 5,000 cases a month. . . . in and around Vancouver."—*The Hook* (an Anti-Prohibition paper).

"Bootleggers handle twice as much liquor as the Government stores."—*Vancouver World.*

2. FLASK DRINKING:—The Sherbrooke *Daily Record*, speaking about conditions in Quebec, says: "The hip-pocket flask is an institution to a greater extent here than in Ontario."

3. LAWLESSNESS OF YOUTH:—Andrew Blygh, J.P., of Vancouver, describing the state of affairs in British Columbia under Government "Control", says: "Any night, cabarets are operating with 50% of those present showing signs of intoxication. The dance halls are a public scandal with young girls slipping to the back alley to get a nip from the flasks of their escorts."

4. DRUNKENNESS:— There have been 851 names placed on the Indian List in Alberta during Government "Control", the majority of whom procured liquor without permits.

5. RECKLESS DRIVING:— Comparing Montreal and Toronto, Mayor Duquette of Montreal stated: "Montreal has registered twice the number of automobile accidents with half the number of automobiles."

¶ **What WILL cure these evils?**

¶ **The honest, sustained enforcement of the Ontario Temperance Act.**

Vote for Your DRY Candidate!

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