CONTROL OF CHICKEN POX

Disease Which is Sometimes Serious.

Chicke... is a highly infectious disease, a...ing the head, nasal passages, and throat and usually is first noticed with the appearance of yellow wart-like nodules or scabs on the comb and wattles. These spots change color rapidly, soon becoming black or dark brown in color. Accompanying these external lesions, the bird usually suffers from cankers in the throat and windpipe, the affected birds gasp for air for several hours, and die. Death usually being the result of a canker in the wind-pipe which completely shuts off the bird's supply of air, death resulting from strangulation.

In severe outbreaks, the eyes become swollen, cankers appearing in them, and a condition similar to roupe develops. In many cases the birds are not able to see, and death follows. When unaccompanied by cankers and eye lesions, the disease does not take a heavy mortality, but usually it is accompanied with these conditions, and it is not uncommon for the mortality in the adult flock to range from ten to fifty per cent.

EXAMINE YOUR FLOCK.

Examine your flock carefully today. Catch and examine carefully all suspicious looking birds that seem to be suffering from colds or roupe and look them over closely for pox marks or scabs. If chicken pox is found, take immediate drastic steps to prevent its spread to your neighbor's flocks. Potassium permanganate should be kept in the drinking water, as it may help to prevent a spread of the disease from bird to bird, as the drinking water is the usual source of dissemination of the disease. If only a few birds are affected, remove them from the flock, and treat them individually, although this isolation will probably not prevent the spreading of the disease through the remainder of the flock.

Birds affected should be fed the most palatable foods obtainable, the pox or scabs should be painted with iodine, and if throat cankers are present, these also should be treated with tincture of iodine. When an individual bird is seen gasping for breath, the mouth should be opened, and the thumb placed under the throat, throwing the entrance to the windpipe up into the mouth, and usually a canker will be seen just inside the windpipe. With the aid of a hairpin, this canker can usually be dislodged, and the resulting injury should be painted with tincture of iodine. Many birds can thus be saved. When the eyes are affected, a twenty per cent. solution of argyrol should be placed in the affected eye, and this treatment will usually clear up an eye infection in a few days. A drop of this argyrol solution administered with an eye dropper daily, is very effective in clearing up "bad eyes."

PREVENT SPREAD OF DISEASE.

There is no flock treatment that is effective. Every effort should be made to increase the feed consumption of the flock, as the birds carrying considerable weight seem to have more resistance to the disease, and are not so seriously affected as birds in heavy production that are lacking in body weight.

The disease usually goes through a flock in six weeks, affecting practically every bird in the flock, although many birds have considerable disease resistance, and will continue to lay without interruption.

Care should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease to neighboring flocks. All visitors should be kept out of the pens, and sparrows should be screened out, as they are often carriers of this disease from flock to flock.

If you know of any pox being present in your community, remember that it will reach your flock only through the introduction of new birds from diseased sources, on the feet of visitors walking through your houses or yard, or by sparrows, and every precaution should be taken to prevent these possible sources of infection.

Successful Wintering of Bees.

In Canada there are three important factors necessary for successful wintering of bees, the neglect of any one of which will either cause the death of the colony or so seriously weaken it as to make it an unprofitable producer. These factors, according to Mr. C. B. Gooderham, the Dominion Apiarist, in his bulletin on Wintering Bees in Canada, are: First, strong (that is to say populous) colonies consisting mainly of young bees; second, an abundance of wholesome stores, and, third, adequate protection from cold and changeable temperatures.

For the carrying out of these conditions Mr. Gooderham advises that for outdoor wintering the bees should be packed in their cases in the fall and that for cellar wintering they should be taken in before settled cold weather commences; that the cases for outdoor wintering should be large enough to hold sufficient packing in addition to the colonies and should be tight to prevent the packing becoming wet; that the apiary be surrounded with a good wind-break; that indoors the cellar be protected from outdoor temperatures so that the temperature may be kept within a range of from 45 to 50 deg. F.; that the cellar be kept dark, fairly dry, and provided with a good system of ventilation; that the bees be not disturbed after being placed in winter quarters; that they be left in the cellar until nectar and pollen are available in the spring, and that outdoor-wintered bees be left in their cases until the end of May or early June.

House Plants in Winter.

It is rather difficult to keep house plants in good condition throughout the long winter, hence a few hints may prove useful. Some house plants make little growth during the winter and, while they are thus at rest or nearly so, they should be given just enough water to prevent the roots from drying up. This applies particularly to palms, hydrangea and fuschia, the two latter being kept in a cool place. Plants which are growing should be kept well watered but it is important to see that no water accumulates in the pot or in the jardiniere in which the plants are sitting, otherwise the roots will rot and the plants not thrive. This often happens to large ferns. Plants should be watered only when the soil is becoming dry, and then thoroughly, not every day as is often done.

Geraniums must be kept close to the window and in a window where they will get much sunlight to have them bloom well. Most blooming plants, such as geraniums, cyclamens, impatiens, spiraea, and bulbs, do better if kept in a moderately warm or cool room than in a warm one.

Sponging plants, such as ferns, palms, rubber plants and aspidistra, every three or four weeks is desirable. For aphis souse the plants in strong soap suds or some tobacco preparation several times at intervals of a few days and, for scale insects, loosen them with a soft toothbrush or finger nail, and wash off with soapy water or some tobacco preparation, and repeat from time to time.

Did you know that one way to obtain fine textured fudge is to beat it after the mixture has become cool?

Rust the Enemy of Cutting Machinery.

Whether it is a shearing machine "cutter" or a safety raor blade, the expert sharpener will always throw back on your hands as worthless, the blade that has corroded on the cutting face. Of all the worthless shearing blades that I have seen altogether, from start to finish, ten times as many had been rendered worthless by rust on the edge, than by all other damages combined, not excepting actual breakage of blades.

Some years ago I had occasion to go over a stock of several dozens of combs and cutters for shearing machines, and failed to find a perfect one in the entire bag of them. The combs and blades had been thrown into a small bag while sweaty and damp, and were flecked and patched with rust throughout. When the new cutting edges come to the user from the factory, they are coated with oil, and even if not used for several years they remain smooth and perfect. Unless they are cleaned and oiled in much the same way after the shearing is done, the equipment is sure to be rough and with ragged edges the next spring.

The mower can be left out all winter until the cutting sections are rough with rust—but after a session at the grindstone the knife will cut the grass; but this is not the case with the shearing blades. These combs and blades have become really rather expensive in recent years, and the man who is buying them for the first time for use next spring, will find nothing more important in the care of his shearing machine than the careful cleaning and oiling of the cutting edges after the shearing has been finished.—G. P. W.

My Home Hatchery.

I never used to make much on my chickens until one day I heard one of my neighbors talking to a poultry raiser. The poultryman wanted to sell baby chicks at 15 cents each. My neighbor refused to pay that price. I took his order, 500 chicks at 12 cents each.

I already had two incubators that held 300 eggs each, but I bought another 350-egg one. I had about 200 good laying hens which produced nearly all of my setting eggs, so I wasn't out much buying eggs.

The incubators hatched about the first of March a total of 892 chicks. I filled my first order and didn't have any trouble in selling the remaining chicks at 12 cents here near home.

I reset my incubators as soon as possible, also all of my hens that went setting. By that time my neighbors knew of my chick-selling and they fairly flocked to me for them at my cheaper price. I set my incubators until late in the season but had to make a reduction in the price later on.

My accounts showed that I had cleared over $500. This year I have added a larger incubator and ought to clear $800 or $900.—W. C. W.

Did you know that square cornered caramels may be obtained if a saw-like motion is used in the cutting?

If the brown sugar gets hard, set it in the bread tin for a few days. It will soon be beautifully moist. The same treatment moistens dried-out raisins, or other dried-out fruits, such as figs or dates.

Who Lives There?

Recently, while driving a friend from a distant point through a farming community thoroughly familiar to me, I was frequently asked, upon coming in sight of a beautiful farm home, "Who lives in that house?"

After giving the desired information a number of times, and yet passing house after house unnoticed, I unjustly accused my friend of being eccentric in desiring the names of certain farmers living along the road, but having apparently no desire to know others. Later on, it became clear to me that I, like my friend, while travelling through a strange country, admired the beautiful farm homes and frequently wanted to know who lived in them. No matter where we find them, they attract attention and the first thing we are likely to think of is: "Who lives in that house?"

Queer how the mere sight of a beautiful farm home will instantly create a desire to know something about the owner—his name, age, where he came from and a number of other things that would not interest us in the least were his house and surroundings not beautiful. We can not all have large, beautiful farm homes to the extent of making folks passing by want to know who is living in them. It is well to remember that home, be it ever so humble, can be made beautiful, and beautiful homes are bound to attract attention.—C. C. C.

Adding Acid to Battery.

If a single cell of a storage-battery never seems to get fully charged according to the hydrometer, although the other cells in the battery are, it is usually because the apparently weak cell contains insufficient acid. The remedy is to add more acid. However, do not use raw sulphuric acid; dilute it with distilled water until the solution reads about .1300 when tested with a hydrometer, and add this to the weak cell instead of distilled water whenever it needs it. Test frequently afterward, and when the weak cell maintains a reading approximately the same as the others, discontinue adding the solution, using only distilled water thereafter.

In making the acid solution, pour the acid into the water; never pour the water into the acid. If you do the latter, a violent chemical action takes place and there is likely to be an explosion or at least a scattering of the acid.—Ed. Henry.

His Chick Laundry.

"See those sacks hanging there on the fence? That's the chicken laundry," my neighbor C. A. Annes, who raises Leghorns, said.

"I lay the sacks on the floor of the brooder house in a circle around the brooder stove. They sleep on the sacks and in the morning I shake off the droppings, soak them in a tub, then souse them up and down and hang them on the fence. Each night I use the dry set of sacks. This system keeps the brooder house cleaner and I don't have to change the sand so often. And the chicks can sleep in a clean place. They're not so subject to disease.

"But do you know the little rascals expect me to iron their bedding for them. They're getting so they try to scratch the wrinkles out. I'll wash the sack but I'll be darned if I'll iron them too."

The sacks are ripped open and used single fold.—M. U.

Soak dull pearl buttons in olive oil, then rub with powdered pumice.

One of the biggest helps that I have on wash day in cold weather is to heat the clothes pins. Every time I reach into the bag for a pin I get my hands warm. Heating the last water is also a help.—Mrs. A. D.

A GRACEFUL AFTERNOON OR EVENING FROCK.

Exceedingly graceful is the frock pictured here. The two-piece pointed skirt is gathered to a bodice having the lower edge slightly rounded, thereby giving a graceful line. The attractive arrangement of the surplice effect is effectively shown and there are lace shields at the front and back. The long pointed sleeves may be omitted for evening wear, if desired, thereby making this frock suitable for many occasions. An added note of contrast is introduced in the flowers placed at the shoulder and hip closing. No. 1501 is for Misses and Small Women and is in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 18 (36 bust) requires 3½ yards 39-inch material, or 2⅝ yards 54-inch, and ⅜ yard allover lace for the shields. Price 20 cents the pattern.

Many styles of smart apparel may be found in our Fashion Book. Our designers originate their patterns in the heart of the style centres, and their creations are those of tested popularity, brought within the means of the average woman. Price of the book 10 cents the copy.

HOW TO ORDER PATTERNS.

Write your name and address plainly, giving number and size of such patterns as you want. Enclose 20c in stamps or coin (coin preferred; wrap it carefully) for each number and address your order to Pattern Dept., Wilson Publishing Co., 73 West Adelaide St., Tororto. Patterns sent by return mail.

The Right Farm Home.

"By the condition of the farm homes in a country you can measure the success of its agriculture, but you will never make agriculture what it should be until you have farm homes where boys and girls will be glad to return."—Hon. Duncan Marshall.

Anything that's almost right is wrong.

DISCOVER YOUR NEIGHBORS

Give Them An Opportunity to Express Their Hidden Talents.

Do we always, I wonder, apply the principle emphasized in the parable of the talents, to our home entertaining? Yes, there are always faithful helpers who honestly do the best they can, but do we not sometimes virtually "ride the willing horse to death" while neglecting to seek out the happy ideas hidden in the brain of the quiet retiring stranger who certainly never would voluntarily advertise them?

In our town I don't believe that field is so overlooked as in many places, though, no doubt, we, too, fail to "discover" many of the hidden qualities of our own neighbors, worth discovering. In most communities of any size, there are some newcomers, and it is highly probable that at their former places of residence, things were not done just as we do them; especially if the newcomer is from a long distance and of a different class or nation.

A NOVEL AID IDEA.

Once this spring an Aid dinner was left to the discretion of a dear, sweet little woman who was brought up in Porto Rico. It was understood that this would be a typical Spanish dinner, and it was so advertised. The new idea brought a crowd and the affair was a big success, with the total expenditure of $3.16. Obviously, the profits were much greater than common. Some people, who didn't attend, said, "Didn't you know better than to go to that dinner? You ought to have known you wouldn't like Spanish things." But bless their dear souls, it was because it was Spanish that we did go and, as a matter of fact, enough of the foods to make a square meal were delicious and one doesn't expect to like everything at dinner. Even if the dinner itself had not been good, we got our "money's worth" in education, and we had a delightful time.

KNOW YOUR NEWCOMERS.

If one is fortunate enough to have a southern woman in the community, it would be a splendid plan to let her prepare the Aid dinner according to her home ways, of course, soliciting all the help she needs from other members. She probably knows some nice ways of entertaining that we don't know, too, and if she happens to be musical, I'll guarantee she knows some pretty music that would be new to us.

A real Ontario woman or a western woman may prove equally valuable and if one could secure the help of a genuine foreign woman it would be a treasure indeed. Yes, I hear someone say, "She's ignorant of our ways and wouldn't know how to help." Maybe she is, but a good many of them surprise us when they have a chance. They prove quicker to grasp a new idea, and a college education isn't absolutely essential in the preparation of a dinner, playing a game, or singing a song.

About the most capable woman I know, and certainly one of the best cooks, lived in Denmark till she was eighteen years old and a delightful little woman who used to live beside my mother-in-law spent most of her life in Italy. If you want something honestly new and worth-while and educational, hunt up some of these undiscovered treasures—we can't all expect to find Porto Rican college graduates (like ours) but anyone from an appreciable distance will have novel ideas worth using.—Mrs. A. M. E.

Food for Little Folk.

I'm always sorry for little folks when they must sit by and watch their elders enthusiastically enjoy a cake or pudding and be told, "It's too rich, dear, it would make you sick!" But here is where the little aluminum toy dishes come to the rescue. If you make a cake with rich filling, put some of the plain batter into the little baking-pans, and Junior will have a cake baked especially for him. If it's a pudding that is too rich for juvenile digestion, make something plain but attractive in the toy dishes, and there is a dessert "just for you, Betty!" When baking biscuits or muffins, I can't resist putting some of the dough into the little muffin-pans—it isn't much trouble, but how enthusiastically the miniature biscuits are received. It is hard to deny children food which is too rich for them, but I find the "specials" baked in the toy dishes a wholly satisfactory substitute.—Mrs. A. B. S.

Nothing New.

"They use dazzle-lights on hunting cars now in killing wild game."

"Nothing new—they've been used on cars in killing pedestrians for a long time."

Keeping well is a lot more satisfactory than just getting well. Some day we will be wise enough to pay our doctors to keep us well.

I Store Up Fragrance from Woods and Garden.

In one corner of my garden grow the flowers which we enjoy long after everything else has gone to sleep for the winter. There are misty gray plants of sweet lavender, tall white-flowering spikes of garden heliotrope, low purple-topped plants of pot heliotrope and a healthy sprawly bush of old-fashioned cinnamon roses.

My cinnamon roses are allowed to spread at will when everyone else is weeding theirs out for the sake of more showy and more beautiful varieties. But I love them and I need them when I am storing up fragrance for the winter. These plants and a border of sweet alyssum, planted annually, supply me with sachets of unusual fragrance.

The flowers are picked in full bloom. We cut them when they are dry, pluck the petals apart and spread them on sheets of blotting paper. They must be kept under weights until every bit of moisture has been absorbed and they are brittly dry. Then they are put into a jar with a tightly fitted cover. Over them is sprinkled an evenly proportioned mixture of table salt, saltpeter and borax, a few whole cloves and some dried bay leaves. As the different flowers mature they can be added, after they are dry, to this pot-pourri. Finally, at the end of the season, some of the dried flowers can be sifted from the whole mixture and made into sachets. I like them to use in bureau drawers and among my linens.

None of the plants are difficult to raise. The most annoying feature is garden heliotrope's attraction for the neighborhood cats. For two reasons my garden heliotrope was little more than above-ground when some cat chewed it off and acted as intoxicated as though it had feasted on catnip. Last year I protected the young shoots with wire netting. The mature plants do not appeal to feline visitors.

The woods too offer fragrance which can be stored up for winter pleasure. I garner every exquisite wild fragrance from the time the waxy arbutus peeks from frozen leaves to when the checkerberry hides its brilliance under the first snow.

Sweet fern, which spreads its low, brown-green bushes along Eastern roadsides and flourishes in stony pastures, is soothingly sweet when picked, dried and made into pillows. White sweet clover, often its neighbor, is its greatest rival among wild fragrances. Sweet clover gives a more delicate perfume and is especially pleasing when dried and kept among handkerchiefs.

Balsam pillows are of course familiar to everyone. Bayberries added to a pot-pourri, as well as most of the wild flowers of pungent sweetness, enhance the fragrance of a home-filled jar.—E. N. H.

AN OLD GAME.

More than a hundred years ago, a poet wrote the following description of the game of "Toilet":

"There is a sport well known in country towns,
'Tis called 'The Toilet'—which I often joined
At Milkmaids' parties—where the humor lies
In having chairs enough for all but one,
Who takes the middle of the happy ring,
Unseated; till the signal given
All must change place; who obtains no seat
Incurs a forfeit, and the centre takes,
To give the signal for another change."

THE CANADIAN HOMEMAKER

A series of weekly articles covering

PLANNING . BUILDING . FINANCING
DECORATING . FURNISHING . GARDENING

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INTERIOR WOODWORK AND BUILT-IN FURNITURE

Floors and doors, base and picture moulding, window and door trim, panel work, cupboards and shelving involve many different kinds of wood. The finishes and effects obtainable from different kinds should be carefully considered from the viewpoint of cost and utility. For floors, oak, pine, fir, birch and maple are all suitable, but some are more desirable than others.

Woodwork or millwork should not be brought into the building until the plaster is perfectly dry. Unless this precaution is rigidly observed you are apt to be confronted with open joints, twisted trim, doors that won't close and windows that stick.

Built-in furniture of all kinds is growing in favor with home-builders for many reasons. For one thing it may be appropriately designed in relation to the rest of the woodwork in the house, and hence gives closer harmony to the entire household scheme and its architectural expression. Furthermore, if properly constructed in the first place, it is usually more durable than movable furniture, partly because it is not so much handled or moved about for purposes of cleaning and so forth. And finally, it is more economical, both in money and space, for the materials may be purchased in the one outlay when the home is being erected and fitted into nooks and corners which would otherwise entail only slightly less labor to finish.

Make Your Plumbing Safe, Sanitary and Satisfactory.

If your plumbing system and fixtures are up to standard at the outset your first cost is likely to be your last. If properly installed there should be few leaks, freeze-ups or other breaks, constantly adding to upkeep. Remember that your plumbing system is not unlike a transportation system. There is a main or trunk line with connecting lines converging into a terminal. This trunk line is usually a four-inch cast iron pipe running from basement to roof. In the basement there is a connection with a sewer or a septic tank to take care of discharge from this "stack," as it is called, which usually protrudes through the roof about a foot to permit a constant flow of fresh air to ventilate your plumbing system.

Traps in the basement, to prevent sewer gas and other odors, provide further escapement below. These traps hold a little water which stays at a certain level and provides a seal between the stack and the house and prevents odors rising.

If your house is situated in the rural districts you will probably feel the need of having a septic tank, to take the place of the city sewers. A wood-lined cesspool is sometimes fairly satisfactory, however, especially in sandy soil.

Septic tanks are constructed underground and are made of steel, cement or tile, consisting of two chambers, the upper one taking the sewage disposal first, where the solid matter sinks to the bottom while the liquids overflow into another chamber, pass through a further discharge pipe and are carried through to purifying ducts just below the ground level. The solids automatically turn to liquids and are carried off to be purified by the action of the soil. The tanks, which are provided with clean-out covers, require cleaning only at long intervals. Thy are simple and quite sanitary, but should be chosen with care and with regard to the character of the soil, the size of the family, the size of the plumbing system and the slope of the ground in your neighborhood.