



Babbitt's IN THE HOME

Foreword

Nearly all the foremost household experts and domestic teachers recommend that the modern housewife use Lye.

They say that no home is really clean and sanitary unless Lye is used as well as soap, for Lye is both a disinfectant and a cleanser.

A. As a Disinfectant.

Lye is particularly suitable to kill germs and bacteria as well as cleaning the surface of food containers, room vessels, the surface of wash bowls, etc. Other disinfectant uses are the washing of floors and walls and a very important use is keeping the garbage can clean and sweet. Lye is probably one of the most efficient and economical disinfectants known to scientists and will enable a woman to keep home and family's health safe from disease.

B. As a Cleanser.

Because it is an alkali which cuts grease, Lye can be used in countless ways, (many of which are given on the following pages.)

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B. F. BABBITT

15 West 34th Street

New York

Established
1836

Factories
Albany, N. Y.
Babbitt, N. J.

All Lye is not uniform in strength—

There are different grades of Lye as there are different grades of soap and different grades of any article.

Low test Lye will not do the work of high test Lye. It may cost you less, because it contains worthless ingredients, and in the end, such Lye is the most costly you can buy.

***Babbitt's Lye is the
result of over 80 years
of experience in plac-
ing on the market the
purest and strongest
Lye. : : : :***

Original packers of the friction top can, which insures perfect condition of contents at all times.



Sink and Drain Pipes

You insist that your sink be clean. How about your drain pipes?

You empty all manner of debris into it. Isn't it natural that it should become foul?

Your doctor will tell you that is why dangerous disease germs breed there. Twice a week at least you should **CLEAN YOUR DRAIN PIPE!**

To Clean Sinks, Wash Bowls.—Use a solution of 2 tablespoonfuls of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye and $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of water. Swab it around with a brush and then rinse it down

the pipes. If the Lye is applied directly to the water in the bowl, allow a few minutes for dissolving.

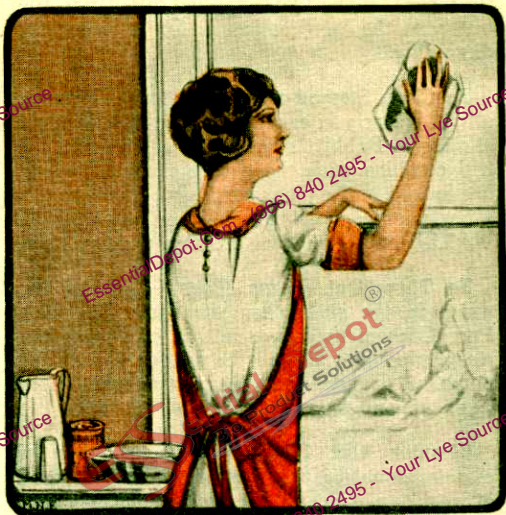
To Clean Stopped-up Drain Pipes.—Remove all the water you can with a rag, put contents of a can of Babbitt's Lye in the inlet. The lye will combine with the grease and dirt which has lodged in the pipe, making a soft soap. In a few minutes flush the pipe freely with HOT WATER and it will wash out as clean as new.

To Thaw Out Frozen Pipes.—Dip out the water in the sink, then sift some Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye into it on top of the waste pipe, and allow it to act for five or ten minutes. If it does not clear the pipe, add more Lye. Use no water.

Cleaning Out Plumbing.—Drain pipes of closets, urinals, sinks, etc., should be cleansed at least once a week with a solution of $\frac{1}{2}$ can of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye dissolved in $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of water. You cannot clean pipes and traps with soap powders or Cleansers. These simply increase the trouble. Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye on the other hand cuts the grease, helps remove the filthy matter which causes foul odors, insures health, and saves large plumbing bills.

Refrigerators must be kept scrupulously clean if you want your eatables to be kept fresh and in sanitary surroundings. Use a solution of $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoonful of Babbitt's Lye to a gallon of hot water in cleaning the inside of your refrigerator weekly. Pour some of the solution down the drain pipe rinsing thoroughly with clean water afterward. Do not allow the Lye to remain on a zinc surface.

(From Reprint No. 304, Public Health Reports, 1915.)



General Household Uses **House Cleaning**

Before cleaning house, run through this booklet and see in how many ways Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye will help you. Remember that whereas soap and water are always good, Lye and water are often better and *always cheaper*.

Glassware, Windows and Mirrors kept clean and glistening by wiping with a solution of 1 tablespoonful of Babbitt's Lye to one gallon of water.

Gas Stove Burners, boiled in a solution of three tablespoonfuls of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye to a gallon of water are thoroughly cleansed and the "Blue Flame" is thus restored.

To Clean Coffee Pots (not aluminum) thoroughly boil your coffee pot in water with a very small amount of Babbitt's Lye. This powerful lye cleans thoroughly.

Kitchen Utensils which have been used to cook fish, cabbage, and onions often retain a disagreeable odor, even after washing. This will be entirely removed if a little Babbitt's Lye is put into the vessel with some water; boiled a few minutes and then rinsed with fresh water. *Never use Lye on aluminum utensils.*

Iron Pots and Pans (not aluminum) that are black from burning grease can be made to look like new by boiling in them a solution of three tablespoonfuls of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye to $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of water. Leave the solution in the pot or pan for a few hours. After emptying, rinse thoroughly and remove the softened dirt with a rag, brush or scraper.

Nursing Bottles may be kept free from disease bacteria if washed in a solution of one teaspoonful of Babbitt's Lye to one gallon of water, then thoroughly rinsed several times and allowed to drain.

Lamps which have been in use for some time frequently become fouled with an accumulation of grease and soot. The burner should be boiled in a solution of one teaspoonful of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye to a gallon of water.

To Kill Roaches, Bedbugs and other vermin, use a strong solution of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye and wash the cracks and joints around the places where such vermin may be found.

Rat Poison—Melt $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. cheese and stir into it 1 heaping tablespoonful of Babbitt's Lye. Place small pieces near rat and mice holes. After the rats or mice have eaten this substance it will give them a thirst for water, which will take them out of the building before dying.



Cleans Woodwork

Painted Surfaces.—For soiled or discolored painted surfaces, use one-half teaspoonful of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye to one gallon of water and wash thoroughly, then dry with soft cloth.

Woodwork and Tiling.—Use a Lye solution made by adding a heaping tablespoonful of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye to a pail of water. The dirt comes off much more easily and you save unnecessary rubbing and scrubbing.

Scrubbing Floors.—Use one or two tablespoonfuls of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye in a bucket of water according to the strength desired for different kinds of work.

Cellars.—Babbitt's Lye is particularly useful in keeping the cellar sweet and clean. After

scrubbing the cellar floor and unpainted walls with the Lye solution leave the cellar door open for thorough drying.

Removing Old Paint, Varnish or Shellac.—

Use a strong solution by dissolving the contents of a can of Babbitt's Lye in a gallon of water. Apply this to the old paint with a stiff brush, and let it soak for several hours. Then wash off and repeat the process if necessary. Be careful of hands and clothing.

Care must be taken of the hands and clothes when using Lye in solution stronger than 1 tablespoonful per gallon of water. Rubber gloves provide complete protection for the hands, or fasten a stick to the scrubbing brush used.

To Remove Green from Bricks.—Dissolve four or five tablespoonfuls of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye in a pail of water, and scrub with this solution.

To Remove Mildew from the cellar, brick fireplace, porch corners, and every other place that is apt to mildew use Babbitt's Lye. It will keep everything sweet and sanitary.

Simple and Efficient Washing Fluid

- 1 oz. Powdered Borax.
- 1 oz. Carbonate of Ammonia.
- 1 can of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye.
- 2 Gallons Water.

The above ingredients can be obtained at almost any grocery or drug store. Dissolve in two gallons of water and use a teacupful of this solution in each boiler of water. Keep in large jug or jar out of reach of children. Label "Lye, use with care." This fluid form is a very handy way to use Lye for all sorts of cleaning and disinfecting.

Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye will not injure the most delicate fabrics if greatly diluted and carefully used. A little of it is a great help in washing.



Dish Washing

Dissolve about a teaspoonful of Babbitt's Lye in the hot water of dish pan, and stir thoroughly. Put in the dishes, and allow to stand for a few minutes. Pour off the water, and add clear hot water. You will find that most of the grease and dirt has been removed and the dishes can be washed with less rubbing and scrubbing. Do not use tin or aluminum utensils.

Dish Washing Fluid.—Dissolve half a can of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye in a gallon of water. Keep this in a strong bottle or jar where children will not get it. One or two tablespoonfuls of this solution mixed in the dish washing water as you use it, will do away with

a great deal of hard work. This same solution can of course be employed conveniently for many other household uses.

This fluid is excellent for dish washing machines.

Cleaning Silverware

Dissolve one Can of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye in 2 gallons of clear, clean water. Use a galvanized iron pail (not aluminum). Tie a string to each piece of silver, and then lower into the solution until it touches the bottom. Allow to remain for only twenty to thirty seconds, then remove quickly and rinse in clean, running water. Dry thoroughly with soft cloth. Keep your hands away from the solution.

Making Lye Hominy

Dissolve $\frac{2}{3}$ of a can of Babbitt's Lye in a quart of water and dilute to four gallons with more water in a large iron kettle. Put in four quarts of corn and keep slightly below the boiling temperature until the hulls have started. Remove the hulls and scum from the water and add fresh water several times during the simmering. Stir well with a wooden spoon, then put the corn into a large pan of clean cold water and rub with hands thoroughly to loosen the hulls. Change the water five or six times and wash and rub until the corn is white and clean. Keep in cold water over night, then wash four or five times with hot water. This is the good old Lye Hominy which has always been a daily dish throughout the South.



Keep Your Toilet Sanitary

If you would protect the health of your family—you should keep the closet bowl thoroughly clean and sanitary at all times.

Just sprinkle a little Babbitt's Lye (3 to 5 teaspoonfuls) into the bowl—allow same to stand a few moments and then flush. All stains and incrustations will disappear leaving the bowl white, clean, sanitary and odorless.

A most disagreeable and important task easily done.

Purifying Outhouses.—The privy or outhouse is the greatest menace to the health of a home. It is the principal breeding place for flies. There they feed, lay their eggs, propagate by the millions and then find their way into the kitchen and dining room.

A can of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye kept in the outhouse at all times and sprinkled freely and frequently will destroy the breeding place for flies. Kill the fly before it is hatched.



Garbage Cans

Sterilize Your Garbage

You are a careful housewife. You keep your home clean. In so doing, you protect the health and lives of your family.

Of course, you would never permit the decaying fly-infested carcass of a dead animal to lay about your premises! But do you know that it is just as dangerous for you to tolerate the decaying, fly-infested contents of your own garbage pail?

If you would protect your family from deadly disease, by all means **STERILIZE YOUR GARBAGE**

Each time refuse is placed in the garbage pail, sprinkle some Babbitt's Lye on top. Then pour a little water over the surface.

To Clean Garbage Cans

After emptying the garbage can, pour into it a gallon or more of hot water and add 2 or 3 teaspoonfuls of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye.

Shake the can so that the solution will reach all parts of it or use a long handled brush or old broom, cleaning out the can well.

Hard Soap from Cracklings

Pour two gallons of water into an iron kettle, and empty three cans of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye into it. Let cool an hour or longer. Then place on the stove and throw in fifteen pounds of scraps of bacon rinds and refuse grease. Let this boil until every particle of meat is dissolved. Add about two gallons more of water from time to time to keep from boiling over, then set aside to cool until the next day.

The next day, skim off the white crust and brown jelly together, leaving the sediment in the bottom. After throwing away the sediment and washing kettle, put all back into the kettle again and place on stove and boil two hours. Then add hot or boiling water until soap becomes the consistency of thick honey when dropped from the stick, being careful not to add too much water (which would require more boiling). Then pour into moulds or boxes. Covering it while cooling adds to its quality. This makes a good hard white soap, suitable for washing or scrubbing.

Soap from Cracklings By Salting Out Process

Here is another recipe for using cracklings which makes use of the second or salting out process.

Dissolve three cans of Babbitt's Lye in three gallons of soft water and add 15 pounds of soap grease or cracklings. Boil for 2½ hours, then add 1½ pounds of salt and half gallon of hot water. Boil for a few minutes when the soap

separates out. Strain and place in the mould. A good hard soap is sure to result.

We would suggest that when the scraps contain a very large excess of meat, to add a little more Babbitt's Lye.

Spraying Fruit Trees

IN all germicidal or insecticidal mixtures, when Lye is specified, use Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye in order to be sure of obtaining maximum results. The great strength of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye makes it a favorite brand for all technical as well as household uses.

Sulphur Wash for Purple Scale.—Mix 15 lbs. of sulphur into a paste with cold water and add 10 lbs. of Babbitt's Lye. This will cause the sulphur to boil. Then add at once 20 gallons of water to prevent mixture burning. Strain, and mix each $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon of this with 40 gallons of water. Apply with a spray pump.

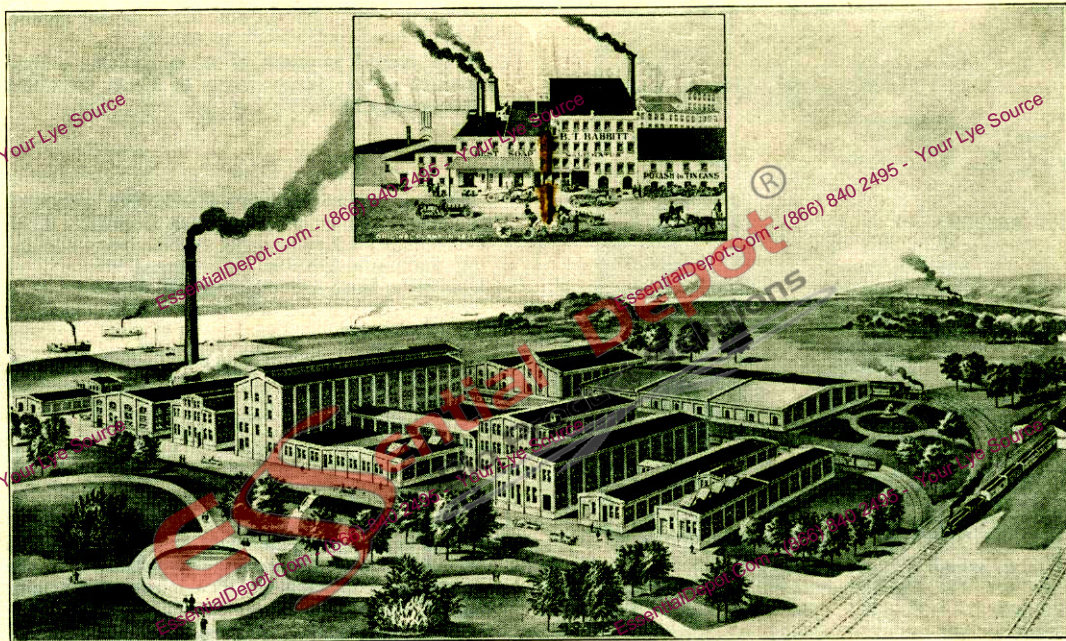
Removing Mosses and Lichens.—Use a solution of one can of Babbitt's Lye in $2\frac{1}{4}$ gallons of water. Can be sprayed on while trees are dormant, or applied locally with a swab at any time.

Destroying Peach Tree Borers.—The above solution used as a wash on the bark of peach trees in late summer will destroy the eggs and young worms of borers.

To Kill Poison Ivy.—Spray poison ivy with a solution of Babbitt's Lye and it will soon die out. It will also kill grass on brick walks and tennis-courts.

To Kill Trees.—To four gallons of warm water add 2 cans of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye and one pound of arsenic. Stir thoroughly with wooden stick until completely dissolved.

When the sap is up, chop a groove in the side of the tree even with the ground and slowly pour in the solution. The tree will be killed almost instantly and will begin to dry within a day or two.



B. T. Babbitt established his Lye business on Washington Street, New York City, in 1836 in a small two-story building which covered an area of twenty-five by two hundred feet.

In 1907 the factory was moved to the town of Babbitt, New Jersey. The new factory is a model plant containing the most improved machinery and has shipping facilities that permit the handling of millions of packages a year, shipping all over the world.

In addition to this immense plant there was added in 1919 another great lye factory at Albany, New York, which occupies two entire city squares.

The methods of manufacture are under constant expert supervision and as a result only the highest quality lye is shipped.

WARNING!

The directions in this booklet should be very carefully followed. Lye is very strong, and may do harm if used differently than directed. Never use Lye on aluminum.

Keep this Booklet always handy!



Soap Making

Make Laundry Soap From Your Waste Fats

You can save a lot of money by making in your own home, a fine laundry soap that will do all that any bought soap can do. The process is simple, requiring very little time, and saves considerable money. All you need is Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye and the grease or fat you would otherwise throw away.

In the following pages are given four different methods of making soap. Select the method you desire to use, then follow the directions closely, unless you have your own recipe which you know from experience will bring success.

No new apparatus is required. DO NOT USE LYE IN ANY ALUMINUM VESSELS. Be sure all the salt has been removed from the grease or fat if required by the method used.

How to Remove Salt From Grease for Soap Making

Before good soap can be made, all salt must be taken out of the grease. Put the grease, fat, lard, tallow or drippings in a clean vessel and add about twice as much water. Allow it to come to a boil, then remove from the fire and let it stand for a few minutes. The clean grease will settle on the surface of the water and may be skimmed off, leaving it free from salt.

Hard Soap Without Boiling—Cold Process

Empty one can of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye into an earthen, agate ware, or iron vessel (not aluminum) containing one quart of cold water and stir with a spoon or stick. The Lye will dissolve quickly and the water will become quite hot. Allow it to become cold. Then take six pounds of clean grease, tallow, lard or drippings, free from salt, melt in an ordinary can or kettle (not an aluminum vessel) and cool until luke-warm. Then pour the cold Lye gradually and slowly into the melted grease (not the grease into the Lye) in a thin continuous stream, stirring constantly and vigorously until they are thoroughly mixed and drop from the stirrer or ladle the thickness of honey. It takes from a quarter to half an hour. Then pour the mixture into a wooden or a strong pasteboard box. If wooden box is used it should be lined with paper. Cover the soap and set in a warm place for a day or two, when it can be cut to any desired shape, with thin twine, a fine wire or a knife.

This gives about 10 lbs. of soap of excellent quality.



Jelly Soap **The Ideal Soap for Washing Machines**

Boil one quart or two pounds of hard soap in a large kettle with four gallons of water for about 10 minutes, then let it cool.

Or cut into small pieces one pound of hard soap and boil with one gallon of water until dissolved. Cool in suitable vessel.

Softening Water

Thoroughly dissolve a tablespoonful of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye in a two gallon pail of water, and empty into the tub. Add three more pails and allow the clothes to soak well in this solution. You will find that much less scrubbing and rubbing are required, and that the clothes come out cleaner than when soap alone is used. This is particularly true if the water is hard. For very dirty and coarse clothes or for very hard water, containing limestone, iron, or other mineral salts, use double the quantity of Lye.

Soft Soap

Without Boiling—Cold Process

Dissolve one can of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye to three gallons of cold water. (Do not use an aluminum vessel.) Then add five and one-half pounds of hot clean grease to the Lye, keep it hot and stir slowly for 15 to 30 minutes. To ascertain whether or not the soap is finished, take out of the kettle about half pint and mix as much water with it as necessary. If it is soap, it will be ropy and stringy. Then add nine gallons of hot water, stir well together, and allow to settle. It is now ready for use.

Soft Soap—Boiled

Boil the contents of one can of Babbitt's Lye in 3 gallons of water. Add gradually 5½ lbs. of clean grease or tallow and boil slowly, renewing water from time to time as it boils away. (Do not use an aluminum vessel.) Test the mixture as instructed under "Hard Soap Boiled," and add gradually three gallons of water and stir well, then allow it to cool.

Soap made in these ways costs about one-fifth as much as the common soaps, and is as good as the best commercial grades.

How to Test Home Made Soap

Cut a piece of the soap and place the tongue on the fresh surface side. If it tastes sharp, not enough grease has been used. If it feels greasy not enough Lye has been used. If it tastes sharp and feels greasy it has not been mixed properly. If too much salt has been added (in making hard, boiled soap), the soap will look curdly and will be brittle.

A soap that is a little sharp is preferred for scrubbing purposes and will make a good lather, but for laundry and toilet purposes the soap should not taste sharp. If a soap does not "bite" the tongue it cannot hurt hands or fabrics.

Hard Soap—Boiled

Dissolve the contents of one can of Babbitt's Lye in two gallons of water, stirring the water as the Lye is poured into it. Do not use an aluminum vessel.

In another vessel, large enough to boil 5 gallons, heat 5½ lbs. of clear and clean grease (freed from salt) and one gallon of water.

When the fat is melted add ¼ pint of the Lye solution and boil with a slow fire until the biting taste of the soap liquid has disappeared, or about 10 to 15 minutes. This can be easily ascertained by taking a little of the soap off the wooden stirrer, or ladle and placing on the tongue.

Then add another ½ pint of the Lye solution as before, and continue boiling, tasting and adding Lye in the same manner until the Lye has all been added. The liquid should then be transparent as it drops from the stirrer or ladle. While this is being done, add from time to time as much water as has boiled away.

When all the Lye has been added and the soap boiled until transparent, add one and three quarter pounds of salt and boil until the soap separates from the liquid Lye and has lost its honey like appearance.

To find out when the soap is finished, a small quantity pressed between the thumb and first finger should not feel greasy and should flatten into thin scales.

Allow the soap to simmer until it is finished. Let it stand in a warm place for half an hour. Then skim off the soap, put it into a suitable mould and set aside to drain. The soap should be ready to cut after twenty-four hours.

Throw away the waste Lye found beneath the soap.



Peeling Fruit

Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye should be used in dipping olives and in removing the skins from peaches, pears and plums before canning. The process is simple, saves time, trouble and a large portion of the fruit. Hand peeling is not only wasteful and tiresome, but the most valuable part of the fruit next to the skin is thrown away.

At the Canning Club, Cornell University, the following formula is given:

Put two gallons of water in a large iron pot or kettle (do not use aluminum) and bring to a boil. Add 1 can of Babbitt's Lye and stir with iron ladle or stick until thoroughly dissolved. Place your fruit in a wire basket or a thin cloth, and lower it into the boiling solu-

tion. Allow it to remain for 20 or 30 seconds. Remove the fruit quickly, and immerse in cold water. Then wash peelings from fruit.

It is best to first test the solution with a few peaches or pears before going ahead. For very ripe fruit, 20 seconds in the solution is sufficient. For slightly green fruit, 30 or 40 seconds or longer may be necessary.

This process has been referred to the Board of Food and Drug Inspection which reports that it will have no bad effect on the quality of the fruit and is not contrary to the requirements of the Food and Drug Act.

For Checking Prunes.—Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye is extensively used in the great prune sections of California and abroad and the following directions are recommended by an Experiment Station Expert.

The prunes before dipping are placed in a wire basket and dipped in a boiling solution of 1 can of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye and 20 gallons of water.

The dipping is usually completed in from 20 to 30 seconds.

If the solution is too strong, the prunes are likely to be striped of the skins; if too weak, it fails to break the skin. A little experimenting will determine the proper quantity of Lye to use.

The prunes, as they come from the dip, are covered with minute cracks or "checks." The properly checked prunes begin to dry at once, the skin wrinkling into minute folds, the flesh remaining a bright amber color and the outside a clean purplish brown, differing from the shiny black of the machine pricked prunes. The Lye dipped prunes bring the highest prices. According to the best authorities the quality of the prunes is not diminished in the slightest respect by the lye dipping.

In treating raisins, the solution is used after they are dried.

Dairy Cleaning

To clean and keep sweet all utensils, milk pails, pans, churns, etc., take one or two teaspoonfuls of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye and dissolve in one gallon of water. Wash with this solution and rinse thoroughly with pure water. This is very effective, as it is thorough in its action and disinfects as well as cleanses the utensils.

Milk, cream and butter will remain fresh and sweet much longer when kept in scrupulously clean vessels.

A little Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye should be frequently sprinkled in the corners and about the dairy building.

Arsenical Cattle Dip

The following directions are based upon Farmers' Bulletin No. 603, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Empty 5 cans of Babbitt's Lye into a 5 gallon kettle or metal pail. Add one gallon of cold water and stir with a stick until the Lye is thoroughly dissolved. Add gradually ten pounds of white arsenic, 99 per cent, in fine powder form. Keep stirring and do not add the arsenic any faster than it can be dissolved. If it starts to boil, add the arsenic more slowly. After all the arsenic is added the solution will be very clear. Add four gallons of water, then dissolve 10 pounds of sal soda crystals or about 5 pounds of sodium carbonate.

Allow to settle and draw off into jugs or large bottles which should be kept tightly corked. For high strength bath add one gallon of solution to 100 gallons of water. Stir thoroughly while diluting.

This mixture should be plainly marked "Poison."

Prevent Horns on Cattle.—The following method of preventing horns growing on young calves is practically a copy of instructions contained in Farmers' Bulletin No. 350, U. S. Department of Agriculture:

Add 1 can of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of water. Place on fire, stir until the Lye is dissolved, and bring to a boil. Remove from the fire and add slowly $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of kerosene, while the mixture is vigorously stirred.

When the calf is three to five days old, clip the hair very closely from the horn buttons or little points on the calf's head, wash clean with soap and warm water, and dry thoroughly with a cloth or towel. Apply vaseline on the skin about two inches around the horn but not on the horn knob.

Take a small stiff paint brush, or a small stick with a rag tied closely around one end, dip the brush or stick into the solution very lightly, and then moisten the horn buttons or little points, first one and then the other, for two or three times. Allow the Lye solution to thoroughly dry after each application and before moistening again.

To Clean Stables, Barns, Kennels and Hen Houses.—These can be disinfected and made clean and sanitary with Babbitt's Lye without trouble. Wash or spray with a solution of Babbitt's Lye, four tablespoonfuls to a gallon of water.

For Hogs.—Many farmers use a solution of Babbitt's Lye for sweetening the swill fed to hogs and report excellent results. Dissolve one teaspoonful of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye in a pint of water. Add one tablespoonful of this solution in the feed for each hog and stir thoroughly before feeding. Use this mixture once or twice a week. This will assist in keeping hogs in good condition.

Poultry Yard.—Your chickens must be kept healthy and hearty if they are to be productive. Mix $\frac{1}{2}$ can of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye to two gallons of water and spray the chickens lightly. Ruffle the feathers so that the solution will get next to the skin, but away from the lead.

All nests, roosts, walls, floors, etc., should be sprayed at least once a week.

Home-made Fertilizer.—The average farmer buys fertilizer at high prices, while the manure, rotten straw, and decayed animal and vegetable material about his stables and outbuildings go to waste. Furthermore, when this refuse material is used, it is frequently in a "green" or unfermented condition, and does not contain those ingredients which gives fertilizer its value. It will mature or "ripen" if kept long enough, but this sometimes takes from one to three years and the average farmer cannot afford to keep such material, or have it in his way.

Compost. Collect all such waste refuse from stables, barnyard, hog pens and chicken houses, and all decayed animal or vegetable matter such as straw, weeds, corncocks, etc., and place in a low pile about two feet high, ten feet long and four feet wide. Dissolve ten cans of Babbitt's Lye in twenty-five gallons of water, and sprinkle this solution over the heap until thoroughly saturated. Do not allow the solution to touch the skin.

Now add a layer of earth about four to six inches thick, then put about two feet more of the waste material on top, and saturate thoroughly with the solution as before. Keep up the process until all your waste is used.

In about one month's time, your waste has been converted into the best fertilizer and is ready for use.

Some Trades in which Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye is Used

The Painter.—To remove old paint from walls or wood work and to clean paint and varnish pots, use a very strong solution of 1 can of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye to one gallon of water. For fresh paint or oil use $\frac{1}{2}$ quantity of Lye to same quantity of water.

The Bottler and Brewer.—To clean and remove the odors from bottles, kegs, barrels, tubs and vats, wash with a solution of two teaspoonfuls of Babbitt's Lye to a gallon of water. Then rinse thoroughly with clean water. This weak solution will not affect bottling machinery. Beer pipes are thoroughly cleansed by forcing a strong solution of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye through them and rinsing well afterwards.

The Machinist.—To remove oil and grease from waste, nuts, bolts, machinery or tools, dissolve two teaspoonfuls of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye in a gallon of water. Use the solution the same as a wash and rinse afterwards with clean water.

The Printer.—To clean type, rollers and presses, dissolve one teaspoonful of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye in one quart of water, wash the type, etc., with this solution and rinse with clean water. Use rubber gloves to protect the hands.

The Photographer.—To clean negatives use a solution of one teaspoonful of Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye to a quart of water. Use rubber gloves.

Garages.—To clean oil and grease from the floor use a solution made by dissolving $\frac{1}{2}$ can of Babbitt's Lye in 2 gallons of water and wash with an old broom, rinsing off solution afterwards.

For Automobile Radiators.—You will be surprised to see how much scale and dirt a weak solution of Babbitt's Lye will take out of your automobile radiator.

Sami Rozpuszczajcie

Gospodynia która używa Babbitt's Lye ostrożnie znajduje je najlepszym pomoćnikiem. Podczas gdy czysci również zterylizuje.

Każde mydło, mydlany proszek i proszek do czyszczenia jak i podobne produkty zawierają w sobie lye. To jest tylko Lye, który czysci, nie zważając na ładne nazwiska.

We wszystkich tych Lye jest bardzo rozpuszczony.

Jeżeli chcecie być oszczędnymi, kupujcie Babbitt's Pure Concentrated Lye i sami rozpuszczajcie.

To jest znakomity sposób mieszanie mydła z Lye. Miesza nina ta czysci i susza rury, konwie na śmiecie, cynki itd.

La Babbitt's Lye—Puro

La Massaia che usa Babbitt's Lye ha sempre trovato che é l'unico articolo per pulire la casa perché disinfetta nello stesso tempo.

Quasi tutti i saponi contengono nell'elemento principale Lye che significa soda caustica e non potassa che questa rovina la biancheria e ne meno brucia le mani, e si trova nella grande parte del polvere di sapone.

Se volete economizzare comperate il puro Babbitt's Lye dalla quale si può fare una diluizione.

Babbitt Lye (Hominy) é un elemento straordinario per far sapone in casa per uso di famiglia anche per scorticare frutta.

באבזט'ס ליי

די פרוי וועלכע נוצט באבזט'ס ליי, פארזיכטיג,
ונעט עס אױסגעפינען אלס דיא שטארקסטע הילפע פאר
הויז-דיא-פּעקטענט. יעדער סארט זייף
און זייף-פאדער ענטהאלט אין זיך ליי.
אויב איהר ווילט זיין עקאנאמיש, קויפט
באבזט'ס פֿיור קאנצענטריטע ליי און מישט דאס
אלײן אױס.
עס איז אױסגעצייכענט צו מאַכען דערפון זייף, ליי
הומיני, שײלען פֿרוכט, הויז-קלינינג און.

POISON

All Lye in concentrated form is poisonous, and should never be taken internally, or allowed to touch the skin except in very weak solutions. Keep in a safe place away from the children and be sure the lid is on the can at all times.

ANTIDOTE

When Lye is accidentally taken internally, immediately give the patient a generous quantity of vinegar or lemon juice. The acids in these liquids will neutralize the alkali in the Lye.

For external Burns use a solution of boric acid or a solution made up of 1 quart of vinegar and 1 quart of water. Wash the wound with the solution continually for about half an hour. Then continue to wash with pure fresh water for another half hour, changing the water every five minutes. When finished washing, moisten the part with olive or castor oil and bandage tightly. Keep free from dirt.

Lye, like Fire, must be used, but not abused.



B. T. Babbitt's Plant No. 2, at Albany, New York. This great plant occupies 2 full city blocks. It is the home of Babbitt's Giant Lye, Acme Lime, and Mendleson Products



BABBITT'S LYE

SOLD BY

EssentialDepot.Com - (866) 840 2495 - Your Lye Source