

Vexatious Clothes Questions Are Answered in The Diamond Dye Annual and Direction Book

Your last year's suit or gown which seems nearly worthless because its color does not suit you any longer, can be made as good as new.

The DIAMOND DYE ANNUAL and DIRECTION BOOK tells exactly how to dye any fabrics in solid, rich, fast colors. This book is free and in solid, rich, fast colors. It will enable you to save considerable part of the money that you spend each season for clothes.

Miss Agnes Endicott writes:

"The DIAMOND DYE ANNUAL has been a source of great economy to me. I have seen it advertised in the magazines many times, but did not think that it would be of value to me, as my family tell me that my hands are worthless. I am not clever at the things that most girls do with the greatest ease."

"I saw a DIAMOND DYE advertisement, and noticed particularly that it said DIAMOND DYES were simple to use, so I sent for your ANNUAL and DIRECTION BOOK and read carefully how to dye articles made of silk."

"I dyed my last year's light pink gown to a medium shade of blue. My sister made the new-fashion sleeves of lace for the dress, and my gown is now as pretty as can be."



Pink Gown Dyed Blue.

Diamond Dyes

"A CHILD CAN USE THEM"

Simply dissolve the dye and boil the material in the colored water.

Mrs. J. C. Smith writes:

"The DIAMOND DYE ANNUAL and DIRECTION BOOK saved me the price of a new suit. My old gray suit was faded and really impossible. I sent for your DIAMOND DYE ANNUAL and DIRECTION BOOK and read carefully how to dye woolen articles. I then went to the druggist and purchased DIAMOND DYES for wool or silk, and recolored the suit, which was light gray. It is now a very pretty dark green."

"I shortened the skirt and put new velvet collar and cuffs on the jacket. My friends tell me that my new suit is very smart, and none of them realize that it is my old suit recolored and slightly remodelled."

"A copy of the DIAMOND DYE ANNUAL and DIRECTION BOOK should be in every home in Canada, and if every woman would carefully read it, we would be a better and more tastefully-dressed people."



Gray Suit Dyed Dark Green

Truth About Dyes For Home Use

There are two classes of fabrics—Animal Fibre Fabrics and Vegetable Fibre Fabrics.

Wool and Silk are Animal Fibre Fabrics. Cotton and Linen are Vegetable Fibre Fabrics. "Union" or "Mixed" goods are usually 60 to 80 per cent. Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fibre fabrics.

It is a chemical impossibility to get perfect color results on all classes of fabrics with any dye that claims to color animal fibre fabrics and vegetable fibre fabrics equally well in one bath.

We manufacture two classes of Diamond Dyes, namely—Diamond Dyes for Wool or Silk to color animal fibre fabrics, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton, Linen or Mixed Goods to color vegetable fibre fabrics so that you may obtain the very best results on EVERY fabric.

Diamond Dyes sell at 10 cents per package. Valuable Book and Samples Free

Send us your dealer's name and address—tell us whether or not he sells Diamond Dyes. We will then send you that famous book of helps, the Diamond Dye Annual and Direction Book, also 36 samples of Dyed Cloth—Free.

THE WELLS & RICHARDSON CO. LIMITED
200 Mountain St., Montreal, Canada

Society of Public Utility. In the following year, 1864, twelve nations signed the Convention which made all medical service neutral, and so widely has the scheme spread that at the present day there are only three countries that have no Red Cross Society,—China, Mexico and Brazil. At the Geneva Conference it was decided to adopt as an international badge a red cross on a white ground, this out of compliment to Switzerland, whose flag is a white cross on a red ground.

THE FUTURE OF CONSTANTINOPLE. (The Manchester Guardian.)

That Britain has nothing to fear from entrusting Constantinople to Russia, and that Russian control of the Dardanelles is the best that can be hoped for in the interests of peace, is the stimulating theme of an article in the Nineteenth Century, by Mr. Ellis Barker. His arguments have the healthy effect of bringing out for re-examination some pigeon-holed beliefs. Constantinople emerges from his criticism as no longer a prize worth the rivalry of Europe. Despite Napoleon's epigram, she is the key, not of the world, but only of the Black Sea. She has not proved a source of strength to the nations possessing her. In Russia's hands, Mr. Barker thinks, she would present so vulnerable a point, and keep so many troops occupied at a long distance from their base, that she would be an influence for peace in Russian policy. Moreover, in his opinion, to leave her in the hands of a small nation might lead to covetous eyes being cast upon her, whereas Russian tenure would be as hard to disturb as it would be harmless. These arguments are coupled with a historical thesis—in which some interesting original research plays a part—to prove that Constantinople as a name has been used from time to time to mesmerize British statesmanship. But even so, they do not convince. The conditions of sea war have enormously changed since Napoleon—even since Bismarck,—but not enough to remove the menace of a heavily-fortified Constantinople in the hands of a great naval Power as a base for a flank attack on our Eastern trade route. We could hardly be unfettered in our dealings with a Russia which held the Dardanelles fortified and closed to the world outside. Again, the argument that the Straits are Russia's natural back door might be used with equal force of the entrance to the Baltic, yet no one would wish to question the territorial rights of Denmark and Sweden there. Moreover, if this war is to realize the ideals for which it is being waged, changes of territory must have regard to population, and on that view Constantinople, whose very mixed population contains a quite small Russian element, would surely be internationalized. Finally, if what we may call the sentimental view, with which Mr. Barker makes some play, is to have weight—namely, that the city which enshrines the most splendid memories of the early Church should be in the hands of one of the bulwarks of that Church—Greece would have at least as good a claim as Russia, on this and other grounds of history, to a share in the government of the city that was once the capital of her empire.

The havoc of the European war in regard to forests is described as being "without precedent in history." Trees are being cut down out of face for trenches and to make roads, for firewood, and to permit the more effective use of artillery. Projectiles and forest fires are also doing much damage. Indeed, in many places woods have been completely destroyed.

Excellent cement is now being manufactured by a French firm from a by-product in the process of making beet sugar. It is made from the scum formed when the beets are boiled, mixed with finely-divided clay, and burned in a rotary kiln.

A New Art Firm.—"The retables of the altar is composed of seven gilt panels of Fra and Jellico's angels."—Ludlow Advertiser. This well-known firm makes a specialty of angels. Fra's is supposed to be the inspiring brain, and Jellico does the rest.—Punch.

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PRESENT PRICES OF OUR HIGH-GRADE

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" " No. 2	12.00
Alsike, No. 1	13.50
" " No. 2	12.00
Lucerne, No. 1	13.00
" " No. 2	12.00
Timothy, No. 1	5.50
" " No. 2	4.70

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Improved Leaming	1.40
Wisconsin White Dent	1.45
Compton, Early Yellow	1.65
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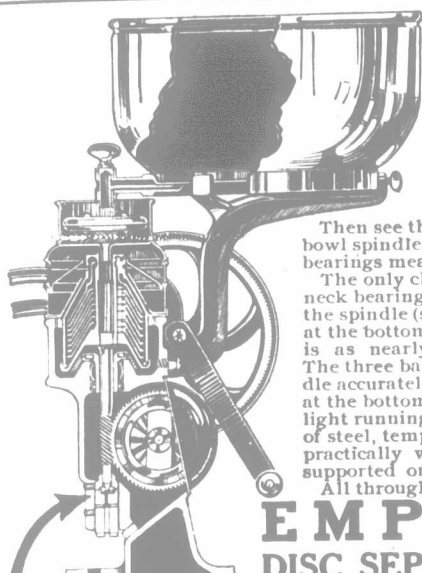
It is so distasteful to birds that they never touch the treated seed—a most important advantage in the case of Corn.

CORVUSINE is not a poison—does not make the grain dangerous to stock or poultry—does not lower its germinative power as do formalin and bluestone—causes no trouble in the seed-drill.

The cost of treating seed with CORVUSINE averages less than 30c. per acre, while it often increases the crop several bushels per acre.

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In the first place the Empire bowl is twenty per cent. lighter than any other disc bowl of equal capacity—resulting in a great saving of power and wear.

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The only closed bearing on the Empire spindle is the neck bearing. The "three-ball-bearing" at the bottom of the spindle (see arrow) makes a closed bearing unnecessary at the bottom. This bearing (shown in detail at the right) is as nearly frictionless and wear-proof as is possible. The three balls keep the hardened steel point of the spindle accurately centred without the use of a closed bearing at the bottom and are one of the secrets of the Empire's light running. The point of the spindle and the balls are of steel, tempered to a hardness that will scratch glass—practically wear-proof. This bearing is adjustable and supported on a small felt cushion to absorb vibration.

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