



There cannot be different degrees of purity any more than there can be different degrees of honesty.

If a man be honest, that is all he can be. There is no superlative.

One flour cannot be purer than another. It can only be more nearly pure.

In these times when all flour manufacturers are claiming purity you should remember these two things:

Actual purity in flour can only be secured by the use of electricity.

Royal Household Flour is the only flour, made and sold in Canada, that is purified by electricity.

You can get Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour from your grocer.

Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Limited,
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"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never before published. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.



You are Quite Right

If you see the **LITTLE CHURCH** on the label of the package of Alabastine you buy, then you are safe—it is genuine. We sell the real article—

Church's Alabastine

because it doesn't pay us to try to fool our customers with kalsomines that decay on the walls and ceilings of your rooms. It is so annoying you know, when they begin to rub and scale off, as they will in time; and then it is such a "nasty muss" to wash and scrape the room when you want to do it over again.

We advise you to buy **ALABASTINE** because it will save time, trouble and expense. It will last for years. Won't fade. There are twenty beautiful tints and white. They are **NEVER SOLD IN BULK**. Hardware and Paint Dealers everywhere sell **ALABASTINE**. Special information if you write—

THE ALABASTINE COMPANY, LIMITED - PARIS, ONT.

When writing advertisers please mention Western Home Monthly.

Hints for the Housewife.

The Doctor's Beard.

Many think that the germs of disease May be lodged in the beard on the face, And that doctors their whiskers should shave, Thus removing a good hiding place. But if doctors should shave off their beard To prevent disease germs lodging there, Then the public would also request That their heads be denuded of hair. And for still farther safety they'd ask That some changes be made in their dress, Put what pattern their fancy would choose, We are only enabled to guess. They might think that the African's robe Of a cloth on the loins would be grand, But for one we protest from the start Of complying with public demand. For the doctor can easily kill All the germs that may lodge in his beard; Antiseptics, when freely applied, Will leave nothing at all to be feared. We maintain that a doctor has rights, Which the public are bound to respect, And his beard is his Maker's own gift, Which he has a right to protect.

To Hang in The Laundry.

It is hard for even the housewife of large experience to remember exactly the simple agents for removing various stains. Knowledge of the average maid or laundress is still more limited, hence a device which serves in our house is a constant jog to the memory. It is a set of rules printed upon a yard of the blackboard cloth used on schoolroom walls. Instead of writing with chalk I printed the rules neatly in the form of a table in white oil paint, thinned with turpentine. This medium, if properly dried, is permanent; it cannot be disturbed either by steam or by rubbing. After allowing it to dry for four or five days it was tacked on the kitchen wall enclosed in a frame of plain pine picture moulding. I measured the blackboard before hanging and bought the moulding properly cut at the corners, so that it fitted together with no labor except putting in the tacks. Below is given a copy of the table for any one who may care to make one.

Ink Stains.—Soak in sour milk. If a dark stain remains rinse in a weak solution of chloride of lime.

Blood Stains.—Soak in cold salt water; then wash in warm water with plenty of soap; afterward boil.

Grass Stains.—Saturate the spot thoroughly with kerosene, then put in the washtub.

Iodine Stains.—Wash with alcohol, then rinse in soapy water.

Hot Tea and Coffee Stains.—Soak the stained fabric in cold water; wring, spread out and pour a few drops of glycerine on each spot. Let it stand several hours; then wash with cold water and soap.

Iron Rust.—Soak the stain thoroughly with lemon juice; sprinkle with salt and bleach for several hours in the sun.

Grease Spots.—Hot water and soap generally remove these. If fixed by long standing, use ether, chloroform or naphtha. All three of these must be used away from either fire or artificial light.

Pitch, Wheel Grease, Tar Stains.—Soften the stains with lard, then soak in turpentine. Scrape off carefully with a knife all the loose surface dirt; sponge clean with turpentine and rub gently till dry.

Mildew.—Soak in a weak solution of chloride of lime for several hours. Rinse in cold water.

Sewing-Machine Oil Stains.—Rub with lard. Let stand for several hours. Then wash with cold water and soap.

Scorched Stains.—At the scorched

place, rub with soap and bleach in the sun.

Fruit Stains.—Stretch the fabric containing the stain over the mouth of a basin and pour boiling water on the stain. In cold weather fruit spots can frequently be removed by hanging the stained garments out-of-doors over night. If the stain has been fixed by time soak the article in a weak solution of oxalic acid or hold the spot over the fumes of sulphur.

Soot Stains.—Rub the spots with dry cornmeal before sending the clothes to the wash.

Vaseline Stains.—Saturate the spot with ether and lay a cup over it to prevent evaporation until the stain is removed. Use ether with very great care.

Chocolate and Cocoa Stains.—Wash with soap in tepid water.

Varnish and Paint.—If the stain is on a coarse fabric dissolve by saturating with turpentine; use alcohol if on a fine fabric. Sponge with chloroform if a dark ring is left by the turpentine. Be very cautious not to use either the chloroform or turpentine where there is either fire or artificial light.

How To Mix Paints.

A correspondent asks us a question on this subject, and we have no doubt there are numerous painter's manuals, or books of instruction in existence; but many of these are not very reliable. We give the following table of compound colors, showing the simple colors which produce them which may be of some service to our inquirer.

Buff—White, yellow, ochre and red.
Chestnut—Red, black and yellow.
Chocolate—Raw umber, red and black.

Claret—Red, umber and black.
Copper—Red, yellow and black.
Dove—White, vermilion, blue and yellow.

Drab—White, yellow ochre, red and black.
Fawn—White, yellow and red.
Flesh—White, yellow ochre, and vermilion.

Freestone—Red, black, yellow ochre and white.
French Gray—White, prussian blue and lake.

Gray—White lead and black.
Gold—White, stone ochre and red.
Green-Bronze—Chrome, green, black and yellow.

Green Pea—White and chrome green.
Lemon—White and chrome green.
Limestone—White, yellow ochre, black and red.

Olive—Yellow, blue, black and white.
Orange—Yellow and red.
Peach—White and vermilion.

Pearl—White, black and blue.
Pink—White, vermilion and lake.
Purple—Violet, with more red and white.

Rose—White and madder lake.
Sandstone—White, yellow ochre, black and red.

Snuff—Yellow and vandyke brown.
Violet—Red, blue and white.

In the above table the first-named color is always the principal ingredient and the others follow in the order of their importance. Thus in mixing a limestone tint white is the principal ingredient and the red the color of which the least is needed. The exact proportions of each must be determined by experiment with a smaller quantity. It is best to have the principal ingredient thick and add to it the other paints thinner.

Many inherit weak lungs, and as disease usually assails the weakest point, these persons are continually exposed to attacks of cold and pulmonary disturbances. The speedy use of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will be found a preventive and a protection, strengthening the organs so that they are not so liable to derangement from exposure or abrupt atmospheric changes. Bickle's Syrup is cheap and good.