

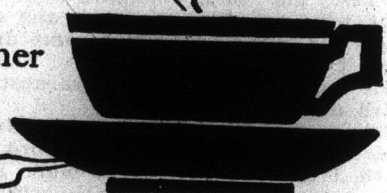
Chase & Sanborn's

HIGH GRADE COFFEE

Some people buy Chase & Sanborn's Coffee because of its exquisite flavor—others, because of its strength—some, "just because they like it."

All of them, because no other coffee suits them so well.

91



Ready!

instantly to invigorate

you—to warm you—and keep you warm.

CAMP COFFEE

is superior in every way to all other coffee essences—the next best is a long way behind—make sure you get 'Camp'—it is the Best.

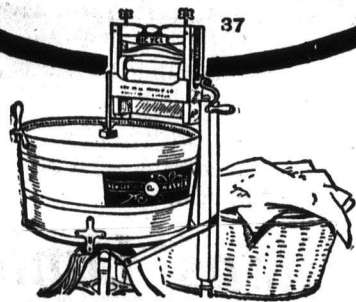
R. Paterson & Sons,
Coffee Specialists,
Glasgow.

Nine O'Clock, and the Washing Done

The "New Century" Washing Machine washes a tubful of clothes in five minutes. And washes them better than you can possibly do the washing by hand.

New Wringer Attachment allows water to drain directly into the tub. Price \$9.50 complete—delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec. Write for free copy of our new book.

Dowswell Mfg. Co. Limited, Hamilton, Ont.



For Table Use— For Kitchen Use— For the Dairy— Windsor Salt

is Best. Pure—fine—well-savoured. Grocers'—everywhere.

180

MOTT'S DIAMOND CHOCOLATE.

JOHN P. MOTT & CO.
HALIFAX, N.S. CANADA
ESTABLISHED 1844

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. makes 1 qt.
of delicious Chocolate

JOHN P. MOTT & CO., HALIFAX, CANADA.

Hints for the Housewife.

In Perspective.

The little griefs, the petty wounds,
The stabs of daily care—
"Crackling of thorns beneath the foot,"—
As Life's fire burns—now cold now hot—
How hard they are to bear!

But on the fire burns, clear and still;
The cankered sorrow dies;
The small wounds heal; the clouds are rent,
And through this shattered mortal tent
Shine down the eternal skies.
—Dinah Mulock Craik.

How to Take Spots Out of Wall Paper.

Spots in wall paper caused by grease or oil can be removed by covering them with a paste made of clay and water. Mix the clay with cold water. For delicately colored papers, pipe clay should be used. Leave the paste on the spot for six or eight hours and then, after it has become thoroughly dry, brush it off with a soft, clean cloth. Make a second application if necessary.

To Clean Lace.

The finest and most delicate laces can be cleaned, so that they will last for years—centuries, if they are properly handled. They should be soaked and not rubbed. Let them stand for some hours in a suds of warm water to which a little ammonia has been added. Press them gently together and keep changing the water till it is fairly clean. Then rinse them thoroughly in hot water and if necessary lay them in the sun to bleach. To dry the laces, pin them in shape to a clean white pad made of a layer or two of white cotton covered with cloth of a smooth white surface. If pinned with care as to all the little points, they will not need pressing with an iron, which is apt to tear them or pull them out of shape.

How to Care for Your Hat.

"Never handle your hat by the brim," is a caution to be observed by all who wish their head gear to be kept in good shape. Lift it by the band under the brim in putting it on or off. Your band-box should have a little stand in it or some other device by means of which the brim can be kept above the bottom of the box. When it is necessary to remove your hat and your band-box is not at hand, either hang the hat up or, in placing it upon a flat surface, turn it upside down.

How to Keep the Soles of Shoes Dry in Winter.

When the shoes are new have a coat of good varnish put upon the soles. This will make the sole proof against dampness and add to the durability of the leather. With vaseline rubbed over shoe tops and a coat of varnish upon the soles, there is no need for over-shoes except in time of the heaviest storms.

To Preserve Matting.

Mattings of a close, fine weave are not so apt to split as the coarser, looser weaves, but all mattings are greatly improved by giving them a thin coat of varnish when first put upon the floor, and by renewing the coat every six months. The varnish gives a surface that prevents wear and keeps the colors of the matting from fading.

To Freshen Carpets.

Give them a good brooming with warm water and ammonia, into which put about a tablespoonful of kerosene to a gallon of water. The kerosene odor will quickly pass off in a good draft of air.

Good Use for Extra Cream.

A delicious pat of butter can be easily and quickly made from cream that might not otherwise be used. The making of butter seems a long and intricate process, but this is so only for large quantities. A pint of cream will make a goodly lot of butter in a few moments if conditions are favorable. First the cream should be just "turned." Then it must be at least at a temperature of sixty degrees, colder if possible. Put it into a bread dish and stir

it with a quick, regular motion, always in one direction. Do this in as cool a place as possible. In a few moments, sometimes after a few turns, the butter will gather in ivory or golden lumps. Use a silver spoon or fork or a wooden spat for stirring. Stir until you are sure no more butter is to come and then press the lumps well together into one corner of the dish and pour off the buttermilk and then press it into shape. Set the dish up on an edge so that a-y extra buttermilk or water can easily drain off. Salt it if you prefer.

Cuffs for Shirtwaists.

Take a large handkerchief with a white or colored border according to preference. Cut it diagonally across. Make a wristband of the required size and into this gather the bias edge. The handkerchief hem finishes the top part of the cuffs and the corner of the handkerchief comes well up on to the sleeve.

To Scour Steel Knives.

Keep on the back porch a starch box or a good-sized flower pot filled with clean, soft sandy soil. Wet the soil down well so that it will be firm, though not hard. Plunge the knives, one at a time into this the whole length of the blade and rub them up and down several times in the soil. They will come out bright and clean and the method of scouring is simpler and easier and safer than to lay the knife upon a flat surface and scour it by hand with any kind of scouring powder.

How to Clean a Pen.

There are endless devices for pen wipers, from the pen wiper that is so fancy that it is almost useless down to the square of chamols or felt that gets lost among one's papers. But the most useful pen wipers are those into which a pen can be thrust quickly after using and withdrawn or left standing in the "pen wiper"—just as the exigencies of the moment requires. Such pen wipers or "pen cleaners," as they might more properly be called, can be made by putting various materials into a small, neat receptacle—a little glass or porcelain jar, or a little round wooden box. First—sand answers the purpose well. White sand looks better, though, of course, it soon becomes blackened with the ink. Fill the receptacle about two-thirds full only, to prevent the sand running over the sides when pens are thrust into it. Fine shot or emery powder may be used in the same way. Sometimes sawdust is used or a piece of heavy bark of the redwood tree. A raw potato can be used in the same way, and makes one of the best of pen cleaners. Both the starch and the acid of the potato lend their aid to cleaning the pen.

To Clean Patent Leather.

Wipe patent leather articles with a soft flannel cloth moistened with milk or cream, sweet oil or vaseline. After any spots or stains have been removed, rub them well with a clean corner of the cloth so as to take off any surplus oil that is apt to catch dust.

Another Recipe for Cleaning Leather.

A mixture of two-thirds milk and one-third sweet oil rubbed into leather will keep it soft and clean. Light colored leathers will be made somewhat darker by its use, but the darker leather becomes richer colored and black leather, is, of course, not affected.

To Polish a Mirror.

A mirror carelessly cleansed will soon become scratched and thus lose its best capacity as a reflector. They should first be washed with clear cold water with a soft lintless cloth and then polished with a chamols skin dipped in alcohol. A little kerosene and warm water may be used in place of the alcohol.

A Pleasant Purgative.—Parmelee's Vegetable Pills are so compounded as to operate on both the stomach and the bowels, so that they act along the whole alimentary and excretory passage. They are not drastic in their work, but mildly purgative, and the pleasure of taking them is only equalled by the gratifying effect they produce. Compounded only of vegetable substances the curative qualities of which were fully tested, they afford relief without chance of injury.