

If You Want to Economize Use "Diamond Dyes"

You can economize on your fall clothes without depriving yourself of anything. Give a last season's suit or gown a new color—make a few alterations in the cut and the trimming—the result will be a garment just as satisfying as a new one.

Miss Margaret Sampson writes:



Rose color dyed brown.

"I wanted a new dress for school, as the fall term was beginning and all the rest of the girls had new clothes, but father said he could not afford one just then. I didn't want to wait, so I looked over the closet and trunks to see if there was anything I could possibly use by making some changes in it. I found a rose-colored silk dress which I had stopped wearing because it was soiled.

"Some hints on economy which I had cut out of a magazine mentioned the dyeing of old clothes. Our druggist recommended DIAMOND DYES, and said that he knew they gave splendid results. I bought some dark brown dye, and as a result I have a dandy dress to start school with. With a cream lace collar and ruffle at the wrist, I look as well as any girl in school."

Diamond Dyes

"A child can use them." Simply dissolve the dye and boil the material in the colored water.

Mrs. J. A. Roper writes:

"Recently my husband suffered severe business reverses, and it was necessary for me to economize in every way possible.

"I have always been very fond of nice clothes and bought the very best for myself and the children.

"We have never lived extravagantly, and it seemed to me the best way to make immediate saving was on my own clothes. I happened to read an article in a magazine which said that any woman could save money by dyeing their old clothes. I must confess that I bought some DIAMOND DYE, feeling that I was making a great sacrifice, and that my last year's clothes re-dyed would look far from pretty. With a feeling of misgiving I undertook the work of re-coloring several last year's gowns, but now that they are re-modeled and re-trimmed, and dyed in bright solid new colors, they are just as stylish and fashionable as any new clothes I could have bought.

"I send you my photograph, showing one of my costumes (green dyed black), which was particularly successful. I earnestly advise all women to use DIAMOND DYES, whether they must economize or not."

Truth about Dyes for Home Use

There are two classes of fabrics—Animal Fiber Fabrics and Vegetable Fiber Fabrics. Wool and Silk are Animal Fiber Fabrics. Cotton and Linen are Vegetable Fiber Fabrics. "Union" or "Mixed" goods are usually 60 to 80 per cent. Cotton—so must be treated as vegetable fiber fabrics.

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

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

Diamond Dyes sell at 10 cents per package.

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upper part of the table, the lid being nailed in lower down to form a second shelf to hold spools, scissors, etc.

CLOTHESPIN HOLDER.

Use a grape-basket instead of a bag, fix a wire hook to the handle, and slip the basket along the line ahead of you as you put on the clothes. This will save stooping.

LEAKING STOVEPIPES.

If the wood were perfectly dry and the pipe-damper always open, there would be no trouble with leaking pipes. It is the steam condensing as it reaches the colder part of the pipes above that causes the trouble. The following is said to be a remedy. Get the tinsmith to cut a hole in a length of pipe, with a sliding piece to close it when wished, and put this pipe above the damper-length. When the damper is closed, open the slide, and the current of air from the room will prevent the steam from settling.

FINISH FOR POOR FLOORS.

The following is recommended by a writer in Woman's Home Companion. Use odorless roofing as a border to cover old, rough floors, which so often spoil the effect of the center rug. Tack it down well, then put on a coat of shellac, and finally a coat of floor paint. Let dry, then put on a second coat of paint.

A Garden Scrap Bag.

RHUBARB IN FALL.

Mulch rhubarb with strawy manure before winter sets in. The stalks will grow much more quickly next spring, and will be much more tender in consequence.

DRYING POTATOES.

Be sure to dry potatoes well for a few hours before putting them in the cellar. This may help to prevent rot.

PROTECTING TENDER VINES.

Cut tender grapes and other vines from their supports, lay them down and cover them with soil to protect them during winter. When it is impossible to do this, cover them with rough sacking or bind them with straw.

CANDYTUFT AND POPPIES.

Candytuft and poppies, indeed any seeds that "self-sow," may be sown late in fall, just before winter sets in, and so will have an early start in the spring.

THE PEONY.

The fact that the peony is one of the few flowers that have had associations formed for their propaganda, is surely proof enough of the general popularity of this truly splendid ornament of the garden. Indeed, the American Peony Society is one of the strongest of its kind on the continent. Broadly speaking, peonies may be classed as single, semi-double, and double, all very handsome, and the single varieties in the opinion of many people, not the least so. They come in all colors, from white to deep red, and some of the species, e. g., the "rose" varieties, are sweetly perfumed. Moreover, the plants are beautiful all summer through, even after the flowers have gone.

Fall planting is generally recommended for peonies, and they may be set out, about three feet apart, at any time from the last week in August until fairly late in October. They will do very well in a partial shade, and look best when massed against a background of shrubbery. The soil should be a deep, mellow, clay loam, very well drained, as the crowns are likely to spoil in standing water. The plants are gross feeders, and will respond very gratefully to a good supply of fertilizer. Rich, yet strawy barnyard manure, is best, and a good way to apply it is to place it about the plants just before the ground freezes finally for the winter. It thus acts as a protection to plants during the cold weather, and in the meantime is becoming so mellowed that it can safely be dug into the soil about the roots in spring.

Peonies, as a rule, need two or three years to establish themselves in fine

clumps, but after that need little attention save to add fertilizer for ten or twelve years, when the roots may be divided. If very large blossoms are desired, all the buds should be pinched off save those on the main stems.

FOR WINTER CHEER.

Geraniums, impatiens, and begonias, are common enough window-plants during winter, but, for a pleasing variety, did you ever think of trying a wild-flower window-box? A writer in Suburban Life says that she always makes a trip or two to the woods in October, bringing home all sorts of green things—ferns, hepaticas, violets, Jack-in-the-pulpit, and even ox-eye daisies from the roadside. A quantity of native soil is also brought home. The next step is to plant the roots out in boxes, which are then placed in a shaded corner of the yard, watered from time to time, and left until the ground has frozen. After being frozen for about two weeks the boxes are removed to the cellar to thaw out slowly in a dark place, then the dead leaves are cut off and the plants brought gradually into greater light and warmth. Before long they will begin to put forth new shoots, and will present a pretty appearance all through the winter. In spring, the roots are planted under trees in the yard. . . The same woman also keeps parsley growing in pots during the cold weather, finding it useful as well as beautiful; and she has found that tiny hemlock and pine trees, transplanted in fall, make a fine substitute for the ever-present ferns and palms found growing in jardinières.

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING.

Flower-lovers who have never tried planting bulbs for flowering in early spring, and in the house during winter, have no idea what a pleasure is in store for them. Lilies, narcissus, hyacinths, tulips, jonquils, scillas, crocuses, snowdrops, anemones—the choice is large, and the harvest of delicate, beautiful flowers, perfumed for the most part, is well worth while.

For garden planting, set the bulbs out at any time from the middle of October till the middle of November, depending on the weather. Give the beds a sunny position, if possible, selecting a well-drained situation. Any good garden soil, well pulverized to a depth of 18 inches will do, but it is advisable to put a handful of sand under each bulb to prevent possible rot. Raw manure should never be used in a bulb-bed, although a protective covering of well-rotted manure during winter is recommended. The distance apart at which bulbs should be set depends, of course, on habit of growth, lilies requiring a space of 12 inches each way; narcissus, 12 inches; tulips, 5 inches; jonquils, 6 inches; scillas, 3; snowdrops, 3; crocuses, 2; and anemones, 6. The majority of bulbs need a depth of soil from the surface to the top of bulb, of about 4 inches, although hardy anemones need only 1 inch of soil; crocuses, 2; snowdrops and scillas, 3. Lilies may be given a depth of 5 inches of soil above.

Many of the bulbs will bloom nicely for several years if undisturbed, and so, for this reason are usually planted in long borders; many people, however, take up the bulbs as soon as the leaves have yellowed, dry them, and store them for re-setting in the fall. In this way the borders can be better utilized for other plants during the summer.

For winter bloom in pots, bulbs may be planted at any time now, watered, and set away in a cold, dark spot in the cellar to promote root growth. An even better plan is to bury the pots in deep trenches in the garden, covering them well with soil. Leave six or seven weeks, then remove gradually to a lighter and warmer place. By leaving some of the pots until later, a succession of bloom may be kept up. This plan will be found best for tulips, daffodils, crocuses, and hyacinths. Paper-white narcissus and freesias, need only a few days for such rooting, while the Chinese sacred lily does not need to be set away at all. Its bulbs will grow either in soil or in water. In the latter case, use a rather broad dish, and brace the bulbs with pebbles. Many people start bulbs in this way in the fall, and give them away for Christmas gifts.

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