

The Electrical Flour Patents Co.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$250,000.

Incorporated under the Laws of the Dominion of Canada.

Owners of

**Alsop Patents
Bradley & Lovejoy Patents
Werner Patents
Andrews Patents
McDougall Patents**

For the Dominion of Canada.

Having purchased all the valid basic patents for the Electrical Purification of Flour, we hereby advise that any of the unauthorized users of the electrical flour-purifying processes in Canada will be prosecuted. Application for the rights to use the process for the purification of flour by electricity should be addressed to

THE ELECTRICAL FLOUR PATENTS CO.

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18 Youville Place, Montreal.

WHEN YOU KNEAD FLOUR

See That It Is
"FIVE ROSES"

No other brand on the market is as easy to use, or gives such satisfactory results for bread or pastry

ORDER IT AT YOUR GROCER'S.

LAKE OF THE WOODS MILLING CO., LIMITED.



Every premium you pay this company is simply a deposit to your credit, just as it would be in a bank.

Funds all invested in non-speculative Canadian Securities.

If you take out a 20-year endowment policy, you get back all the money you pay in with interest.

And your life has been protected all this time.

Write us, giving age at next birthday, and we will explain cost of such a policy.

HEAD OFFICE: WATERLOO, CAN.

I WOULD LIKE EVERY WOMAN to write for our New Styles and Samples of \$4.50 to \$12 Suits for high, silk, flannel and fur-trimmed raincoats, skirts and waists. Manager SOUTHCOAT SUIT CO. London, Can. Dept. 2

Send for samples of Shirt waist Suits in lawn, linen, etc., from \$2.50 up.

GOITRE CURED



This distressing and disfiguring trouble that you have tried in vain to get rid of yields to

GOITRE SURE CURE

We've used it for years in our work here with gratifying success. External and internal treatment. Price, \$2, express paid.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR eradicated forever by Electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send 10c for books and sample of Cream.

Graham Dermatological Institute.
Dept. F, 502 Church St., Toronto.
Established 1892.

Mother—"Were you good at the party?"
Six-year-old—"Yes."

Mother—"You didn't ask twice for anything at the table?"

Six-year-old—"No, I didn't. I asked once, and they didn't help me; so I helped myself."

Harry—I went to a wooden wedding last night.

Frank—Who were married?

Harry—Two Poles.

Tootles (who has just had his photo taken)—"Well, what do you think of it?"

Wife—"Beautiful, dear. I wish you would look like it sometimes."



Cleaning Summer Clothes.

Sometimes during the summer light-colored wool dresses, voiles, etamines, nun's-veilings, etc., become soiled long before the season is over, and one scarcely knows what to do with them. They are too good to discard, too dirty to wear, and it costs so much to have them done by the "professional" cleaners! A friend of mine who had a pearl-gray crepe-de-chine in just such a condition, tried the following plan a few weeks ago, and was delighted with its success. She got a gallon of gasoline and put it in a boiler in the back shed, away from fire or lights of any description. She then laid the dress in, covered the boiler tightly, and left it thus over night. In the morning she rinsed the gown a little in the gasoline, then laid it on a clean cloth on a table and brushed it down with another cloth. Finally she hung it out on a clothesline, and when thoroughly dry pressed it out on the wrong side with a warm iron. The result was a beautifully clean gown, as good as new, which, with the addition of some new chiffon trimmings, has been standing the little lady in good stead ever since as a very dainty "best" gown. Gasoline is truly a treasure, but one cannot too strongly emphasize the necessity of keeping it at all times away from fires or lights of any description. It should never be used in the same room with either. We know a girl whose arms were terribly burned by an explosion caused by a lighted candle, brought near, while she was washing out a pair of gloves. Not only the gasoline, it must be remembered, but the gases also that rise from it are very inflammable. For this reason, articles that have been washed in it should never be hung to dry in a room, but always out in the open air. It should be observed, also, that a hot iron must never be brought near articles still damp with gasoline. Wait until they are perfectly dry and thoroughly aired, then you may iron with safety. Rusty black wool dresses may also be freshened wonderfully by the above process. Do not wring out of the gasoline; simply press the liquid out, shake, and hang outside to dry.

For cleaning spots on gowns the following methods have been recommended: (1) Grease spots—Cover with French chalk or magnesia, lay the garment away for a day or two, then brush off, repeating the process if necessary; for light-colored goods this method is very effective. (2) For darker materials steep soap bark in hot water, then rub on the soiled places, keeping the portion you are working with over a linen towel folded underneath to absorb the grease. Another method is to dissolve a tablespoonful of pearline in a quart of hot water, then put the mixture on the stove and boil two minutes. Put away in a jar, and when needed rub on the spots (coat collars, etc.) with a damp cloth. If the jelly becomes too thick add a little hot water.

Black tulle may be freshened up by sponging with strong tea to which a teaspoonful of ammonia has been added. Press on the wrong side, using a damp cloth between. Old chiffon may be made look like new in the following manner: Wash it gently in a lather made of good white soap; rinse in clean water, then dip into water which has had a few drops of vinegar added to it, and a tiny bit of gum Arabic dissolved in it. Do not wring, but

press gently between soft muslin. When ironing place thin paper over the chiffon.

To clean a white straw hat, rub with lemon juice, then with sulphur, and let dry; or, simply moisten with saits of lemon oil. To brighten a dingy black straw hat first clean with alcohol applied with a brush, then sponge with a little glue water to stiffen. When this has dried give the hat a coat or two of good liquid shoe-blackening. Coal oil is also often useful in cleaning colored straw hats that have become grimy.

If muslins or cottons become faded they may sometimes be revived by washing with white castile soap, rinsing well, and dipping, last of all, in alum water.

Now, then, just a word about shoes, and we are done. If you have fine black shoes, try treating them with glycerine instead of the patent polishes. Rub it in well, leave for awhile, then rub well with a woollen cloth, polishing with a few drops of lemon or orange juice, if you wish a brighter gloss. For patent-leather shoes use vaseline. Tan shoes, which are so fashionable this season, may be cleaned by using a few drops of turpentine on a woollen cloth, following up with the lemon juice, if desired. Banana skins have also been recommended as a cleaning agent for tan shoes.

Trusting that these hints may be of use to someone. Sincerely yours,

DAME DURDEN.

"Farmer's Advocate" office, London, Ont.

Letter from Cousin Bee

Dear Dame Durden,—I am one of the "noble army" deeply interested, and I am sure much helped, by your Ingle Nook letters and chats.

A "City Farmer's Wife" and I have much in common. I was transplanted from an English boarding school and a London (England) life, to a Canadian farm. Imagine the change! Could anyone have been more unfit to take up the reins of management? However, after many, many failures, I have taught myself to do anything and everything. I am always eager for suggestions to ameliorate the work, or improve the house. I was not asked nor expected to milk, nor feed animals, except hens, nor to churn; but I do help with the fruit trees and the garden.

Farm and city life are as opposite as black and white. Every year our city friends must get their two months' rest to recuperate! From what? Afternoon teas! Musicales! Meetings! Bridge parties! When does a farmer's wife get two months to recuperate? Are not the majority of us treated as machines, warranted not to rust nor need oiling like our city friends? Exceptions prove this rule, but wouldn't it be better if the exceptions were the other way. I would like, above everything, to see the "whole noble army of farmers' wives" rise up in rebellion and resolutely refuse to milk and feed animals, and surely the change for the better would be immediately felt. It would show in better-kept homes, better meals, better dressed and not worn-out wives. The whole atmosphere of the home would be different, and possibly that common custom of eating and living in the kitchen might be broken through, and mothers might be induced to do away with that everlasting "best parlor" and have a cosy, comfortable sitting-room for all, family and friends alike. I have seen five-o'clock tea services displayed in a drawing-room; but I have not heard of an afternoon tea yet. Our work is harder and heavier and never-ending; but it is more profitable and certainly more healthful.

Will you, dear Dame Durden, when convenient, ask for hints or suggestions from farmers' wives who have to work single-handed no daughters, no servants, no

In answering any advertisement on this page, kindly mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE