

MARITIME BUSINESS GOLLEGE,

Halifax, N



A Cure For Rose Cold Hay Fever and ASTHMA MPS ANTRONA CO. Ecki . HIMROD M . Venev Br



Je The Home Je

HOW TO CLEAN WOOLE FABRICS. It rarely happens that soiled woolen goods can be freshened sufficiently by merely removing the spots from the fabric, and it is more hygienic to have it sweet and clean by washing in warm suds, and many woolen fabrics wash as easily and as well as cotton goods. For all round cleansing from light weight goods up to heavy cloths, nothing is so satisfactory as warm soap suds but the washing, rinsing, and drying must be done with as much despatch as will insure thorough cleansing. If there are any spots on the goods, they should be taken out beon the goods, they should be taken out be-fore the pieces are washed, and there is no-thing better for removing grass spots from any kind of goods than deodorized benzine. The fabric should be cleaned with a piece of the same goods and the cloth rubbed lengthwise instead of in a round stroke, and the rubbing should be continued until the material is perfectly dry. It is nearly as essential to hang out the pieces or garments properly as to wash, them well, for if they are allowed to dry out of shape, stretching and pulling them straight loosens the threads and spoils the appearance of the goods. The same applies to ironing the goods. One should iron one way of the goods, either lengthwise or across, and with heavy hot irons, and avoid letting the iron remain too long on one spot, as the prints will be visible on the right side, and always iron until the pieces are perfectly dry. Many woolen fabrics often become faded or rusty while the material is still quite good, and black cloth can be recolored a jet black by dipping in black diamond dye, for wool and cloth will take any of the rich dark shades, and they look like new goods if the pieces are carefully pressed. Colored cashmere, serge, albatross, etc., may be cleansed by washing in warm water, with one table poonful each of ammonia and beefs gall to a pail of water. Dry in a shady place, and iron on the wrong side, when nearly dry, with a modestly warm iron, -A. M. H.,

CARE OF THE HAIR.

At night, before retiring brush the hair arefully and braid it loosely in a number of the strands. Avoid wetting the hair too often to make it glossy, as the wetting has a tendency to make the hair course. Avoid putting the hair up in kids at night to wave

There is a new sort of a shampoo just now much in favor with women of fashion. It is known as the perfume shampoo. It consists of sprinkling the hair with corns powder, leaving the fragrant powder on long enough Collect the dost and oil, and then giving the chair a vigorous brushing. The orris shamped, when thus taken, is quite hamless and leaves the hair with just a subtle perfome about its Woman's Home Compar

- Clean piano keys with soft rag dipped in
- To clean a black silk dress, use a sponge
- dipped in strong black tea, cold. Take egg stains from silver by rubbing with a wet rag dipped in common tabl

To clean ceilings that have been blacked

by smoke from a lamp, wash off with rags that have been dipped in soda-water. The best covering for a poultice or mus-.

tard plaster is tissue paper, the layer used determining the strength of the plaster. To keep brass bright, rub with rag dipped

usalt and vinegar. Make your own orange extract by adding

the peel of six oranges to a pint of alcohol. The white of an egg will remove a fish home from the throat, if beaten and given at

A few drops of ammonia in water in which other is washed will keep it bright a long time without cleaning. This should always be done with plated ware, as frequent rubbings wear off the plate. Brighten silverware by rubbing it with

Pails and tubs may be kept from warping by painting them with glycerine. Soda is an excellent article for cleaning

tinware. Apply with a damp cloth and rub dry.

If you heat your knife slightly you can cut hot bread or hot cakes as smoothly as if they were cold.

Don't close the oven door with a bang when cake is baking; the jar has spoiled many a fine loaf.

Perspiration stains should be removed by rubbing with soap and laying the garment in the hot sun.

To remove tea and coffee stains, stretch the stained place over a bowl and pour boil-ing water through the stain.

Toughen lamp chimneys by setting them on the stove in cold water, which is allowed to come slowly to a boil.

To take out grass stains, wash the stained part in alcohol and rinse in clear water, if possible, when the stain is fresh.

To remove paint stains, rub with turpen-tine; or if very obstinate, it then can be re-moved by touching with chloroform.

To remove fruit stains, put a layer of salt on the stain as soon as made and treat with boiling water the same as for tea stains.

Brush the bottom pie crust of pie with white of egg before putting in the fruit, to prevent the juices being absorbed and the crust becoming soggy.

WOMAN'S YOUTH

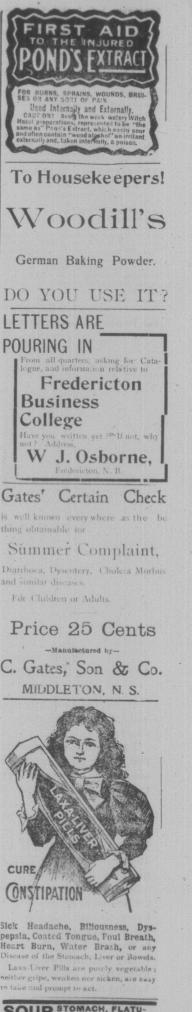
Women who grow old most quickly are those whose interests are narrowest. Those who stay young longest are those whose minds and spirits are fed by action and by changing impressions. Those who are youngest at thirty are the most intelligent Climate helps in the temperate zone, but that climate does little, without customs, a shown in the face of the blighted American woman, who at twenty-five looks older than an enlightened compatriot at forty. On of the reasons that man has grown older later than woman is that he has a more free and active role to play. One of the reason that married women were formerly the only ones who had a chance of escaping old age was that when the unmarried passed a cer-tain stage she was laid upon the shelf, and the shelf is a poor place for any human plant to retain its sap and foliage This extension of woman's youth is obtained

partly by exercise and diet, but far mor build by widened oportunity, by work, by abund-by widened oportunity, by work, by abund-ance of life. The way to live long is to live much, and one of the wisest things young America has done is to throw open the door of opportunity and of lasting youth to wo mankind.—Collier's Weekly.

"Do you drink coffee?" asked the doctor of an aged patient. "Yes," was the reply. "Coffee." continued the 3M, D, "is a slow poison." "Yes, very slow," replied the old man "I have taken it daily for nearly eighty years."—Tit-Bits.

BABY'S FIRST TOOTH

Every mother knows how much baby suf-fers while cutting teeth. Swollen, tender gums cause a leverish, ferful condition, some-times seriously affecting baby's health. This sandle easy by the use of Baby's New Tablets. Proof of this is given by Mrs. J. Peckover, New Liskeard, Ont, who says: "I am the say that Baby's Own Tablets is better than any other medicine I have ever used for the ils of little ones. I can especially recommend them for teething children, and would advise all mothers to use them." The Tablets cure all the minor ills from which infants and young children suffer, and fud drug. Sold by all medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing direct to the D. Williams. Medicine Co., Brookville Out.



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October 21, 1903.

