

BABY'S OWN POWDER

[REGISTERED]

FOR THE NURSERY AND ALL TOILET PURPOSES

**A PERFECTLY PURE, ANTISEPTIC AND REFRESHING SKIN
POWDER—GOOD IN ALL CONDITIONS OF THE SKIN.**

Baby's Own Powder soothes and allays all heat, chafing, irritation, eczema, and every other form of skin disturbance. Chafing is impossible when Baby's Own Powder is used.

Through its soothing, cooling properties Baby's Own Powder gives immediate relief when applied to persons suffering from prickly heat, scarlatina, measles, chicken pox, etc. It prevents excessive or offensive sweating of the feet, arm-pits, and other parts of the body, and removes offensive odors. After shaving it is unexcelled. For the complexion it is unequalled. For tan, sunburn, bites of insects, it is cooling and curative.

As a dentifrice it is most desirable. It cleanses the teeth, sweetens the breath and hardens the gums. In fact there is no toilet purpose for which a powder can be used in which Baby's Own Powder will not be found superior to all others.

Baby's Own Powder may be had from druggists, or will be sent post-paid on receipt of 25 cents by addressing

**THE DR. WILLIAMS' MEDICINE COMPANY,
BROCKVILLE, Ont.**

Hints for the Kitchen

To cure creaking doors, rub a little soap or a mixture of tallow and black lead on the hinges, or apply to them with a feather a little sweet or sperm oil once or twice a year.

To prevent glass from cracking. When boiling water is poured suddenly into a glass jar the glass will crack if there is nothing to carry off the heat from the glass, because then the glass retains the heat, and the expansion breaks it. If a metal spoon is in the glass, or the jar is placed on a wet folded towel, these absorb and carry off the surplus heat and save the glass.

Tepid water, with a little borax dissolved in it, is good to wash colored table linen in. Nice tablecloths and napkins should not be allowed to become much soiled so that they will require vigorous rubbing with soap or in hot water.

To remove foul air from wells, throw into the well a quantity of burned, but unslaked, lime; when it comes in contact with the water, a quantity of heat is set free from the water and lime, which rushes up, carrying the gases with it, after which the descent may be made in safety. Always lower a light before descending; if the light is extinguished there is still danger, and the operation of the lime should be repeated.

A good dish-cloth can be made of four folds of mosquito netting, basted together. This is porous and light as a sponge, and can be cleaned with the least labor and rendered perfectly sweet.

To store blankets, spread a large coarse sheet on the floor; fold up the blankets and place them on it, having sprinkled between every fold either shreds of tobacco or bits of camphor; having piled the blankets smoothly, put the remainder of the sheet around them and over them, and pin up tightly in various places; then lay the whole in a large chest or dark closet; let them remain unopened during the summer.

When the firebricks have become covered with clinkers which have fused and adhered, they may be cleaned by throwing oyster or clam shells into the firebox when the fire is very hot and allowing the fire to go out. The clinkers will generally cleave off without the use of much force the next morning. From one quart to a peck will be sufficient for most stoves, and the operation can be repeated if the clinkers still adhere. Salt sprinkled on clinkers adhering to firebrick will also loosen them.

The clothes of females and children, when on fire, may be most readily extinguished by rolling the sufferer in the carpet, hearth-rug, table-cover, or any other woollen article at hand; if this be expertly done the flames may be rapidly put out. Should assistance not be at hand the person whose clothes are on fire should throw herself on the ground and roll the carpet around her; or if such a thing is not in the room, she should endeavor to extinguish the flames with her hands, and by rapidly rolling over and over on the floor. In this way the fire will be stifled, or the combustion will proceed so slowly that less personal injury will be experienced before assistance arrives.