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For This Beautiful Brass Bed Freight Paid to any Station in Ontario

Here is an all-brass bed of good design, strongly constructed, has 2-inch posts, heavy top bars, six 5/8-inch fillers in head and foot, and large flat vases in post heads, made in the best way and guaranteed by us for 5 years.

This bed may be had in all standard bed widths up to 4 ft. 6 in., and in either bright or satin finish, as desired, same price. Sent to any station in Ontario at the extremely low price of.... **\$12.95**

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ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, President 105

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costs the dealer more than ordinary sugar, but it is worth the difference.

St. Lawrence "Crystal Diamonds"

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Ask for "St. Lawrence Crystal Diamonds"—in 5 pound boxes—also sold by the pound.

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MONTREAL 30

Please Mention The Advocate

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[Rules for correspondents in this and other Departments: (1) Kindly write on one side of paper only. (2) Always send name and address with communications. If pen-name is also given, the real name will not be published. (3) When enclosing a letter to be forwarded to anyone, place it in stamped envelope ready to be sent on. (4) Allow one month, in this department, for answers to questions to appear.]

Summer Laundry Notes.

To set color:

(1) Delicate blues and pinks can be laundered without fading in the following way: Put a teaspoonful of turpentine in two quarts of water. Soak the goods in this before washing the garment, and hang in the shade to dry.

(2) Green, Lavender and Pink Goods.—Soak in salt water and let dry. When laundering, put a cupful of vinegar in the rinsing water.

(3) Before washing linens embroidered with blue, or any light blue linen, soak for an hour or two in cold water in which sugar of lead—1 oz. to the gallon—has been dissolved.

(4) Purple, Black and Lavender.—Soak two hours in vinegar and water, two tablespoons to the quart, and add vinegar to the rinsing water. . . To set red, use one pint salt to four gallons water, or two ounces alum to the gallon of water. Soak for an hour and let dry.

When washing any fine colored goods, use a very mild, white soap, such as "Ivory," and lukewarm water. Never rub soap on the articles—always dissolve it in the water before putting them in.

No colored garment should remain long in the water. Dry them quickly in the sun, and, when still a little damp, bring them in and iron at once, with an iron that is not very hot. Do not leave them rolled up damp longer than a quarter of an hour. If you cannot iron them directly after washing, let them dry out, and sprinkle with warm water fifteen minutes before ironing. When possible, as for mulls and muslins, iron on the wrong side.

STARCHING.

It is not sufficient to pour boiling water over starch to make boiled starch. Let it boil, stirring all the time, until the starch granules are thoroughly cooked. Add a little laundry wax or a teaspoonful of turpentine.

Cold water starch should be mixed in the proportion of one tablespoon starch to a cup of water. Add four drops turpentine, and as much borax as will lie on a dime, dissolved in a tablespoon of boiling water. This will do up one shirt, or four collars and two pairs cuffs. Keep a little borax water to add if starch should become too thick.

Black Materials.—Thin black materials may often be stiffened sufficiently by dipping in milk, to which blueing has been added. To make stiffer, dip in gum arabic water, made as follows: Dissolve one ounce gum arabic in a little cold water, then add one quart boiling water. There is also a patent starch sold for dark goods. Black may be prevented from running or fading by soaking in water to which turpentine has been added, a tablespoon to the pail. The same method may be used for navy blue

goods. The latter are sometimes starched with ordinary starch, made very blue with bluing.

To Iron Embroidery.—Fold and re-fold the ironing sheet to make a thick pad, then iron the embroidery on this on the wrong side. The part of waists to which buttons are sewed may be ironed in the same way.

To Launder Jabots.—Baste the pleats down before washing, dip in skimmed milk or borax water, instead of starch, and iron. Afterwards, remove the bastings and give an extra rub with the iron.

GENERAL NOTES.

Always soak fresh stains in clear warm water, and rub out before applying soap. A little coal oil added to starch gives a good gloss, and helps to keep irons from sticking.

If irons stick, soap the bottom of them and rub off well, or rub them on salt or with a piece of laundry wax.

When white goods have become scorched when ironing, soak the spot in lukewarm water, put lemon juice on it, sprinkle with salt, and put in the sun to bleach.

To Whiten Linen.—Blend a little pipe-clay in the water used in washing. This saves both labor and soap.

To Whiten Yellowed Cotton Garments.—(1) Put coal oil in the water when boiling. (2) Rinse the garments in water to which a teaspoonful of turpentine has been added, then bleach on the grass. (3) Soak the articles in buttermilk for several days, changing the buttermilk once or twice. (4) If very yellow, make the following mixture: Mix coal oil, clear lime water and turpentine in equal parts. Add one cup of mixture to a boiler of clothes, and boil for half an hour.

Javelle Water.—This is fine for removing fruit stains, but it must only be used for white clothes. Place four pounds bicarbonate of soda in a large granite pan, and pour over it four quarts of water. Stir with a stick until the soda has dissolved, then add one pound chloride of lime, and stir until every particle of this also is dissolved. Let cool, then strain into jars and cork tightly. A small cup of the javelle water added to the boiler of water will keep clothes very white. To remove fruit stains, prepare a mixture of one part javelle water and four parts soft water. Soak the stained spot in this for several hours, then wash and rinse well. . . Grass stains may be removed by alcohol.

The Flower-garden Competition.

Will Peel County subscribers please take note that the Flower-garden Competition for the Pearson prizes of \$30, \$20 and \$10, will close June 10th. All applications must be in by that time, stating township, concession and lot, unless good cause for not having them in by that date is provided.

May I say that I am simply astounded that so few applications have been received up to date. In so beautiful a county as Peel, there must surely be numbers of people who love the beautiful, yet it seems that this splendid offer of Mr. Pearson's is not receiving the attention due to it. Perhaps the trouble is that a great many imagine a large garden and endless work necessary. This is not so. Mr. Pearson distinctly stated that taste rather than extent is to be considered, so that a comparatively small garden may easily succeed in outdistancing the larger ones. Have it as small as you can manage, then, but think out well what you shall plant in it; and be sure to have the soil rich enough to secure luxuriant growth. Do not forget, also, that vines, even morning-glories, tall nasturtiums, or such easily-grown annuals, are very valuable for their grace and availability for places where a background is necessary. Make up your mind to-day to try this competition, will you not?—and send in your application—so that we may have it entered as soon as possible.

If enough of you take up this work—who knows?—you may this fall establish a Flower Show that may be an example to all surrounding counties. This, of course, is only a suggestion, and has nothing to do with the competition. I have long wondered that Flower Shows, such as those held at least triennially in most of the cities, have never been established in the country, where there are so