

Now, "Anxious Mother," send away to-day for the little book mentioned. If unable to get it from your book-dealer, write Dame Durden for my address, and I will mail you mine to use until you can obtain a copy. I am positive you will never regret having procured one.

BABY BETTY'S MOTHER.

Durham Co., Ont.

A round dozen or more have answered "Anxious Mother's" query. We thank all heartily. It is impossible to print all of the letters now, but I am holding them over for publication on some future occasion, when the subject will be new again. A portion of Scottie's letter, which diverged somewhat from the recipe, is given below.

A Letter from Scottie.

Dear Dame Durden,—“The Farmer's Advocate” has just come in, and, after a hard morning's work, I sit down to look in at the Nookers, and join in for a little. “The Shades!” What a treat! I just think it all over many a time when I am busy. And you even noticed me, just for my one little call! The practical “Jack's Wife”—I like to see her around. And you thought Dame Durden gave you away, did you? I first guessed when your letters came seldom; then you remember telling us how to make a box for a baby. I used a barrel padded up, that the little head could see over the top. Many an hour my babies stood there. I could put it close to the window, that they could see out. I never had a hired girl or relations to help me, so you young women are just doing what we all did before you. The years slip away fast, and you will soon have help; and, oh! what is far better, companions. I have four girls and two boys, and a farm, with the usual work, and let me whisper it—I make all their clothes, and my youngest girl is ten. I am afraid you will say I am giving you too much home news. It is to cheer you all up, young wives—and remember the place of honor you are all filling, mothers of Canada.

We are to have our Institute meeting to-morrow. Last winter I boned a turkey and trussed a fowl at a meeting. I have not been able to attend often, but I believe we have a very progressive corner here.

How do you do, Lankshire Lass? I am glad to see you are able to write. Are you able to make your pies? I'd like to peep in and shake every hand in a Happy New Year.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Suggestions from “Liberty.”

Liberty suggests that “Anxious Mother” rub her babe, all over, quite frequently, with olive oil, to strengthen it.

Continuing, she gives the following in regard to cooking fish:

When fish were mentioned, I wondered if all knew how much nicer they are if the bones are removed before cooking. Begin where the head joins, and run the thumb under the bones near the backbone. There is little or no waste, and they are easily removed. Did you ever try dipping them in corn meal, instead of flour? I like it much better.

Success with Home Dyeing.

There is nothing magical about the art of dyeing. It is a group of facts, and the expert is the one who has the ability to keep these facts in mind to draw from as the occasion requires. Dyeing has been looked upon from the viewpoint of economy. It is the means that often has enabled many a hard-working mother with small children to keep them well and tastily dressed without drawing too heavily on the household funds that often run low. Yet it also has an artistic side which, in the hands of one who has an eye for color and the knack of putting together colors that will harmonize, has been able to transform the dull and dingy rooms of the old house into bright and cheerful retreats for tired souls. Dyeing is an educator. Dress the children in bright, clean colors and they will be much more careful of such clothes than if their garments are faded and worn. Can this be attained in any better way than often to dye and remodel the style of the children's garments?

Viewed in this light, dyeing is a valuable adjunct to the many helps that are

now available to the housekeeper who is striving to do the best she can with the least outlay.

Some will say, “I have tried and have no luck,” etc., but luck does not enter the problem. As declared in the beginning, it is a group of facts, and it is a few of these facts that we purpose to state, so that anyone who wishes can be as successful as the custom dyer in the city.

First, study the fabric.

First, make yourself familiar with the several fibers that enter into the composition of the different goods that we find on the market. This can be determined sometimes by a simple examination, but often the mixture is of such a nature that experts are baffled. Generally this can be determined by raveling out the threads each way of the cloth, from a small piece, and trying them in a flame.

Cotton burns freely without odor; wool singes, with but very little flame, and gives out a disagreeable odor, as of burning horn or hair; silk burns less freely than cotton, while mercerized cotton masquerades in unexpected places as silk, and often gives trouble to the unsuspecting dyer. All-wool material, like ladies' dress goods, etc., should be carefully ripped, and cleaned by washing, care being taken about the use of soap, as strong soap will dissolve the wool fibers. If the color comes out when put into the water, boil for a few moments, turn out the colored water and replenish with clear hot water, doing this as long as the water is colored. You will readily see, if the goods are uncleansed and put into the dye bath in this condition, that the old color on the goods will mix with the new dye, and the resulting color will be a combination of the new and old colors, and not what you had reason to expect. Here is where many failures are made.

The goods are oftentimes boiled in a dye solution, much as one would boil potatoes, and with as little attention, and the dyer wonders why bright, clean shades were not obtained as a result of such unthinking methods. Have your goods as clean as possible and free from old color.

The dye bath.

The next step is the preparation of the dye bath. This involves the selection of the dye that is adapted to the fiber to be dyed. Some are claiming that it makes no particular difference what the goods are, that there are dyes that will color all the different fibers at one and the same time, and in the same bath. This is true only in a very limited sense. It is not true when you are seeking the best attainable results, as shown in the bright, new effect and permanency of the dye. The best results can only be obtained by adapting the dye to the particular fiber or fibers which compose the goods.

For wool and silk, or a mixture of these fibers, use a special dye for wool and silk, and you will secure the brilliant color and appearance of new goods.

If the cotton dyes are used for such goods, a dull color will result, which will show on the face of the goods when made up that the article has been re-dyed, and such colors are fugitive.

Our grandmothers knew better than this, and with the limited resources of the indigo dye-pot in the chimney corner, logwood chips, fustic, alum and blue vitriol, did good work, but they found that wool and cotton must be handled differently. And the dyers that have to-day all the grand combination of colors which the advent of the coal tar series has placed at their disposal, will say with us that the affinities of the dyestuff and the goods to be dyed must be studied if you are to expect satisfactory and lasting results.

Now follow the rules exactly.

After deciding on the dye to use, read the directions carefully; no matter if you think you know all about it, read them and follow them to the letter. Dissolve the dye with hot water by boiling in a small dish, strain into the water you intend to use for the dye bath already heated and placed in a vessel large enough to move easily the goods to be dyed, enter the goods while moist, stir often. Keep the dye at boiling heat for thirty minutes at least, and if the goods are cotton, or mixtures with cotton, let the temperature cool down before taking out the goods, stirring often during the time.

If the goods are dark enough, hang

Diamond Dyes AND CHILDHOOD DAYS.

“My little Margaret had a very pretty dress made of light blue Lansdowne. She attended a children's party one day, and spilled ice cream all over the skirt. I intended to throw it away, but for some reason packed it away in a box.

“I was ransacking a closet with a friend one day, when I came across this dress and began to lament the unfortunate occurrence.

“My friend asked me why I did not dye it with Diamond Dyes, and I replied I thought I couldn't get satisfactory results. She advised me to try, anyhow, and the next day I bought a package and proceeded to dye the dress.

“It gave it the most beautiful brown color I have ever seen, and now the dress has been restored to its old-time place on the party peg.

“Very sincerely, MRS. JAMES KEATING, PHILADELPHIA.”



“EASY TO KEEP CHILDREN WELL DRESSED.”

“We have five children in our family, and the two older girls are constantly outgrowing their dresses. It takes a good deal to dress five children.

“Now, I have found that with Diamond Dyes I can make over the girls' dresses, and they are just exactly as good as new for the little ones. In doing this I find it wise to change, not only the color of the dress, but the way it is made, so it will not be recognized as ‘sister's old dress’ by the youngster's playmates.

“I color the dress some pretty, bright, fresh color, and make some changes in the trimmings to further disguise it. Sometimes the substitution of different trimmings, especially if I make a new cap or jacket to match the dress, is all that is necessary. I don't know how I would dress my children without Diamond Dyes.

MRS. A. K. DEERING, SCRANTON, PA.”

Important Facts About Goods to be Dyed.

Diamond Dyes are the standard of the world, and always give perfect results. You must be sure that you get the *real* Diamond Dyes, and the *kind* of Diamond Dyes adapted to the article you intended to dye.

Beware of imitations of Diamond Dyes. Imitators who make only one kind of dye claim that their imitations will color wool, silk or cotton (“all fabrics”) equally well. This claim is false, because no dye that will give the finest results on wool, silk or other animal fibres can be used as successfully for dyeing cotton, linen or other vegetable fibres. For this reason we make two kinds of Diamond Dyes, namely: Diamond Dyes for Wool, and Diamond Dyes for Cotton.

Diamond Dyes for wool cannot be used for coloring cotton, linen or mixed goods, but are especially adapted for wool, silk, or other animal fibres, which take up the dye quickly.

Diamond Dyes for cotton are especially adapted for cotton, linen, or other vegetable fibres, which take up the dye slowly.

“Mixed Goods,” also known as “Union Goods,” are made chiefly of either cotton, linen, or other vegetable fibres. For this reason our Diamond Dyes for cotton are the best dyes made for these goods.

Diamond Dye Annual — Free Send us your name and address (be sure to mention your dealer's name, and tell us whether he sells Diamond Dyes), and we will send you a copy of the *New Diamond Dye Annual*, a copy of the *Direction Book*, and samples of dyed cloth, all **FREE**.

Wells & Richardson Co., Ltd.

200 Mountain Street, Montreal, P. Q.