

**ALCOHOL**

is almost the worst thing for consumptives. Many of the "just-as-good" preparations contain as much as 20% of alcohol; *Scott's Emulsion* not a drop. Insist on having

**Scott's Emulsion**  
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

**LAUNDERING DRESSES**

With care and knowledge any girl can launder her own delicately colored dresses—organdies, muslins, lawns and gingham—so that they will retain their freshness for several seasons. Pale blue, one of the most attractive colors for summer and ordinarily one of the least permanent, pale green, lavender, pink and natural colored linen may all be kept from fading if a little care is used. Pink, unless very pale will stand more than some of the other colors.

Before the dresses are washed the colors should be 'set' as much as possible. Pale blue dresses should be soaked at least two hours in water containing sugar of lead. Use one ounce of the lead to one pail of boiling water, and be sure that the lead is entirely dissolved before the waist or dress is put into the water, or streaks may be the result. Do not put in the gown until the water is tepid. Heat is destructive to delicate tints.

After soaking the gown the required time, carry the tub to a shady spot, put the dress on the line without wringing it, and let it get entirely dry before washing it. Other delicate shades may be treated in the same manner, but common table salt will unusually set green, lavender, pale green and yellow. Use a teacupful of salt to a pail of water.

If the dress is only slightly soiled, soap need not be used. Bran, potato and rice water are excellent substitutes.

To make bran water, boil two quarts of bran in two gallons of water: when cool, strain it, add one tablespoonful of borax to the liquor, and use it in place of soap suds in which to rub the goods. Rice water is made in much the same way, by boiling one pint of rice in a gallon and a half of water and straining it.

To make potato water, grate raw potatoes to a soft pulp; add water in the proportion of one pint to a pound of potatoes: pass the mixture through a sieve, and when the potato pulp has settled, pour off the water and use it. If soap is needed, use a mild, neutral one—such as Castile. Ordinary laundry soap is very hard on delicate shades, and for this reason should not be used.

If the dress needs rubbing, rub it between the hands, and not on the wash board. Rinse in at least two waters, especially if the cloth is washed with soap, in order that every particle of this may be removed. In washing green, lavender and pink, add to each gallon of rinsing water

**WHY OATMEAL VARIES**

**Only One-Third of the Oats Are Fit**

To make a really delicious oatmeal, one must use just the plump, rich grains. Common oatmeal, made of oats as they run, lacks flavor and richness. And it lacks, above all, that wealth of energy element which makes one "feel his oats."

Thousands of people eat oatmeal without ever knowing what a vim-producing food it is. They never know how enticing it can be. They buy oats in bulk without even a brand on them to guarantee the grade they get.

The choicest oats are sifted 62 times in getting the grains used for Quaker Oats. Only ten pounds in a bushel—the choicest third of the finest oats—is good enough for Quaker.

The Quaker process makes these grains into an oat food worth having. One who once eats it will never again care for a common oatmeal.

Oats are the vim-producing food. But they who get the utmost effects are the eaters of Quaker Oats.  
Made in Canada.

Did you ever know of a hat guarantee so strong as this?

**Buckley Hats**

The Buckley creates styles where lesser makers are content to follow the beaten path. Another feature of the Buckley is that it is strictly a Union-made hat.

Note the "accident clause" in the guarantee. Many have wondered at its insertion, claiming that it makes it too easy for a man to get a new hat. That feature of the guarantee was prompted by a strong belief in the inherent honesty of mankind and a desire to remove all possibility of quibbling or questioning on the part of the merchant. Backed with that clause, your hatter is in a position to hand you out a new hat without hesitation and without suspicion.

Any good hat store can get you the Buckley—the price is no greater than for an ordinary hat. They sell for \$2.50.

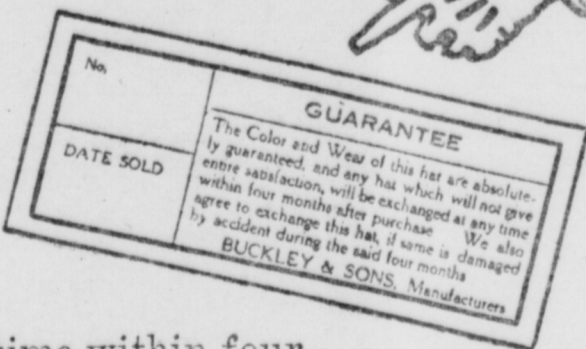
**BUCKLEY HATS**

Think of it—

a new hat any time within four months, to any man who can show a Buckley hat that has succumbed to wear and tear, or to accident, within that length of time after date of purchase.

The man who wears Buckley hats is sure of a reasonable hat-cost—because the makers of the Buckley guarantee that each Buckley hat shall be good for at least four months' wear.

The man who is Buckley-hatted knows that he is "hat-right" not only as to quality, but also as to style—the style supremacy of the Buckley has long been recognized. English as to quality, it conforms to American style tendencies.



one teacup of vinegar. It will help to set the colors and also to restore them.

Use indigo blue in the starch water for blue lingerie dresses, and add occasionally a little dye to the water for the other colors—for example, pink dye for pink goods. Be sure to have the bluing and dyes well mixed in the starch before putting in the dresses, or streaks may result. Flowered organdies should be treated in the same way as plain shades, except that indigo or dyes should not be used, although a very little bluing will often help them if the background is white.

Hang all delicately tinted dresses in the shade. Many colors that will stand washing will fade badly when exposed to the direct rays of the sun.

As much care must be taken in ironing as in the washing. It is best to iron organdies, lawns and muslins before they are quite dry; but if they are allowed to get entirely dry, they should be sprinkled and rolled up tight, so that the dampness may be even all over.

Before starting to iron, see that your irons are cleans rub them with a cloth dipped in kerosene, and then on salt. Never use hot irons on delicate dresses. Some shades, especially pink and green, will often change color with a hot iron is put on them. —'Youth's Companion.'

**GLASS STOPPERS.**

To loosen a glass stopper in a bottle, put one or two drops of sweet oil round the stopper, and place it in a little distance from the fire. When the bottle is quite warm, strike the stopper with a stick with a cloth wrapped tightly round it first on one side and then on the other. This will loosen even the most obstinate stopper.

**A NEAT COMPLIMENT.**

The late Dean Hook, of Chichester, was greatly beloved by his flock, and indeed by all classes: his cheery, genial manner made him welcome everywhere. There was a quaint old blacksmith living in the outskirts of Chichester who was a great friend of the Dean. The old man's only fault was his attachment to the ale-house, and for this the Dean had frequently rebuked him. Passing one day, the Dean looked into the smithy, and saw the blacksmith talking, as it appeared, very seriously to his son. The Dean called out, 'Halloo, Tom! What are you going to do with that boy of yours?' The old man advanced to the door and replied, 'what am I going to do with him? Well I will tell you Dean. I am going to do with my son what you cannot do with yours. 'Oh indeed!' said the Dean. 'And pray what is that?' 'Why I am going to make a better man of him than his father.'—The Glasgow 'News.'

**CARE OF CHINA AND GLASS**

Valuable china and glass may be saved from chipping by placing a heavy turkish towel at the bottom of the basin in which it is washed.

Add a little soda to the water in which you wash plates and dishes. The soda loosens the grease on them and gives the china a good thing surface.

Vases, vinegar cruets and other bottles may be cleaned with a handful of raw rice in soapsuds vigorously shaken. The rice is better than shot for this purpose and polishes as well as cleans.

**CANTON PUNCH.**

Chop one half pound of Canton ginger and add one cupful of sugar and four of cold water. Let stand thirty minutes. Bring gradually to the boiling point and let boil fifteen minutes. Add one half cupful of lemon juice and one half cupful of orange juice. Cool, strain, and dilute with crushed ice.

Beneath what you seem to be lies 'what you think you are,' and beneath that again lies 'what you are indeed.'

**A FEW THINGS TO KNOW.**

To polish aluminium make a mixture of borax, ammonia and water. Apply with a soft cloth.

Brushing moth holes in furniture with paraffin will arrest their progress. The holes should be filled with paraffin wax.

It is wise to wash the egg beat directly after it is used. If this is impossible save yourself trouble later by plunging it at once into a bowl of water so the egg cannot harden on it.

Padding cloth, jelly bags, and so on should be well washed, scalded and hung up to dry. It is not necessary to iron them, but they should be smoothed and folded before they are replaced in the drawer.

**KING WILL GET A SUIT OF COTTON**

San Benito, Tex., June 14—King George, Governor General Grey and President Taft are to be represented with suits of clothes made from the first bale of cotton of this season's growth. At a meeting of the commercial Club of San Benito last night, it was decided to trace the cotton which was raised in this county to Manchester, England, where it is destined to have it woven into cloth from which the clothes are to be made.

**DIAMONDS FOUND IN BLACK LAKE DISTRICT.**

Ottawa, June 8—A new discovery of diamonds in Quebec has been made, and Mr R A Johnston, mineralogist of the Geological Survey, will leave for Germany in a few weeks in connection with the effect being made to discover a satisfactory commercial process of extracting these diamonds from the chromite in which they are found.

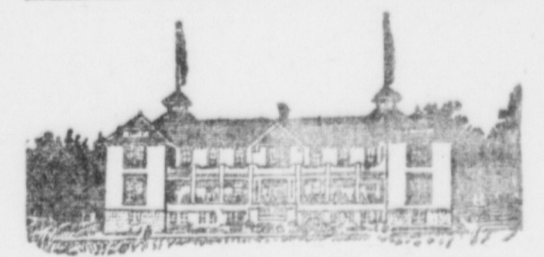
Should such a process be discovered, and the laboratory staff of the survey is now working upon it, it would be of inestimable benefit to Canada, not only as regards the creation of a diamond industry, but in connection also with the profitable mining of chromite. A satisfactory laboratory method of separating the diamonds has already been found, and Mr Johnson's visit to Germany with a number of samples of the Canadian diamond, it is hoped, may lead to the discovery of an equally good commercial method.

**PINEAPPLE LEMONADE.**

Make a syrup by boiling two cupfuls of water and one cupful of sugar ten minutes. Add the juice of three lemons and one can of grated pineapple. Cool, strain, and add one quart or four cupfuls of ice water.

Would You Provide for the Care of Canada's Needy Consumptives?

THEN SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES



MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, MAIN BUILDING FOR PATIENTS.

A national institution that accepts patients from all parts of Canada. Here is one of hundreds of letters being received daily:—

John D. McNaughton, New Liskeard, Ont.: A young man not belonging here, and suffering from, it is believed, consumption, is being kept by one of the hotels here. He has no means and has been refused admission to our hospital. The conditions where he is offer him no chance. Could he be admitted to your Free Hospital for Consumptives? If not, could you inform me where he can be sent, and what steps are necessary to secure prompt admittance?

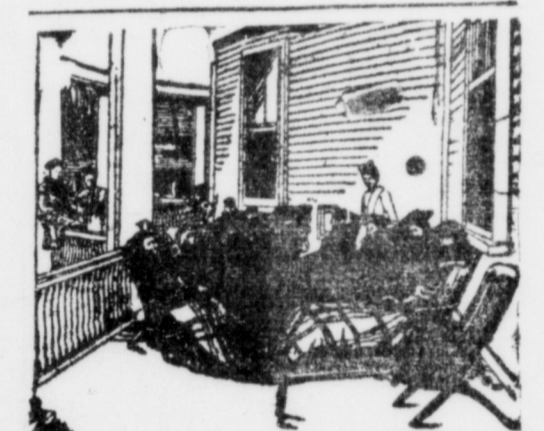
NOT A SINGLE PATIENT HAS EVER BEEN REFUSED ADMISSION TO THE MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL BECAUSE OF HIS OR HER INABILITY TO PAY.

Since the hospital was opened in April, 1902, one thousand five hundred and twenty-four patients have been treated in this one institution, representing people from every province in the Dominion. For the week ending November 20th, 1909, one hundred and twenty-five patients were in residence. Ninety-six of these are not paying a copper for their maintenance—absolutely free. The other twenty-nine paid from \$2.00 to \$4.00 a week. No one pays more than \$4.00.

Suitable cases are admitted promptly on completion of application papers.

**A GRATEFUL PATIENT**

Norah P. Canham: Enclosed you will find receipt for my ticket from Gravenhurst, hoping that you will be able to oblige me with the fare. I was at your Sanatorium ten months, and I was sent away from there as an apparent cure. I am now working in the city, and I am feeling fine. I was most thankful for the care I got from the doctors and staff, and I must say that I spent the time of my life while I was there.



TAKING THE CURE IN WINTER AT MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

The Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives is dependent on the good-will and gifts of the Canadian public. Money is urgently needed at the present time to make it possible to care for the large and increasing number of patients that are entering the institution.

**Will you help?**

Where greater urgency?

Truly, Canada's greatest charity.

Contributions may be sent to W. J. Gage, Esq., 84 Spadina Ave., or J. S. Robertson, Sec'y-Treas. National Sanitarium Association, 27 King St. W., Toronto, Canada.

**MEMORIAL TO AUTHOR OF HOME SWEET HOME.**

SCHENECTADY, N. Y. June 14.—A memorial gateway in honor of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home Sweet Home," was unveiled to-day upon the campus of Union College, where he spent his student days, a little more than 100 years ago.

**THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA**

Pays special attention to Savings Accounts