

6. When a carriage is new or newly varnished, it is better for it to stand for a few days, and to be frequently washed and dried off before being used; frequent washings with cold water and exposure to fresh air in the shade will also help to harden and brighten its finish. **Never allow mud to remain long enough upon newly varnished carriage to dry upon it, or spots and stains will invariably result.**



7. While washing a carriage keep it out of the sun. **Use plenty of water**, taking great care that it is not driven into the body, to the injury of the lining. Use for the panels a large, soft sponge; when saturated, squeeze this over the panels, and, by flowing down of the water, the dirt will soften and harmlessly run off. Care should be taken to wipe the surface quite dry with a soft chamois leather after each washing.

8. The directions just given for washing the body apply as well to the under parts and wheels, but use for the latter a different sponge and chamois than those used on the body. Never use a "spoke brush," which, in conjunction with the grit from the road, would act like sandpaper on the varnish, scratching it, and of course removing the gloss.

9. Never allow water to dry of itself on a carriage, as it will invariably leave stains. Hot water or soap should never be used in washing a varnished surface.

10. **Enameled leather tops and aprons should be washed with a very weak soap and water Hot water. No oil should be put on enameled leather.**

11. To prevent or destroy moths in woolen linings, use turpentine and camphor.

12. Leather top carriages should never remain long in the carriage house with the top down. After raising the top, "break the joints slightly to take off the strain on the webstay and leather.

**The McLAUGHLIN CARRIAGE Co.,**

Also St. John, N. B.

Head Office and Works, Oshawa, Ont., Canada.