THE HERALD.

VOL. IV., NO. 20. FREDERICTON, N. B., SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1893. $1.00 PER YEAR

Board of Works

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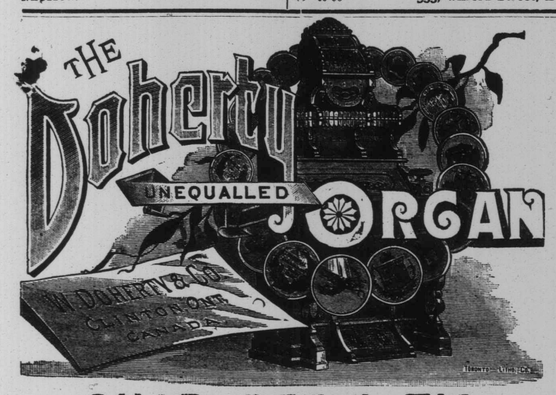

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In Effect Oct. 3rd 1892.

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EASTERN STANDARD TIME.

6.15. A. M.—Express for St. John and intermediate points; Vanceboro, Bangor, Portland, Boston, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Houlton, Woodstock, and points North.

10.30 A. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John and points East. McAdam Junction.

2.55 P. M.—For Fredericton Junction, St. John, etc.

RETURNING TO FREDERICTON FROM

St. John, 6 25, 8.00 a.m., 4.40 p. m.
Fredericton Junction, 8.15 a.m., 12.15, 6.25 p.m.
McAdam Junction, 10.30, a. m., 2.50 p. m.
Vanceboro, 10 10 a. m., 2.15 p.m.
St. Stephen, 7.45, 10.00 a. m.
St. Andrews, 7.00 a. m.

Arriving in Fredericton at 9.15 a. m., 1.15, 7.10 p. m.

LEAVE GIBSON.

6.20 A. M. — Mixed for Woodstock, and points north.

ARRIVE AT GIBSON.

4.50 P. M.—Mixed from Woodstock, and points north.

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Liverpool, Londonderry, Halifax and Portland service.

From Liverpool.	Steamers.	From Halifax.
9 March	SARDINIAN	1 Apr
23 "	PARISIAN	15 "
6 Apr	NUMIDIAN	29 "

Liverpool, Quebec and Montreal Service.

From Liverpool.		From Montreal.	From Quebec.
Apr 20	SARDINIAN	May 6	May 7
" 27	LAURENTIAN	" 13	" 14
May 4	PARISIAN	" 20	" 21
" 11	CIRCASSIAN	" 27	" 28

Cabin passage, $50 and upwards; Second Cabin, $30; Steerage, $24. Round trip tickets at reduced rates.

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Glasgow, Londonderry, and New York Service.

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24 Mar	STATE OF NEBRASKA	13 Apr.
14 Apr	STATE OF CALIFORNIA	4 May
28 "	STATE OF NEBRASKA	18 "

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April 8.

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200 Kegs Wire and Steel Cut Nails; 7 ton Bar and Bundle Iron; 1 ton Common Whiting. Just received and for sale by

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FURNACES, Stoves, Tinware. Royal Diamond Stoves are the best. Tinware in Pans, Boilers, Oil Cans, Steamers Dinner Cans, Basins, Mixing Pans, Plates, Camp Requisites, Acme Steam Cookers.

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Dr. James' Nerve Beans,
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Campbell's Quinine & Wine,
Enos Fruit Salt,
Paines Celery Compound,

California Syrup of Figs,
Beef, Iron and Wine,
Quinine, Iron and Wine,
Cough Balsams.

W. H. CARTEN,

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FREDERICTON, N. B.

CHEESE FACTORIES.

How They are Supervised in Ontario—T. B. Miller's Report.

I commenced my duties on the 20th of April, at the Tavistock dairy school, and remained there assisting Mr. Bell till the first part of June, then the work of inspection began. Mr. Bell received applications from fifty-one factories. I visited fifty of these and Mr. Bell the other one, as I could not get to it as soon as they wanted me.

In the course of my duties I travelled 4,000 by train and drove 825 miles. I tested 3,953 samples of milk with the Quevenne Lactometer, and 1,130 samples with Dr. Babcock's milk test, making a total of 5,083 tests.

The poorest sample of milk that I received for inspection tested four-fifths of one per cent butterfat, and the best sample tested 5.20 per cent butterfat. During the months of May, June, July and August, samples taken from the vats tested from 3.40 to 3.80 per cent butterfat. Then in the months of September, October and November, samples taken from the vats tested from 3.80 to 4.20 per cent butterfat.

I went to the farms of ten patrons to get samples of milk as drawn from the cows. I laid information before magistrates against these ten patrons for tampering with their milk. They all admitted the charges and paid the penalty without going into a trial, the fines running from five to twenty-five dollars and costs. Seven of these charges were for diluting with water and three for taking cream. I found only one of these cases in a factory where the inspector had visited last year; in the other cases there had not been any inspection at the factories for some years. There were cases in the county of Norfolk, three in Middlesex and two in Lambton.

I wrote fifteen letters to patrons regarding the quality of their milk, and as far as I can learn from directors and cheesemakers, there was an improvement in every case. I found the milk on the whole much better quality than last year, and attribute a great deal of the increase in butterfat to the influence of the Babcock test. I found quite a number of these milk testers in the factories this season.

The Babcock test is a wonderful food to raise the per cent of butterfat in the ordinary cheese factory. Corn ensilage, oil cake and meal is very good, but they are out of sight when compared with the Babcock test. In comparing the reports of 1892 with those of 1891, I found in almost every case that the average for 1892 was higher than 1891. The Babcock test has become a general favorite, because it never, never tells a lie, but gets there every time. It is surprising the amount of respect these cream thieves and water vendors have for this test. They will say: "Well, I did not do anything with the milk, but, if the Babcock test indicates that it was wrong, I believe that some one must have been at it," and they are willing to pay the fine imposed rather than go into a trial. I would strongly recommend the managers of every cheese factory to get a Babcock test; have a few samples of milk tested every day, and be sure to keep a record of the test. The majority of the factories that I visited might be classed as clean, others not as clean as they should be, and a few very dirty and untidy. In calling the attention of the cheesemakers to this matter, some of them would say that the price for making was cut so low that they could not afford to hire help enough to keep the factory as clean as it should be kept.

I found a number of making-rooms that were unfit for the manufacturing of cheese. The floors and gutters were leaking, and pools of whey standing under the factory; while these things exist it will be impossible to have nice, clean, flavored cheese.

Quite a number of the patrons pay very little attention to the straining or aeration of their milk. I would say to these patrons, that this milk is to be manufactured into food for human consumption, and it should be handled as carefully as the milk that is used on their own tables. The patrons have a great deal to do with the quality of the cheese; they handle the raw material, and if that becomes tainted or partly sour, it is almost impossible for a cheese-maker to make a first-class article out of it.

With regard to the cleaning of the milk cans, I am sorry to say that a number of patrons pay very little attention to this, especially in those sections where the whey is returned to the patrons. I know for a fact that some of the cans are left standing with the whey in them till six and seven o'clock in the evening. I have helped some patrons carry in a can of whey at six o'clock, saw them empty the whey, and wash the can with two or three quarts of warm water, then strain the milk into it at once. While patrons are so indifferent about taking care of their cans, it will be impossible for them to keep their milk in proper condition. I would urge the managers to provide some way of feeding the whey at the factory, and not allow it to be returned in the cans on any account, as it is one of the greatest evils in connection with our industry. Out of the fifty-one factories inspected, forty-one of these return the whey in the cans, the other ten feed it to hogs somewhere near the factories. This is a very bad state of affairs indeed; if we cannot do away with this evil entirely, those who return the whey should at least be in the minority.

With regard to the making of cheese, I found that a number of our cheesemakers mature their milk too much before setting. The test we used at Tavistock dairy school was one dram of rennet extract and eight ounces of milk at 86°, and have this coagulate in about eighteen or twenty seconds. A number of the cheesemakers were using the same quantities of rennett and milk, and having it coagulate in 11 or 12 seconds. By maturing the milk to this degreee, it becomes partially sour and will develop bad flavors. If this milk was set at 18 or 20 seconds, it would be much easier handled and a finer quality of cheese could be made from it.

I would advise every cheese maker to get a dram measure for the rennet, and an eight ounce glass for the milk, and just use them for testing the vats. Use the rennet test every day with every vat, then you will know exactly where you are before you start the process of manufacturing.

In the fore part of the season, and especially in the month of June, a number of the cheesemakers were troubled with open cheeses. By inquiring into the matter I found in the majority of cases that they were not maturing their curds as long as they should, and were putting it to press too warm. Some were putting their curds to press at a temperature of 91° to 92°; this temperature is altogether too high. To overcome this difficulty, after dipping the curd keep it warm till the time of milling; mill early, air and mature the curd well before salting, and not put it to press at a temperature above eighty-five°. By this method a firm, close, meaty cheese can be obtained.

I found that quite a number of our makers were developing too much acid in the whey, some of them dipping their curds with half to three-quarters of an inch of acid. This is a great mistake. I do not think that it is possible to make a fine, meaty cheese out of a curd that had developed three-quarters of an inch of acid in the whey. I do not want more than one-quarter of an inch of acid in the whey for any curd, and in the forepart of the season better results can be obtained with one-eighth of an inch, or less of acid.

On testing the thermometers used in the factories I found that a great many of them were not correct, some of them being as much as 4° too low, while others were that much too high. Every cheese maker should get a tested thermometer and keep it for testing the ones in use.

With regard to knives and mills, there are a number of these in use that are quite unfit to work with. Quite often you will find a curd knife with half of the blades loose, and some of them missing altogether; with a knife of this description curd cannot be cut properly. Now I do not blame the managers for this. Every cheesemaker should take interest enough in his work to see that his knives are in proper condition to do first class work. I think that I have used every kind of curd mills during the past season, from the old peg mill of twenty years ago up to the latest improved ones. Some of them would cut the curd properly, while others would tear and grind it all to pieces.

Some of the makers pay very little attention to the appearance of their cheese. In some maturing rooms you will find cheese all shapes and sizes; they have been pressed too quickly, and not turned in the hoops in the morning. The result is anything but satisfactory—crooked cheese with projecting shoulders. When I would speak to the makers about these things they would say, "Well, it does not look very nice, but the buyers do not object;" and as long as they get them off their hands they do not seem to care. Although there are some makers that are careless and indifferent, yet I am pleased to be able to say that we have a number that are first class makers in every respect. They not only make a first class article, but are anxious to learn more. To these I would say, "Keep on in this way, and you will show the others that they will have to pick up or they will be left behind in the race."

COVERED BRIDGE.

APRIL 12.—The boys are all home from the woods and candy and surprise parties are the order of the day. It is whispered that at the last party the surprise was the other way.

Wm. Fraser has finished hauling his logs from the yards, he has a fine lot of lumber on the brows, he also loaded several cars with wood last winter. Bill is a hustler, he is now busy breaking his landings so as to get his lumber to market with the first rush.

The pie social and concert held in the school house here, on the seventh was a very successful affair, much praise is due the teacher Miss A. Jarvis, and her able assistants the three bachelor trustees who spared no pains to make this one of the best of the season.

The young ladies are very much pleased with the prices realized for their pies which sold at an average price of two dollars each. The total receipts of the evening were nearly one hundred dollars. Every body seemed well pleased especially the senior trustee who was seen hobnobbing over a big pie with the belle of a neighboring parish.

Jas. McDonald has commenced building a new house, Wm. Read is driving the carpenter work, the boys are wondering what Jim wants of a house, he says he is going to keep bachelor's hall. That's too thin Jim!

John Pond was here today engaging men to go to Burnt Hill to drive for Mr. Welsh, he offers big wages.

The section men of no. 4 section, have got a new hand car, one of the kind called a pumper. They are very proud of their new steed.

Wm. Forbes gave his hand a very bad gash a few days ago while mortising a board with a half inch chisel, the board canted and he drove the chisel nearly through his hand, he is doing as well as can be expected.

Daniel Fraser is busily engaged getting out lumber to build the new bridge over McCallum Creek, for which he has the contract.

The farmers are very busy hauling potatoes to the station where they get one dollar and thirty cents per barrel.

HARVEY STATION.

APRIL 13.—There has been for some time past considerable talk of starting a cheese or a butter factory in this neighborhood. Several parties were anxious to go into this industry but could not get the farmers to guarantee a sufficient supply of milk many of them being shy about engaging their milk for the length of time required. Wm. Lister has at last succeeded in engaging the necessary supply and has began the erection of a butter factory at Swan's Corner. The plan on which Mr. Lister is to work is to return the butter along with the skimmed milk to the farmers, charging at a fixed rate per pound for making the butter. He is to be commended for his enterprise and should receive every encouragement.

The ladies of the sewing circle, who have been working to procure funds for the erection of a church at the Station, have decided to begin building the church during the coming summer. They have appointed Dr. Keith, Thos. Robison and A. E. Saunders, as a building committee. Building material has been ordered and the work of erection will begin in a short time.

Andrew Atcheson, and Bert Coburn, of Houlton, who were spending a few days among their friends and relations here, returned home on Wednesday.

At Tweedside on Wednesday March 29th. Wesley Hay, of Harvey, was married to Miss Agnes Wood, a daughter of the late Geo. Wood, of Tweedside. Rev. J. A. McLean performed the ceremony.

Miss Lizzie Swan, and Frederick Cleighorn, of Tweedside, were united in marriage at St. Stephen on Saturday last. They arrived home on Wednesday.

He Took Exception.—He—As a rule, a man should not kiss a girl without first securing her permission. She—There is no rule without an exception.

Money Always Young.—Dear me, Maud! How could you bring yourself to marry such an old man? Money is always young, my dear.

ALEXANDER ON THE THRONE.

The Young Servian King Assumes the Government.

BELGRADE, APRIL 14.—King Alexander has arrested the Regents and Ministers of Servia. He has declared that he has attained his majority, and has assumed the government of the country. The coup d'etat was affected without bloodshed.

A grand banquet was given at the palace last night to celebrate King Alexander's success in passing the examination prescribed for Servian students. M. Ristich and Gen. Belimarkovitch, the Regents, and all the Ministers of State were present and also a large number of the friends and supporters of the Regents.

For many months the situation in Servia had been critical owing to the alleged abuse of power by the Regents and State officials, and the King had determined to take the reins in his own hands. Plans were therefore secretly laid by means of which the Regents and the ministry would be ousted without opportunity for opposition.

The Regents and Ministers unsuspectingly attended the banquet, and while they were enjoying themselves at the palace detatchments of soldiers and bodies of police took possession of the Ministers houses and occupied the government buildings.

At midnight, while the festivities were still in progress, King Alexander proclaimed that he had attained his majority and that he had assumed, with the skuptschina, the government of the country. As a matter of fact, the King has not attained his majority. According to the Servian law he does not become of age until he is 18 years old, and he will not be 18 for considerably more than a year.

The details of the coup d'etat were carried out with remarkable swiftness and simplicity. The Regents and the Cabinet Ministers were seated at dinner, the King presiding. After the third course the King rose and said to the Regents.

"Gentlemen, for four years you, in my name have administered the Kingly power. I thank you heartily for the trouble you have taken. I now feel able to administer the power myself, and will exercise it from this moment. I beg you, therefore, immediately to hand me your resignations."

M. Ristich replied that he could not and would not comply with the King's request, which was contrary to the constitution.

The King thereupon left the room and sent an aide-de-camp to demand the resignations of the Ministers. As they all remained obdurate he ordered them to leave the Old Palace and go to the New Palace to pass the night. In the morning they were conveyed to their own residences under guard.

The Servian army is loyal to the King. After the issuing of the proclamation, and long before daybreak, the King went to the barracks, where the troops were under arms, and was received with joyous acclamations and many expressions of loyalty.

In the proclamation, issued throughout the country today, Alexander declares that the constitution has been lately in sore jeopardy, the rights of the citizens imperilled, and the constitutional position of Parliament so abased that the King must end the unhappy condition of affairs. He therefore declares that he has come of age and has assumed kingly power. Henceforth, the proclamation adds, the Servian Constitution acquires its full significance, the Regents have been deposed, the Cabinet dismissed, and a new Ministry appointed. M. Dokitch, is the New Prime Minister.

The Ministry which the King has driven from power is composed of Liberals.

This morning the King issued a decree dissolving the Skuptschina, and writs for new elections have been sent to the various constituencies. This shows that the preparations for the coup d'etat must have been completed some time ago. The new elections will be held on April 30.

At 11 o'clock this morning the King, accompanied by many military and State officials; went to the cathedral, where a "Te Deum" was sung in celebration of his accession to the throne. A salute of 101 guns was fired from the ramparts.

So far the act of the king appears to meet with the approval of the populace. The shops are closed in honor of the event and the streets are thronged with people discussing the event. Upon the conclusion of the religious services at the cathedral the king returned to the palace and the people on the streets gave him an ovation; many of them followed him to the palace, where they cheered until he appeared upon a balcony and thanked them for their demonstrations of loyalty. He promised to guard the constitution, and to secure to the people the full enjoyment of their rights.

To-night the king's assumption of power was celebrated with a torchlight procession and general illuminations.

VIENNA, April 14.—The Neue Freie Presse commenting to-day upon the overthrow of the Servian regents and ministry, says that plans to bring about this end were arranged between ex-king Milan and M. Dokitch, the newly appointed Bulgarian prime minister, during a visit of the latter to Milan in Paris last week.

The paper adds that Queen Natalie, who, it will be recalled, is the daughter of a colonel in the Russian army, was received by the Czar at Lividia yesterday. This incident is believed to portend the re-establishment of Russian influence at the Servian court, and a consequent reopening of the Eastern question.

The receipt of the intelligence that king Alexander of Servia had deposed the regents and taken upon himself the full powers of a king, caused a sharp fall in Servian and other European securities on the bourse here.

LONDON, April 14—The Vienna correspondent of the Times says:

"The wording of king Alexander's proclamation is quite in the style of ex-king Milan, and the fact that the army supported the coup d'etat affords further proof of Milan's prompting Alexander, the military always having been loyal to the ex-king. There is good reason to regard the coup d'etat as a salutary issue from a critical and dangerous situation, the regents having interpreted the constitution in an arbitrary sense by turning the elections in favor of the liberals.

"There is no doubt that the country was rapidly drifting into civil war."

BUDAPESTH, April 14—Ex-king Milan passed through this city this afternoon en-route to Belgrade.

The young king is the son of ex-king Milan and queen Natalie, who have recently been reconciled after many years of discord. Queen Natalie has never forgiven the regents for her expulsion from the country in May, 1891, when two of her supporters were killed. The result of the coup d'etat is simply the revival of the royal supremacy, which had been weakened by the separation of Milan and Natalie and seriously impaired by the abdication of Milan and the subsequent troubles into which the country was plunged by the weakness of the crown.

Abraham Lincoln

When leaving his home at Springfield, Ill., to be inaugurated president of the United States, made a farewell address to his old friends and neighbors, in which he said, "NEIGHBORS GIVE YOUR BOYS A CHANCE."

These words come with as much force today as they did thirty years ago.

How give them this chance?

Up in the Northwest is a great empire waiting for young, and sturdy fellows to come and develop it and "grow up with the country." All over this broad land are the young fellows, the boys that Lincoln referred to, seeking to better their condition and get on in life.

Here is their chance!

The country referred to lies along the Northern Pacific R. R. Here you can find pretty much anything you want. In Minnesota, and in the Red River Valley, or North Dakota, the finest of prairie lands fitted for wheat and grain, or as well for diversified farming. In Western North Dakota, and Montana, are stock ranges limitless in extent, clothed with the most nutritious of grasses.

If a fruit farming region is wanted there is the whole state of Washington to select from.

As for scenic delights the Northern Pacific Railroad passes through a country unparalled. In crossing the Rocky, Bitter Root and Cascade mountains, the greatest mountain scenery to be seen in the United States from the car window is found. The wonderful bad lands, wonderful in graceful form and glowing color, are a poem. Lakes Pend d' Oreille and Cœur d' Alene, are alone worthy of a trans-continental trip, while they are the fisherman's Ultima Thule. The ride along Clark's Fork of the Columbia river is a daylight dream. To cap the climax this is the only way to reach the far-famed Yellowstone Park.

To reach and see all this the Northern Pacific railroad furnish trains and service of unsurpassed excellence. The most approved and comfortable Palace Sleeping cars; the best Dining cars that can be made; Pullman Tourist cars good for both first and second class passengers; easy riding Day coaches, with Baggage, Express, and Postal cars all drawn by powerful Baldwin Locomotives, make a train fit for royalty itself.

Those seeking for new homes should take this train and go and spy out the land. To be prepared, write to

CHAS. S. FEE,
G. P. & T. A.,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

advt.

HAMPSTEAD.

APRIL 14.—Mrs. L. S. Thompson has been confined to her home for several weeks because of sickness.

Joseph Wasson has recovered from the injuries sustained in the earlier part of the winter and is back to his corner stand. It was reported that his son Charles was expected home from Boston about the middle of this month, but later word is to the effect that he will not be home this summer. He has been in Boston and Charleston since last fall.

The leavetaking of Boston on the 13th inst. by Mrs. Wilford Vanwart is anxiously looked for by her family and many friends in Queens. Report says she has wholly recovered from her long illness.

F. C. Stetts esq., is becoming very impatient at the delayed freshet to enable him to reap his customary harvest, by decapitating the innocents abroad and depriving them of their natural coatings, also the feathered species will have to secumb to his weather eye and steady nerve.

Quite a number of exodians have left Hibernia and other settlements. It is getting to be difficult to find a young man to employ on the farms or at most any other avocation.

The rev. C. B. Lewis has been holding special religious services at the Woodvill hall for nearly two weeks.

Congratulations are extended to Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Hastings on the advent of a little stranger—a daughter.

Angus Daniel and Isaac Palmer are doing considerable work with their saw mill, thereby relieving many of the hardy sons of toil, much to the satisfaction of the housewife, particularly where this work has been done in the hand-to-mouth fashion of years past.

Might it not be well to call the united liberal convention of Sunbury and Queens in time to choose delegates to represent the new constituency at the great liberal rally to be held at Ottawa in June next.

Three vessels loaded, passed by on their way to St. John to-day. It gives the appearance of navigation near at hand. Report says that with the opening of steam communication with St. John a further contingent of exodians for Boston and points in New England, will leave on the first boat.

SAT UP IN HER COFFIN.

OTTAWA, April 17.—Details of a weird occurence were given to a reporter by a timber jobber named Wilfred Fortler, who had a gang of some fifteen men at work in a strip of woods along the South Nation river in Prescott county during the winter. He said that a family named Boyer, living near the village of Cryseler, met with a queer experience on Monday night last. Boyer's wife died rather suddenly on Saturday, it was supposed from heart disease. The husband and two grown up daughters, after indulging in their grief, set about making preparations for the funeral. A coffin was procured and the neighbors apprised of the sad occurrence, many of them coming for miles to "wake" the remains. The body lay in the wooden shell until Monday night, it being intended to hold the funeral on Tuesday morning. On the night mentioned, about midnight, those who were sitting in the room were horrified to see the supposed lifeless body slowly rising and assuming an erect posture. The husband, who was asleep upstairs, hurriedly descended and was surprised to see his supposed dead wife looking about her in a bewildered state. Mr. Fortier states that the woman up to Thursday night, when he left there, was alive and well, and thankful for her narrow escape from being buried alive.

PETERSVILLE.

APRIL 12.—J. Breen, of Petersville, raised a bear that was supposed to be very quiet, but when he was over two years old he began to be rather cross and dangerous. Last Monday morning Mr. B. surprised his neighbors by the noise of rifles and revolvers, having discharged several shots into his pet. He proved to be very hard to kill, but the force of powder and lead became too hard for him, and bruin suffered death for his ingratitude.

HOUSECLEANING HINTS.

A Number of Useful and Timely Suggestions to be Remembered.

Dip spots of mildew in buttermilk and place in the sunshine.

Place dishes of charcoal or quick lime in sink cupboards or other damp corners.

Beware of cheap soap and soap powders in cleaning woodwork, unless you are going to repaint.

Never relay a carpet until the floor is perfectly dry, or the tacks will rust and injure the carpet.

Zinc is best cleaned with sapolio and hot water, and then polished with kerosene and a woolen cloth.

Carpets in daily use should have the breadths ripped apart and reversed, to bring the most wear to different parts.

Raw linseed oil is much better than kerosene for oiling furniture, but it must be rubbed thoroughly dry with a woolen cloth.

If you take down any stoves, remove the nickle trimmings, scour and wrap each piece separately in paper and lay in dry place.

Clean straw mattings and rattan furniture with salt and water, changing the water often. Washed in this way they will not turn yellow.

The durability and brightness of oilcloth are increased by a coat of varnish semi-annually, or by rubbing over with kerosene once a month.

Do not wash and put away blankets until June, and when you do use borax and plenty of hot water and they will clean easily and look well.

In mending a carpet by patching, let the pieces extend across a breadth from seam to seam, and they will show far less, as they need not be caught down at the edges.

A wooden meat-skewer is very convenient for cleaning in the corners of sash and other woodwork, and no material makes as nice cleaning cloths as old worn underwear.

Before commencing to wash the wood finish of a room, dust it thoroughly, especially on the top of windows, doors, picture-rail and baseboard. Then clean the floor first.

Carpets wear much longer if heavy carpet paper is laid under them. If this is not convenient, two thicknesses of newspaper is far better than straw, or laying next to the floor.

If there is no wire netting to replace the cellar widows, neglect it no longer, for close foul air in a cellar will permeate through the entire house and endanger the health of the inmates.

Never put down stair carpet without pads underneath. They wear much longer, and are much easier to use. An old "tack" or heavy bed-quilt, cut in proper-sized pieces, answer the purpose.

Windows are easier cleaned and have a far higher polish if a little alcohol or ammonia is added to the water and no soap used. After rubbing dry with a cloth, polish with chamois or pieces of newspaper.

All mattresses and pillows should have covers of unbleached muslins, and tied or buttoned at the end, to protect the ticks. These do not require washing oftener than every six months, and are a real saving.

Wall paper may be cleaned and made to look much fresher by rubbing with soft cloths dipped in oatmeal, if the cloths are changed often and never used when dusty. Otherwise it will look worse than at first.

Feather beds and pillows should be thoroughly aired and the ticks changed, if necessary. But do not hang or lay them in the hot sun, for this will draw out the oil and make them foul rather than pure.

Lace or other drapery at windows, should be changed from top to bottom or from one side to the other, to prevent the sun from shining on the same place, as it is this heat that causes them to become tender and break.

Sapolio, or a little borax or pearline added to the water will not injure unvarnished paint. The latter, if dark-colored, should be cleaned with tea, wiped dry and polished with a woolen cloth. But do not use tea on light-colored or oiled woodwork, lest it stain.

Holland shades that are soiled near the bottom can be advantageously turned from top to bottom. Don't shift old-fashioned shade fixtures from other rooms to the kitchen, when new spring rollers can be purchased as cheaply as now. Time and patience are both too valuable.

If a cellar bottom is of earth and has boards laid down to walk on, have them all carried out-of-doors and thoroughly cleaned and dried. After thoroughly cleaning the floor sprinkle it with a solution of copperas, and open doors and windows and let the sun and wind reach the farthest corner.

A hanging of mosquito netting with weights in the bottom is quite a protection at doorways leading from one room to another, and any man or boy handy with tools can make a door frame and when covered with netting and painted (netting also) they look well and will do good service.

If you cannot afford screen doors and windows, buy a whole piece of musquito netting (it is not expensive) and when your windows are washed tack in on before the flies have gained an entrance. A neater job is done by tacking it inside of the window-casings than when put on the outside. When there are outside blinds the netting can be left unfastened at the bottom to allow of opening and closing the blinds.

In housecleaning days, remember—That carpets wear longer if thoroughly shaken once a year, as the dirt which collects under them grinds out the threads. A carpet should be beaten on the wrong side first, and afterwards more gently on the right side. If badly soiled or exceedingly dusty, spread out on the grass after it is thoroughly beaten, and clean with tepid water, to which ox-gall or borax has been added in the proportion of a teacupful of the former or two tablespoonfuls of the latter in a pail of water. Use a scrubbing brush, if necessary, and rinse and wipe dry afterwards. Ammonia is good to brighten colors, but it also causes some colors to run, and should be used carefully, if at all.

ALLENDALE.

APRIL 14.—The baby girl of Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Connelly of this place, died at their residence on Wednesday last. They have the sympathy of the neighborhood.

There is so much sickness in this settlement among the children, that many are unable to attend school.

Mr. Jeremiah Connelly, sr., is quite sick, as is also Mrs. D. Doherty. There is a hope that the sickness will not prove serious. The cause is heavy colds.

Although the snow is all gone, it is a cold backward spring here so far. There is not much done at farming.