

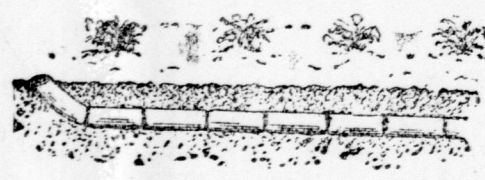
FARM & GARDEN.

Transplanting Vegetables.
Do not be in too great haste to transplant vegetables to the open ground. Wait until all danger, not only of frosts but cold nights, is past. The young plants are tender, and if they receive a severe check at the start they seldom recover, and it is important to secure a vigorous steady growth from the start. Harden off before transplanting, so that they can stand the night air without injury. Do not water the plants for twenty-four hours previous to transplanting but give them a generous sprinkling just before taking out of the hotbeds or window boxes.

The ground must be well mellowed; if a little poultry manure or well-rotted stable manure is hoed into the surface soil it will be found beneficial. Make a hole for the plants the shape of an inverted saucer and large enough so that the roots can be spread out naturally. Cover with well-pulverized soil when the ground is very wet or soon after a heavy rain; this is often neglected and the tender roots are covered with lumps of soil, which soon harden and prevent their making hold. Firm the soil around each plant. On a cloudy day or after sundown is the best time for transplanting. Protect the plants from the sun until they are rooted.

Cultivate often and very shallow while the plants are young. Do not cultivate when the soil is too wet; if the tools will work well the soil is in the right condition. Cultivation means more than keeping down the weeds; the soil must be stirred and pulverized. Hasten growth by the use of liquid manure. Quickness of growth is necessary to the quality and tenderness of any vegetable. Early in the morning or in the evening is the best time to water plants. Give a generous supply to the roots twice a week and cover the wet surface with a little dry soil. A liberal supply of water twice a week is better than a little every day. Do not use cold water; fill a barrel and let it stand in the sun a day or two and it will be about the right temperature.

Underground Irrigation.
Underground irrigation is often more useful than water applied on the surface, for small fruits and forced vegetables, especially the strawberry, when the plants are developing fruit. The sinking of empty flower pots here and there through the plot, and keeping these filled with water, which gradually soaks out into the surrounding ground, may answer for a small plot of berries, but for a larger area the plan suggested in the accompanying illustration will be found more serviceable. Between every second row of plants is laid a few inches below the surface, a row of drain tiles, the pipe in each row coming to the surface. With a hose each row of tile can be filled in a moment, and



the water will be absorbed by the earth and reach the roots of the plants as needed, and there will be no baking of the surface soil. If desired the first row of tile could be extended round through the various rows and the whole filled from one point. A modification of this idea is used with many other crops.

Mending Grain Sacks.
Mending the holes in grain sacks is a task that the farmer's wife dislikes, hence the holes gnawed by mice and rats are often stopped with a corn cob, or the sacks are thrown away. But here is a plan that proves to be what every farmer needs. The articles needed for mending grain sacks are: An old sack that may be cut up for pieces; a batter made of flour and cold water; a hot flat iron and an ironing board to fit inside the sacks. Place the board in a sack with the hole to be mended on the upper side. Trim away the ragged edges with the shears or a sharp knife. Cut out a patch having at least an inch margin larger than the hole. On this margin apply a coat of the flour paste, place the patch in position and press it thoroughly with the hot flat iron. The latter penetrates both patch and sack and firmly unites them. Pieces of denim, ducking or other stout material may be used where bagging is not available. The process is so rapid that a hundred sacks may soon be repaired.

Spring Crops vs. Fall Crops.
Unless the season is unfavorable, the markets are almost invariably glutted with fruit and produce in the fall and winter. Everybody then wants to sell, to realize money for current expenses, and prices are too often weak and unremunerative. The production of early stuff—aspargus, strawberries, and other vegetables and fruits, is not so common as the staple crops, and when a good market is convenient this early trade is generally the most profitable. The spring and early summer market is usually a better paying one than the fall market. This is a great point, and well worthy the farmers' best consideration.

Feed Young Stock Regularly.
A plentiful and regular supply of food is essential to maintaining good digestion. This is often forgotten. If there is neglect in feeding, as often happens to stock that is confined, it is a common idea that it can be made up by more liberal feeding thereafter. This usually only makes the matter worse. If the stomach is weakened by deprivation of food it is less able to digest the surplus that commonly follows. Young animals, especially, ought to have their food at regular times, and not either too much or too little.

A Cincinnati paper relates in great detail how a chemist of that city has invented an artificial milk on which a cream rises that can be churned and make butter. He should go into partnership with the man who invented artificial eggs.

We run across a good many dairies that contain one or two fine cows, which produce way above the average of the entire herd. These are usually made pets of, given extra feed and care, and are the ones talked about when visitors come. They should be considered as models, or object lessons to work toward, in the endeavor to bring the entire herd up to their level. Possibly a little of the same extra care and feed, if lavished upon the others, would help toward this end.

A MOVABLE POULTRY HOUSE.

Its Use Will Prove Quite a Saving in Feed From Year to Year.

On stubble fields there is often a good deal of food which if the fowls could be induced to forage sufficiently would amount to a considerable quantity of feed. In some countries the young, growing fowl are housed in a small, lightly constructed building on wheels, of a weight not too heavy for a horse to draw, and of a size to accommodate from fifty to seventy chickens. The birds are quartered in it and drawn to the field, where



they are fed once or twice in the house to accustom them to it. Then they are supplied with plenty of water and turned up on the stubble, changing them about to fresh forage as often as they seem to require new ground, to find sufficient of the fallen grain. If the house be built of half-inch matched boards, it will be found light enough to be moved easily, and will prove quite a saving in feed from year to year. During the winter months, when other important work is not pressing, time may be put to good advantage by constructing such a movable poultry house.

To Make Poultry Raising Profitable.
In the first place, build the poultry house where cold winds of winter will not strike it. Select the sunniest place possible, high and dry, where barns and other outbuildings will protect it. Have it as convenient as practicable to the dwelling, for fowls need more attention than any kind of stock during bad weather, especially in winter. They then need a warm house, good feed and plenty of fresh water.

In order to keep the house warm, battens every crack and bank up about the bottom. For banking, drive stakes about eight inches from the outside of the wall. Place old boards inside these. Some distance from the stakes dig a trench and throw the earth between the boards and the wall until a solid bank of soil two feet high and eight inches thick is formed all around the chicken except at the door. This will keep the floor warm and prevent all draughts. This is an important item as the fowls are on the floor most of the time during the day.

Every farmer should have at least twenty-five chickens—twenty-four hens and a rooster. For these, a house 10x14 ft and 7 ft. high under the eaves, is sufficient for both summer and winter. For the frame use 2x4 scantling, cover these on the outside with matched board or ordinary smooth boards and battens. For the roof use good shingles. All the lumber should be smooth on both sides. You can then paint the outside of the house and whitewash the inside.

Some professionals heat their poultry houses with a stove during the coldest days but this is expensive and requires careful manipulation. If the climate is very cold, sheathe the inside of the house and pack the space between the outer and inner walls with sawdust. Here the hardier breeds such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Brahmas, etc., will do well without artificial heat. They will lay all winter. Where the thermometer seldom goes lower than eight or ten degrees below zero, a lining of tarred paper is usually sufficient. Never choose a tender large-combed variety of chickens if you live in a cold climate.

Provide large windows for the south side of the house. For twenty-five fowls place three roost poles across one end. Let them rest on a strip of board nailed to the wall two feet from the floor. A piece of one-inch board two inches wide with rounded edges will answer. Place the first one foot from the wall and the other two 1 1/2 ft apart. These can be removed when the house is being cleaned.

Six nests ten inches square, two feet from the floor and on the end opposite the roosts, will provide sufficient room for laying. Never place them on the floor of the house. Have a solid partition between each, so that the hens cannot fight. Line with soft straw, never hay. Clean out four times a year and burn the old material. Nests used for setting hens must be cleaned before putting in the chicks and after the chickens are hatched. It is a good plan to sprinkle a little sulphur in the bottom of each nest as there is where lice usually start.

Clean out from under the roosts at least once a week, sweeping the whole house clean. A little land plaster sprinkled about prevents bad odors, adds to the value of the manure and keeps the floor from rotting. The floor should be six inches above the ground, made of dressed and matched lumber. Make a box 3x4 ft. and one foot high with sides sloping outward. Into this put about three inches of fine gravel. This will take the place of oyster shells and is much better for the fowls. A flock of chickens treated as directed above will be a source of pleasure and one of the most profitable kinds of live stock.

Regards the Test Favorably.
While the value of tuberculin as a test for disease seems to be far from infallible up to the present stage of its employment in this direction, some of our well-posted farmers regard it favorably, basing their opinion on personal experience and observation of its use elsewhere. E. L. Moore of Framingham (Mass.) is one of these and reports his experience during the past year as follows: "My thoroughbred cows were first tested with tuberculin in March, '94, by Dr. J. E. Gardner of Hartford, the herd including twenty cows and heifers with one bull. Out of all receiving the test eighteen were pronounced healthy and three diseased, the latter proving tuberculous when slaughtered. There was no noticeable effect on the health of the stock or their milk as to quality or quantity. "No bad effects have been noted since the cows were subjected to the test. All the cows have had healthy calves since that time, except one now due and promising. Of the eighteen animals which stood the test five were sold at fancy prices on the strength of the test. Of the remaining members of the herd twelve were tested with tuberculin in October by the cattle commission and in December again subjected to a private test and pronounced sound."

Olms for the Garden.
Not one garden in a hundred ever has olms growing in it. This is a great omission. It is perfectly easy to grow, it bears edible pods all summer long if they are kept out of as soon as large enough, and are delicious in soups, ragouts, etc., and for pickles. Try it.

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

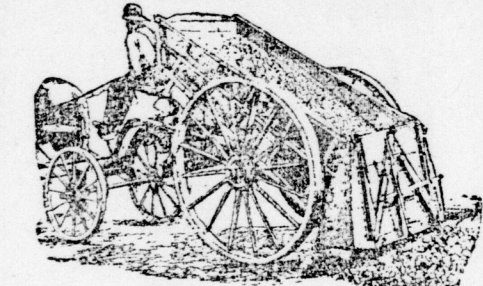
FOUR-WHEELED DUMP CART.

An Improvement on the Old-Fashioned Cart So Long in Vogue.

The Champion is a great improvement over the old-fashioned, ordinary dumping cart so long employed in road building operations, possessing advantages that cannot fail to commend it to engineers, contractors, road, street and park commissioners and others interested in good road and street work.

By its use broken stone may be handled much more quickly and at considerably less expense than has heretofore been possible—and in a more satisfactory manner. The dumping and spreading of broken stone is usually attended with a cloud of fine dust which is blown into neighboring residences and settles on furniture, resulting in considerable annoyance and damage; the finest particles of stone and dust not blown away will settle at the bottom of the stone uniformly, thus defeating one of the main principles of stone road construction, viz., the proper distribution of the material on all parts of the roadway.

The "Champion Distributing Cart" overcomes all of these obstacles effectually. It is a dump cart mounted upon four



wheels. The weight is well distributed on both front and rear wheels, thus avoiding either upward or downward pressure on the road. The tilting of the cart is effected by a crank and gear mechanism in connection with a rack and pinion, which not only renders easy the tilting of a heavy load, but is also of great advantage when it is desired to load the cart with shovel, as the cart can be firmly held in any position from level to completely dumped.

The tail-board is hinged at its upper edge, allowing the lower edge to swing outward. Two adjusting chains limit the outward swing when the cart is used as a spreader.

Steel wings are attached to either side of the cart at the tailboard for the purpose of spreading the stone to the entire width of the track of wheels. The stone as it escapes from the cart is levelled by means of a steel scraper attached to the bottom of the tail-board.

This scraper is pivoted at the center and is adjustable at either end by means of horizontal lever on back of tail-board. This feature is of great value, as in the construction of stone streets it is necessary in many cases to spread thicker in the middle of the road than at the sides; if the scraper was stationary this could not be done, but as it is adjustable it can be found very useful when it is desired to spread but half the width of the cart; thus, if the road to be constructed is twelve feet in width, the smaller size cart will spread to a width of five feet, and it will readily be seen that after the cart has spread two widths there will be two feet of roadway yet to spread, or three feet less than the width of the cart; by adjusting the scraper and driving one wheel on the stone already spread about three feet from the edge, the remaining two feet can be easily spread.

The "Champion Distributing Cart" is built in two sizes—for two or three horses working abreast. A very attractive feature of the cart is its convenience and usefulness. None of the conveniences of the common road cart have been sacrificed in the design of the "Champion," and it is the most perfect and convenient general purpose cart on the market, and can be used for hauling plank, stone, earth, etc., etc.

The American Road Machine Company are firm believers in the efficacy of wide tires on any draft vehicle, and have endeavored in designing the "Champion Distributing Cart" to combine the good effects of the roller with that of the spreader, by making the tires of more than ordinary width and having the front wheels to rest inside of the rear wheels, thus giving a rolling space of sixteen inches on the two-horse cart and eighteen inches on the three-horse cart.

Educate the Farmers.
Hon. Thomas M. Blackstock, of Sheboygan, who was elected president of Good Roads League, organized a short time ago in Milwaukee, is opposed to the adoption of radical legislation on the subject of roads. He holds, and very properly, that the width of the wheel on the road taxes to pay and are more directly interested than any other class in the road question, should be consulted first. In a recent interview, among other things he says:

"We need first to arouse public sentiment on the subject. If we properly expend the money we already have, we can do a great deal towards making good roads. I am in favor of having practical road-making taught at the farmers' institutes. Farmers should know how to make good roads and as how to breed good cattle or sheep or how to prepare the soil for good crops of all kinds. "I do not think it will be necessary to issue a dollar's worth of bonds to improve the roads. Let the money be spent intelligently, that's all."—Madison (Wis.) Journal.

A New Paving Material.
A new material, composed of oir fibre, which is obtained from the husk of the cocconut mixed with bitumen, is about to be introduced into England for road paving. When formed into blocks and laid on a roadway, it forms a surface which is said to possess all the advantages of wood and asphalt, with none of the objections to those materials. It is wholly impervious to moisture, gives a sure foothold for horses, is very durable, and is, moreover, very cheap, and the old material can be utilized again and again for making new blocks.

The Reason.
"Oh, well," said the consoling friend, on the way back from the races, "you have your railroad ticket left." "Yes," was the mournful reply. "I couldn't find a bookmaker who was betting railroad tickets."

BROAD TIRES.

In Localities Where They are in Use Roads are Kept in Better Condition.

It will be some years before all or even a majority of our country roads will be improved by graveling or macadamizing, but in the meantime it is necessary to urge the adoption of some means to keep the ordinary earth roads from becoming impassable for a few months during the wet season of the year. One important move in this direction would be the use of broad tires on all vehicles used for hauling heavy loads. The only difficulty in the way of this is to get farmers and teamsters to make the change. Michigan law-makers realized this and have made a law which provides that a man using on his wagon tires of a certain width shall have a rebate of one-half of his road tax. In buying a new wagon the difference in cost is slight as the wider tires are thinner and the added strength in the wider rim makes a stronger wheel. To take from a wagon already in use the narrow rims and tires and replace them with wider ones only costs about \$15. Farmers who have had experience in broad tires assert that in a corn field where thirty bushels was considered a good load on narrow tires, they can haul fifty bushels with greater ease on broad tires. When hauling stuff to market, the load with wide tires can be increased from twenty-five to fifty per cent. In localities where a considerable portion of the inhabitants use broad tires, the road is kept in better condition than when narrow tires prevail. The advice of men who are in a position to know is that when broad tires are universally used on highways of all kinds, from city pavement to the poorest earth roads, they may be kept in better repair than at present at one-fourth the cost. The greatest improvement for the least outlay is what the present generation is most likely to consider.

England's Roads.
The present indebtedness of English towns and localities for street and road improvements is \$145,000,000. It is not many years since England was a country of wretched highroads and of abominable town streets. All this has been changed, and the transformation which has been effected, has seemed to impose a heavy burden by reason of its rapidity. But it would have been a good investment at almost any price. Fortunately, the work has been done in a permanent manner. The macadamized roads are so solidly founded that they will endure for centuries.—Municipal World.

Profitable Swine Raising.

Select the breed best suited to your fancy and surroundings, then breed pure. Avoid inbreeding, for no farm animal will so quickly deteriorate from as the hog. Select a pure bred sow from one or two years of age, of good length, heavy quarters and a short snout. The bear should also be heavily quartered, well proportioned and evenly made. Sows should be bred to farrow about the middle of April and the pigs should be kept growing until ready for market. Fall pigs, unless wishing from thirty to forty pounds when going into winter quarters, are usually unprofitable. Feed the brood sow sparingly of corn but give her plenty of bran and middlings. Some feeders argue that a sow will do better at farrowing if she be thin in flesh. This is true if she has been in corn, but if fed as recommended above, she will do much better by her pigs if in good flesh. A few extra and an occasional feed of clover hay are very valuable and will be enjoyed by the sow. Care should be taken not to overfeed her for a few days preceding farrowing and for two weeks after, as the pigs cannot dispose of too much milk at that age. But after that feed the sow all she will eat of a mixed ration of corn meal, oat meal and bran, with ground clover hay and middlings and an occasional change. As soon as the pigs are old enough to eat slop they should be allowed the freedom of a pen apart from the sow, where they can be fed separately.

A Grinding Monopoly.

One of the most outrageous and grinding monopolies is the elevator trust of Buffalo, N. Y., owing to the monopolistic nature of the business, that of elevating grain into the boats of the canal or into the cars of the trunk lines, some twenty or thirty elevators were constructed. Competition kept the price for elevating rather low, and to remedy this a trust was formed embracing all the elevators. It was found that about one-third of them could do the work, so the others were closed. Of course, the idle ones fared as well as the others in the matter of dividends. Little by little the rates have been advanced and now the boatmen, robbed until they can no longer stand it, are trying to erect a couple of elevators of their own. We hope they will succeed in the trust. The boatmen who would patronize the trust when other methods were available, ought to be punished.—American Agriculturist.

The Bright Side of Sheep Husbandry.
The bright side of sheep husbandry is emphasized by Frederick Chambers, one of the most progressive of eastern sheep men. He claims that although wool has dropped from forty cents to less than fifteen cents per pound, sheep (including mutton and manure) have paid better than any other branch of agriculture except the dairy. Even at present prices, wool pays better than wheat, and the decline in prices of what the wool grower has to buy is as great or greater than the drop in wool values. He believes that dairying is likely to be avoided, that the rush to quit sheep husbandry is a mistake, and that we shall never attain a full degree of agricultural success until the waste places are made glad with sheep. "As with other products, a low price has come to stay, but faith in the sheep business should not waver."

Teach the Young Folks How.

We have urged the utility of teaching the young folks on the farm to bud and graft. The season for the latter is now at hand. Get the boy a pruning knife, show him how to make grafting wax and then give him a tree of some worthless fruit on which to operate, or let him select some chance seedling along a hedge row and convert it into a valuable tree. If you do not know how to do it, get some one who does to come and teach both father and son at once.—American Agriculturist.

Lawyer—This case is likely to go hard with you, for the jury has accepted Digginton's plea that you hypnotized him into the commission of the crime." "Prisoner—Oh, I guess not. I can prove that another fellow hypnotized me into hypnotizing Digginton. As to who hypnotized the fellow that hypnotized me, that is his look out.—Indianapolis Journal.

QUERIES ANSWERED.

Loan.—A lent B a horse for a time, but B, hearing it was ill-treated and finding it on the road, turned it into his pasture. A came in the night and looking away, is it a breach of contract to take the horse back when there was no written agreement? Ans.—Upon the facts stated, there was no contract for any specified time, and A could, therefore, take back his horse at any time.

Hamburg.—The sheet to which you refer is a defamatory libel, and any person printing and posting it or causing it to be shown or delivered with a view to its being read or seen by any other person is liable to prosecution for an indictable offense. It would be a defense to such prosecution that its defamatory matter was true, and that it was for the public benefit that its matters charged should be published in the manner and at the time when they were published. You had better consult a lawyer upon a full statement of the facts and circumstances, and consider well the probable cost and amount of the defense before a jury to their satisfaction.

London.—If a man dies without a will, leaving a wife and children, is the widow entitled to one-third of his estate, real and personal, so that when she dies she can leave it to whoever she wishes, or can she only get the income on one-third of the estate as long as she lives, so that at her death it goes to her children? Which is right? Ans.—She is entitled to one-third of the personal estate after payment of debts, absolutely, and to elect by deed whether she will take dower in the real estate owned by her husband in his life, which is one-third for her life, or to take one-third of the real estate of which he died possessed after the payment of debts, absolutely, under the statute passed in 1886.

Komoka.—An agent got B to sign notes for a sewing machine, saying that if B did not want it and would notify him by a certain time, he would return notes and take away machine. B does as he agrees, but A never returns. If B notifies the company and they take no action, can the company make B pay at maturity of notes, if he is willing to give up machine? And would they do if B's land is heavily mortgaged? Ans.—It is legally liable to pay the notes when they are due. The company is not bound to take back the machine. When the company obtains judgment execution may be levied on the machine, and any other personal property of B liable to be attached in execution. His equity of redemption in the farm may also be sold if the judgment is \$40 or upwards.

A Railway Up Mont Blanc.

A project has been started by an engineer for the construction of a railway to the top of Mont Blanc. The line would commence at the Miage Ravine, above Saint-Gervais, and would ascend by a zig-zag through a tunnel 7,400 metres in length. From this point a "vertical shaft," 2,800 metres in height, would bring the traveler up to the summit. The engineer is not inclined to underrate the difficulties of the scheme, the more so as the height of his "vertical shaft" would be more than double those now in existence. He considers, however, that the feat could be accomplished in ten years, and at an expenditure of 9,000,000. The tunnel would be carried in a straight line as far as the Italian frontier, which it would then fringe for about 1,500 metres. It is added that all this would be of great advantage in connection with the observatory which is being erected at the top of Mont Blanc, as it could thus be reached at every season of the year.

NITCHKOFF PALACE, ST. PETERSBURG, DEC. 6, 1894.

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