

**Spring Cleaning Methods.**

**To Clean Gilded Surfaces**—Dip a soft brush in alcohol to which a few drops of ammonia water have been added, and with it go over the surface. Do not rub roughly or harshly. In about five minutes the dirt will have become soft and easy of removal. Then go over the surface again gently with the same or a similar brush dipped in rain water. Now lay the damp article in the sunlight to dry. If there is no sunlight place it near a warm (but not hot) stove, and let dry completely. In order to avoid streaks take care that the position of the article during the drying is not exactly vertical.

**REMOVING COFFEE STAINS**

For certain kinds of obstinate spots (such as coffee and chocolate, for instance) there is no better detergent than glycerine, especially for fabrics with delicate colors. Apply the glycerine to the spot with a sponge or otherwise, let stand a minute or so, then wash off with water or alcohol. Hot glycerine is even more efficient than cold.

**TO REMOVE WATER STAINS FROM VARNISHED FURNITURE.**

Pour olive oil into a dish and scrape a little white wax into it. This mixture should be heated until the wax melts and then rubbed sparingly on the stains. Finally rub the surface with a soft linen rag until it is restored to brilliancy.

**TO CLEAN PAINTED WALLS.**

A simple method is to put a little aqua ammonia in moderately warm water, dampen a flannel with it, and gently wipe over the painted surface. No scrubbing is necessary.

**CLEANING WALL PAPER**

To clean wall paper, the dust should first be removed by lightly brushing, preferably with a feather duster, and the surface then gently rubbed with slices of moderately stale bread the discolored surface of the bread being removed from time to time, so as to expose a fresh portion for use. Care should be taken to avoid scratching the paper with the crust of the bread, and the rubbing should be in one direction, the surface being systematically gone over, as in painting, to avoid the production of streaks.

**TO POLISH FURNITURE.**

Mix together equal parts of boiled linseed oil and kerosene. Apply with a flannel, and polish until dry with a clean cloth.

A tickling or dry cough can be quickly loosened with Dr. Shoop's Cough Remedy. No opium, no chloroform, nothing unsafe or harsh. Sold by All Dealers.

**One Incident of the Messina Horror.**

There is an episode of the King of Italy's recent visit to the earthquake area which the authorities tried to hush up. When the King visited Scylla the survivors were assembled in the square holding a meeting of protest against the Government authorities. As soon as they saw the King they all shouted "Down with the Government! We want help and work!" Many women crowded around him saying "Help us your Majesty," and others implored him to punish the officials who stole the money intended for public charity.

There was a great deal of excitement, confusion and shouting. The King tried to

speak, but his voice was drowned by the general shouting.

The local doctor was lifted on the shoulders of the people and began to address the King. A police official intervened and was on the point of arresting him when the King motioned him away, shook hands with the doctor and invited him on board a warship, where he assured him he would listen to the complaints he had to make against the local authorities.

The survivors then cheered, and kept cheering from the shore while the King and the doctor had a talk on the vessel. When the doctor returned on shore he delivered a message to the survivors from the King, who promised to see personally that they should get lumber to build houses and that a liberal distribution of food and clothing should be made. Now there is no town in Italy where the King is so popular as at Scylla.

**The Cause of the Sun's Heat.**

Many theories regarding the source of the sun's heat have been formulated by scientists at different times, says a writer in the Chicago Record Herald. One was that, as the sun was the largest heavenly body in the solar system, it attracted smaller bodies to it in great numbers, and that the force of these on impact caused enough heat to make the sun glow. When it was figured out how much would have to drop on it every day, the amount was so enormous that the theory was laughed out of existence. There is no doubt, though, that thousands of smaller bodies are constantly falling into the sun and producing heat.

Another was that the sun consisted of a huge mass of burning gas. Now, the character of a great many of the substances found in the sun is known, and it is also known that all of them are in a gaseous state on account of figuring out all the greatest possible intense heat, but when it came to quantities of substances necessary to combine and produce heat, it was found that the sun would be entirely consumed in less time than we already know it to have been in existence.

How then does the sun maintain its heat? The theory now held by scientists is what is called the contraction theory. That is that the sun is slowly cooling, and therefore contracting, and that the enormous pressure produced on the inner mass by this contraction causes it to become white hot and give out heat and light. There is no serious palpable objection to this theory. On the other hand, it fits in with all the observed phenomena of the sun. Therefore, it must until fully disproved or a more likely theory is offered. Likewise this theory is in accord with commonsense. We all know that pressure produces heat, and we know that a hot body in space radiates its heat and tends to contract, and we know that contraction produces pressure; so there you are.

Not many people have any idea as to the enormous amount of heat that the sun sends off into space. Our earth gets only a very small part of it. The head of a pin placed twenty feet away from an electric light gets in proportion to the light on the surroundings of a room about what the earth gets of the sun's light and heat radiated into space.

Why does not the earth lose its heat as fast as it gets it, as the moon does? Because the earth has an atmosphere and the moon hasn't. This atmosphere allows light waves to go through it to the earth; but when the earth changes to heat waves, the atmosphere will not let them go out, except very slowly. Thus our heat is kept through the night.

**The Earl and the Butler.**

An interesting story is told of the late Lord Roseberry, father of the present Earl. Sixty years ago the Earl was in Paris and in paying a call one day he was received so rudely by the butler that he complained to his friend, with the result that the butler was dismissed.

The ex-butler was also an ex-non-commissioned officer in the French army, and in that capacity he challenged Lord Roseberry to a duel. The Earl accepted the challenge and two shots were exchanged without result.

As might have been expected, the Earl speedily repented of his condescension. The horrible idea suggested itself that his late antagonist might very probably lay aside his military rank and once more become a butler. The Earl would then be exposed to the reproach of having fought with a servant.

To avoid such a calamity Lord Roseberry settled an annuity of £250 on the man for life on condition that he did not return to domestic services. The condition was faithfully observed on both sides till the death of the ex-butler about twenty years ago.

**Simple Lines For Shirt-Waist.**

Most of the washable waists are built on very simple lines. A great many of them have a single deep tuck on the shoulder at the front and back that just covers the arm-hole seam. A model of this kind has the advantage of leaving the entire front of the blouse for an effective display of handwork. Huge chrysanthemums, conventionalized daisies and other free open designs are work-

ed out cleverly in soutache or rat-tail braid, while the smaller daintier motifs are left for the hand embroidery which is oftener than not done in colors, especially in dull blue or cloverpink. In Paris most of the waists are made with the low open necks, but the shops show a great many with the high collars as a distinct concession to the American element in Paris. Some of the lingerie waists have one or two shallow tucks at the shoulder and little round collarless yokes of net or filet lace. Around the yoke and running down into the blouse are used rows of cochet or cluny insertion, with the seams are put together with narrower insertions of the same lace. Only the heavier thread insertions and edgings are considered smart on crepe waists, although the valenciennes laces are used as much as ever in the sheer lingerie blouses which are still being shown.—The Delineator for June.

**When Working in the Garden.**

Peas will sprout at about 45 degrees, but this does not mean that beans will. It is useless to plant them under the ground and weather is warm.

If it is unavoidable that the garden be upon a stiff clay soil, mix ashes and sand with it, and it will mellow it up wonderfully.

Soot from the stove pipes is a good fertilizer for almost anything. Scatter it around the stems of plants. It acts as an insecticide in the first place, a first-class slug antidote, and in the next as a real plant food.

Bonemeal is a splendid thing for vines or fruit trees, and about three or four ounces should be spread to the square yard.

In transplanting cabbages, a certain man of long and unusually successful experience always inserts the young plant in the earth right up to the first leaf, no matter how long the stem is, pressing the earth firmly around it.

The right time to transplant all vegetables plants is the evening. Cover the wet earth with drier earth.

The time when cultivation should begin is as soon as it first appears above the ground. It needs it to kill the weeds and to admit the air around the growing roots.

**Value of Silage.**

Can there be any more economical, or at the same time, more palatable food for cows, for winter feeding, than silage? It is as near an approach to the green grass of summer as has yet been found. Winter dairying, with cows freshening in the fall, fed well with a ration of corn pilage, and alfalfa or clover, will, with a very small supplement of grain, give heavy returns in milk, and will again, when springtime comes, take a fresh start from the new grass. When the hot dry weather comes, when labor in harvest time is at premium, when flies are troublesome to the cows, and that fine care which a herd of cows, in order to be profitable milkers require, becomes a heavy task, then is a good time to let the cows go dry. Winter dairying has given you the advantage of a heavy yield, when prices are highest.

Now is the time to prepare for a good winter in milk yield. Do this by sowing some corn. Even if you do not milk your cows in winter time, sow some corn anyway. It is a great factor in cheapening the cost of feeding the live stock, and cheapening production is about the only thing which the most successful breeders of live stock have accomplished for the benefit of the farmer.

**A Solver of Problems.**

(Winnipeg Tribune.)

A group of customs officers in this city were discussing the decisions of a certain unnamed judge when one remarked:

"His decisions remind me of Nolan, the G. T. P. contractor who was far famed for his solutions of difficult problems. The said Nolan had a grading outfit at work not far from the city and one evening came in to pay his respects to his favorite deity, the little wine god. After he had successfully accomplished this he met a delegation of his own men who proceeded to lay their grievances before him. Some objected to the wages paid, others to the food, but two men in particular had a further complaint that there were no spare blankets at the camp for them.

Nolan considered and said: "Now, I will take ye one by one. Ye have no blankets of yer own?"

"No, sir."

"Nor is there anny at the camp for ye?"

"No, sir."

And to the other complaint:

"An' ye too, have no blankets nor there be none out there for ye?"

"No, sir."

"Then we can aisy fix that. Ye two sleep together."

The others sadly faded away without waiting the decisions coming to them.

A pain prescription is printed upon each 25c. box of Dr. Shoop's Pink Pain Tablets. Ask your Doctor or Druggists if this formula is not complete. Pain means congestion, blood pressure. Head pains, womanly pains, pain anywhere get instant relief from a Pink Pain Tablet.

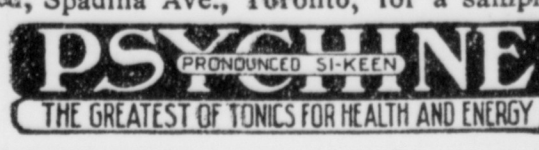
EASTMAN KODAKS \$5.00 up, Brownie Cameras \$2.00 up, at Garden's Drug Store.

**SPRING WEARINESS**

Are you feeling languid and all run down—is it hard for you to pull yourself together, and does everything seem too much trouble for you? Are you feeling irritable and bad tempered? No wonder if you are. The months of winter have tried you sorely and robbed you of more vitality than your system has been able to replenish. You are in need of a good tonic which will revive you and bring back that old-time vim and energy. PSYCHINE will do this.

Mr. James Stoliker, of Ridgetown, says:—"THERE IS LIFE IN EVERY DOSE. I cannot speak too highly of PSYCHINE, for it is the greatest medicine I ever used. I was just about 'All in' when I began the treatment, and in 3 months I was as well as ever. It is a great tonic for weak and run-down people. There seems to be new life in every dose." You cannot do without PSYCHINE at this time of the year. It is a necessity and will banish that run-down feeling, languor, etc., and give you new life. Send to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Spadina Ave., Toronto, for a sample to-day, or purchase a bottle from your local Druggists or Dealer.

PSYCHINE is sold everywhere at 50c. and \$1.00 per bottle.



**Field And Garden Seeds.**

The Season for the purchase of Field and Garden Seeds now being at hand, we are led to think of the importance of buying only those Seeds which are pure and of strong germinating powers. The farmer who buys the best seed obtainable does a service, first to himself; second, to his neighbors; third, to his country. On the other hand, the man buying poor seed injures himself, his neighbour and his country; himself by raising a small crop of inferior quality; his neighbour by maintaining in his own fields a nuisance in the shape of Weeds, the seeds of which, at harvest time, will be blown into the adjoining fields; his country by diminishing to the extent of its own ability its producing power for the best products. In this connection we believe that the passing of the Seed Control Act of 1905 by the Dominion Government has been a large benefit to the farmers of our country, as it has undoubtedly prevented unscrupulous dealers from selling the very poorest seeds. For the above reasons the proprietors of York and Kent Brands of Timothy have been especially careful to buy only the best seeds procurable. We have seen a report of a qualified expert, which says that in the samples analyzed York and Kent Timothys do not contain a single weed Seed named in the Control Act of 1905. Therefore, if the farmers of this county wish to protect their own, their neighbor and country's interest, they will insist of getting York and Kent Timothy Seeds.

**CANADA'S POOR CONSUMPTIVES.**

A Story more Touching than anything from the Pen of the gifted Ian MacLaren.

In the current issue of the DOOR OF HOPE, published by the National Sanitarium Association, 347 King Street West, Toronto, a page is given over to letters received from the many persons from all parts of the Dominion seeking admission to the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives.

Seldom have we read anything more pathetic. Here, for example, is a letter from a physician in Creemore, Ont., asking for the admission of a patient by the name of Morrison. He says:—"I would like to urge strongly upon you the great claims of this patient. He has no home—mother dead—father working as a farm laborer. The boy has been living with an unmarried uncle—no housekeeper—work, cooking, etc., being done by the uncle. The boy has absolutely no place to go where he might be given any reasonable care, and he can get none where he is."

Another case is from Thorold. Johnston Weldon writes:—"I am a young married man, twenty-three years of age. For several years I have been sick, but always able to keep my feet. Now I have come to the time when I cannot work, and cannot get medicine without means. My lungs are affected, and I am writing now to see if you can get me into the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives. My young wife is here, and her parents have kindly opened their doors to her if I go away."

Just one more of the many we might quote. This is from a physician in Campbellford, Ont. He writes:—"I have a patient suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis, who has been laid off work for about three months now—was in bed part of that time, but latterly both his pulse and temperature have kept down and his weight going up. He is the only support of the family—mother, crippled father, and younger brother, but his neighbors are trying to raise a small amount of money to help him."

We have sometimes thought that if Ian MacLaren, who has given to us the character of Dr. McClure, were alive to-day that in letters such as these he would find material for a book more touching and pathetic in many parts than his Bonnie Briar Bush.

It is on behalf of cases like these, of which there are scores reaching the Secretary of the Sanatorium every week, that the Muskoka Free Hospital for Consumptives makes its appeal to-day for funds.

This institution has not at any time, since its doors were first opened in April, 1902, refused a single patient because of the applicant being unable to pay.

Contributions may be sent to Mr. W. J. Gage, 84 Spadina Ave., Chairman of the Executive Committee, or to J. S. Robertson, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Sanitarium Association, 347 King Street West, Toronto, Ontario.

**YERXA'S**  
Main Street, Woodstock.

**FLOUR and FEED.**

Granite per bl.	\$7.00	1/2 bble.	\$3.65
Pilgrim "	6.35	"	3.30
Monarch "	6.05	"	3.15
" Bran	\$1.45	bag	
" Middlings	\$1.55	"	

These goods are guaranteed.

**NOTICE.**

On and after the 1st of August, I will change my business over to the cash down system. Produce taken as cash.  
MRS. C. A. PHILLIP, Bristol.  
April 21-3mo.

**"OZANGE"**

TERMS, \$15.00  
Single Service \$5.00 \$5.00 at time of service.  
Season Ten Dollars, when mare proves with foal.  
Mares disposed of considered with foal.  
Mares and Colts holden for service.  
All mares at owners' risk.  
White, star, little white oak left front foot, both hind feet white; foaled April 6, 1904. Bred by M. Cabaret, commune of Chapelle, Canton of Tulle, Department of Sarthe. Sired by Anida 48644, dam Bichonette 35189, she by Astrakan 6362, 2nd dam Boulotte 25066, she by Mouton 1640 3rd dam Lisette 369, she by Bayard 717.  
OZANGE was approved by the French Government to stand for public service in France. He is a perfect draft horse of the highest quality. His pedigree, like his individual merit, is the best that can be found in France, his immediate ancestors on both sire's and dam's sides being the most noted prize winners and breeders in that country. Both as to pedigree and individual merit OZANGE is fitted to be placed at the head of the best stud of pure bred mares in France.  
For further particulars apply to  
C. Roberts, Samuel Hayden, Miles Merea.  
J. P. Murdoch Groom.  
Will leave Hartland on Monday, April 26th and go to Lakeville 27th, Centerville 28th, Thursday 29th to Florenceville and up west side of river to Bairdville on 30th. May 18th Perth, at the hotel until the 4th; then down the East side of river on May 5th and 6th, and at Hartland 7th and 8th.  
The above route will be continued once a week during the season.  
Andover, June, 1905.

**Canadian Pacific Railway**

Effective October 11th, 1905.

(Trains daily, except Sunday, unless otherwise stated.)

DEPARTURES.  
(QUEEN STREET STATION).

6.35	A MIXED—For Houlton, McAdam Jct. M St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Fredericton, St. John and points East; Vancouver, Bangor, Portland and Boston etc.; Pullman Parlor Car McAdam Jct. to Boston; Palace Sleeper, McAdam Jct. to Halifax. Dining Car, McAdam Jct. to Truro.
10.55	P MIXED—For Perth, Junction Plaster M Rock, and intermediate points.
1210	A EXPRESS—For all points North: M Presque Isle, Edmundston, River du Loup and Quebec.
4.50	P MIXED—For Fredericton, etc., via Gib Mson Branch.
5.33	P EXPRESS—For Houlton, St. Stephen, Fredericton, St. John, and East; Vancouver, Sherbrooke, Montreal, and all points West, and Northwest, and on Pacific Coast, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc. Palace Sleepers, McAdam Junction to Montreal; Pullman Sleepers, McAdam to Boston; Pullman Parlor Car, McAdam to St. John.

ARRIVALS:  
12.10 A. M.—EXPRESS—From St. John and East St. Stephen, (St. Andrews after July 1st), Boston, Montreal and West.  
12.40 P. M.—MIXED—From Fredericton, etc. via Gibson Branch.  
1.17 P. M.—MIXED—From Perth Junction and Plaster Rock.  
5.33 P. M.—EXPRESS—From Fort Fairfield, Caribou, Presque Isle, Grand Falls, Edmundston and Rivere du Loup.  
10.05 P. M.—MIXED—From Fredericton, St. John and East; St. Stephen, Andrews, Houlton, Vancouver, Bangor, Portland, Boston, etc.  
W. B. STITT, G. P. A., Montreal.  
W. B. HOWARD D. P. A., St. John.

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**PATENTS**

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