

The Boy on the Ice.

The boy stood on the cake of ice
From which the rest had fled.
"Well now, by Jinks, this here's a nice
Old fix I'm in!" he said.

And as he drifted from the land
He cried, "Say, father, say,
Why do you stand, nor lift a hand,
And let me blow away?"

"My child, my child," the father cried,
"Pray do not be a fool,
Don't bear your weight on either side;
Keep cool, my son, keep cool!"

The boy, to better hear his dad,
Stepped forward just a mite;
The cake tipped over, and the lad—
Well, he kept cool all right.

MORAL.

The boy upon the cake of ice
Would not be there to bawl
If he were one whom good advice
Could ever help at all.

—Chicago Times-Herald.

Why He Didn't Jump.

Here is one that a young man who knows a good story when he hears it heard one railroad man tell another in a depot up the line the other day:

"We picked up a new Irishman somewhere up country and set him to work brakia' on a construction train at 3 cents a mile for wages. One day when he was on the train she got away on one of them mountain grades, an' the first thing we knowed she was flyin' down the track at about ninety miles an hour, with nothin' in sight but the ditch an' the lappy huntin' grounds, when we came to the end. I twisted 'em down as hard as I could all along the tops, an' then I see Mike crawlin' along toward the end of one of the cars on all fours, with his face the color of milk. I thought he was gettin' ready to jump, an' I see his finish if he did.

"Mike, I says, 'for heaven's sake don't jump!"

"He clamps his fingers on the runnin' board to give him a chance to turn round, and, lookin' at me contemptuous, answers:

"Jump, is it? Do yez think I'd be after jumpin' an' me makin' money as fast as I am?"

Spoke Too Late.

The good minister of a Scottish parish had once a great wish for an old couple to become teetotalers, which they were in no wise eager to carry out. After much pressing, however, they consented, laying down as a condition that they should be allowed to keep a bottle of "Auld Kirk" for medicinal purposes. About a fortnight afterward John began to feel his resolution weakening, but he was determined not to be the first to give way. In another week, however, he collapsed entirely. "Jenny, woman," he said, "I've an awfu' pain in my heid. Ye might gie me a wee drappie an' see gin it'll dee me one guid."

"Well, gudeman," she replied, "ye're over late o' askin' for ever sin' that bottle cam' into the hoose I've been bothered see wi' pains i' my heid 'tis a' dune, an' there's nae drappie left."

Just Like a Woman.

The coffee was weak, the toast burnt to a cinder and the ham as hard as leather, or at least he said so. His wife's long patience gave way.

"John Henry," said she, "I've tried faithfully to cook for you these twelve long years. No one in the town has better cooked food, yet you are always finding fault. Why can't you praise me once in a while? I'd like to know that."

He looked up in astonishment.

"Well, if you ain't the most unreasonable woman I ever saw," he ejaculated. "Why, many and many is the time I've sat down to a meal and never said a word about it. Anybody would know there wasn't any fault to be found or I'd 'a' found it, and yet you want a better compliment than that! That's just like a woman—she can't tell a compliment when she gets one!"

His Gift.

The following incident is reported from one of the public schools in the poorer sections of Boston:

"Say, teacher, here's a tuberose I brought you," said a smudge faced youngster the other day.

And, beaming her thanks, she asked him where he got it.

"Oh, say, dat was easy," he replied. "I got it off'n a dead lady."

Easily a Good Thing.

"Did you say that hair restorer is good thing?" asked the patron.

"Yes," answered the barber, with some slight hesitation; "it is a good thing. We sell several bottles a week at a dollar a bottle."

"But how do you know it's a good thing?"

"Because the profit on every bottle is 75 cen s."

Ropiness in Milk.

IT IS CAUSED BY A BACILLUS WHICH LIVES IN WATER AND THRIVES ON DIRT.

The slimy, viscid condition of milk has been a source of perplexity and abhorrence to all dairymen and milk dealers at one time or another. It is quite commonly supposed to be always due to a diseased state of the udder known as "garget"; but we are told in the last farmers' bulletin from the Cornell experiment station that this is a "mistaken belief." There is a "ropy milk" that is due to garget, and may always be known by its yielding, on standing, a viscid or bloody sediment. But what the milkman knows as "ropy milk" is not that. This bulletin tells us that this kind of ropy milk contains bacteria known to science as bacillus lactis viscosus. They live naturally in water, and preventive measures are most important. Some of these are: Wash and scald the milk utensils after use; merely scalding them will not do; bacteria may be introduced by that very means. Keep the cows' udders clean. The floors of all rooms where ropy milk is kept should be disinfected with a mixture of five parts of crude sulphuric acid to 95 parts of water. All milk utensils should be scalded most thoroughly every day. Never let cold water come in contact with utensils, unless they are scalded before using for milk again. Exercise the greatest care to prevent even a drop of water from the cooling tank getting into the milk. That occurrence is probably the most common cause of trouble from ropy milk. If water must be splattered about, the cans standing in ice water should be covered. Utensils, after washing and scalding, should stand upside down to prevent the accumulation of dust on the inside.

Purifying Milk by Pressure.

After aerated milk, sterilized milk, peptonized milk, lactated milk and malted milk, there is now to be added a new kind of scientific hygienic milk. This is compressed milk. By a new process the microbes that abound in cows' milk are to be squeezed to death—at least some of them are, for there are about 500,000 germs to every teaspoonful of unboiled milk. To investigate the effect of pressure on bacteria, an apparatus has been devised, which is remarkable for having produced what is probably the greatest hydrostatic pressure ever reached—over 450,000 pounds per square inch. The particular object of these experiments was to determine whether the bacteria in milk might not be killed by pressure, so that it would keep a longer time without getting sour. Moderate pressures were first tried, but appeared to have no effect. The pressures were then gradually increased, and very notable results were obtained. Milk subjected to pressures of from 70 to 100 tons kept from 24 to 60 hours longer without going sour than milk which had not been subjected to compression. The degrees to which the keeping qualities of milk were improved appeared to depend as much on the time for which the pressure was maintained as upon the actual pressure reached. Pressure of 90 tons per square inch, maintained for an hour, prevented milk from going sour for from four to six days. Complete sterilization of the milk, however, was in no case effected, even at the highest pressures, and the milk in many cases acquired peculiar tastes and odors on keeping, indicating that certain species of bacteria were killed, while others were not.—London Express.

Absorbents for the Stable.

Probably the cheapest absorbent for the liquids in the stable, considering cost, is dry road dust, or a well dried muck from the swamp that has been exposed to the weather at least one year since it was dug and dried out well, says The American Cultivator. This, covered with bedding of straw or leaves, will absorb it all. But when piled in the cellar a certain fermentation takes place by which much of the nitrogen may pass off as ammonia, while if exposed in the yard it has much of its soluble matter washed out. To prevent the loss in this way means to have a cellar, or a roof over the manure heap, or to take the manure to the field before it has time to ferment. To hold and fix the ammonia many use gypsum, or land plaster, with or without the muck or dust. Lately, scientific farmers are advocating the use of acid phosphate, as being equally well adapted to absorb the ammonia and change it to a nitrate, in which form it is most available to the plants, and as being itself a valuable fertilizer, adding to the phosphoric acid in the manure. It costs a little more than the plaster, but we think it is worth more, and advise the use of a regular quantity every day, with muck and bedding in abundance.

According to the Dominion experimental station reports, rape stands at the head of the list of forage plants as a green food for lambs.

Look!

We are selling off the balance of our Millinery and Ladies' Jackets at reduced prices.

COME AND SEE THEM.

Wm. Campbell.

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We have lately added a stock of type and stationery for printing Wedding Invitations, Calling Cards, etc., and can turn out first class work at reasonable prices.

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Francis Street West.

"Gazette" Office.

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We desire to call your attention to the following line of goods, just received:

Choice Cleaned Currants; Choice Seeded Raisins, one pound packages (East Brand); Fine Filiated Currants; Selected Valencia Raisins; Sultana Raisins. A full stock of Crosse & Blackwell's Peels; Soft-shell Almonds; Shelled Grenoble Walnuts; Shelled Almonds.

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Few people have two eyes exactly alike.

Each eye should be examined separately.

Such an important matter as eyesight requires expert advice and thoroughly reliable glasses.

Both—advice and glasses—are here.

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KNIGHTS OF TENTED MACCABEES
Diamond Tent No. 203. Meets in the True Blue hall in McArthur's Block on the first and third Tuesday in each month.

CHAS. WISE, Com.
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CANADIAN ORDER OF ODDFELLOWS
Trent Valley Lodge No. 71. Meets in the Orange hall on Francis street west on the first and third Mondays in each month.

Wm. McKeown, N. G.
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Fenelon Falls Lodge No. 626. Meets in the Orange Hall on Francis street west on the first Thursday of each month.

THEO. JOY, Chief Ranger,
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CANADIAN HOME CIRCLES. FENE
LON Falls Circle No. 127, meets in the True Blue hall in McArthur's Block the first Wednesday in every month.

P. C. BURGESS, Leader.
R. B. SYLVESTER, Secretary.

A. F. AND A. M., G. R. C. THE SPRY
Lodge No. 406. Meets on the first Wednesday of each month, on or before the full of the moon, in the lodge room in Cunningham's Block.

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CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH—QUEEN ST. REV.
Benj. Davies, Minister. Preaching services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Bible Class and Sunday School at 2.30 p. m. Praise and prayer service on Thursday at 8 p. m.

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ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH—COLBORNE
Street—Rev. R. C. H. Sinclair, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 2.30 p. m. Christian Endeavor meeting every Tuesday at 8 p. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday at 7.30 p. m.

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S Bond St. West—Capts. Stephens and Liddard. Service every Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings at 8 p. m., and on Sundays at 11 a. m., 3 p. m. and 7.30 p. m.

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ST. JAMES'S CHURCH—BOND STREET
East—Rev. Wm. Farncomb, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 2.30 p. m. Bible class every Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

Seats free in all churches. Everybody invited to attend. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—PATRICK KELLY,
Librarian. Open daily, Sunday excepted, from 10 o'clock a. m. till 10 p. m. Book exchanged on Tuesdays and Saturdays from 12 a. m. till 3 p. m. and in the evening from 7 to 9. Reading room in connection.

POST-OFFICE—F. J. KERR, POSTMAS-
ter. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7.30 a. m. to 7 p. m. Mail going south closes at 7.35 a. m. Mail going north closes at 11.25 a. m. Letters for registration must be posted half an hour previous to the time for closing the mails.

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law), when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office and state the reasons for its not being taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued he must pay all arrearsages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

3. Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post-office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.