

In Lapland.

They sat together side by side,
And talk'd inside the doorway,
Of Lapland, where the Lapps abide,
Northeast of Norway.

"No winter there a horse could spend,
'Twould freeze his very mane, dear,
And so the natives must depend
Upon the rein-deer."

Her breath the maiden quickly caught,
And then she murmured, "Oh, dear!"
And twittered saucily, "I thought
It was the snow, dear!"

And then, in just a jiffy more
(Where maidens oft by hap land,
And where, of truth, she'd been before)
She was in lap-land.

Conscientious Mathematician.

Steve Bonbright, of the American Musician, vouches for the authenticity of the following, which he says a boy's father wrote to his teacher:

Sir: Will you please for the future give my son easier somes to do at nites? This is what he's brought hoam to or three nites back: "If fore gallins of here will fill thirty-to pint bottles, how many pints and half bottles will nine gallins of here fill?" Well, we tried, and could make nothin' of it at all, and my boy cried and said he didn't dare to go back in the mornin' without doin' it. So I had to go an' buy a nine gallin keg of here, which I could ill afford to do, and then we went and borrowed a lot of wine and brandy bottles; we filld them and then counted them, and there were ninety-one of them, and my boy put the number down for an answer. I don't know whether it is rite or not, as we spilt some while doing it.

P. S.—Please let the next some be in water, as I am not able to buy more here.

Something New in Mechanics.

Great is the humor of woman when she doesn't mean it, great is the nerve of woman when she doesn't need it, and great are the nerves of woman when it so pleases her. This combination is blamable for the following: A very pretty girl sat in a Long Island railroad train. Suddenly the whistle blew. It is perhaps not necessary to say that a Long Island railroad whistle is more efficacious than otherwise. It is tuned to the key of W and is operated with a great diapason, giving out a brand of yelping shriek different from anything known to nature. To repeat, the engine whistled. "O-o-ow!" cried the pretty girl. "Isn't that awful? I should think the railroad company would have those things oiled. It is an outrage." Her companion had often heard of wetting whistles, but never before of oiling them. Think it over,

No Place for Tunnels.

A Scotchman who had been employed nearly all his life in the building of railways in the Highlands of Scotland came to America in his later years and settled in a new section on the plains of the far west. Soon after his arrival a project came up in his new home for constructing a railway through the district, and the Scotchman was applied to as a man of experience in such matters. "Hoot, mon!" said he to the spokesman of the scheme, "Ye canna build a railway across this country." "Why not, Mr. Ferguson?" "Why not?" he repeated, with an air of effectually settling the whole matter. "Why not! Due ye no see the country's as flat as a floor, and ye dinna hae any place whatever to run your tunnels through?"

A Story from Pincher Creek.

A good story comes from the Pincher Creek district. Two travellers were driving through that section and met with an accident to their buggy. One of the two went to a nearby shanty, the occupant of which happened to be a Swede, and asked if he had a monkey wrench. The astonished traveller received the following reply: "No, Ay got a cattle ranch; my brother, Ole, haf a horse ranch; Nel's Nelson haf a hog ranch ba de crick ofer; and a Yankee feller haf a sheep ranch but five mile down the road; but Ay bet no feller—fool enough to start a monkey ranch in dose country."

Her Sentiments, Too.

It is related of a clergyman who was the happy father of a charming and beautiful daughter that one day, while preparing his Sunday discourse, he was suddenly called away from his desk on a mission of mercy. The sentence at which he left off was this: "I never see a young man of splendid physique and the promise of a glorious manhood almost realized but my heart is filled with rapture and delight." His daughter, happening to enter the study, saw the sermon, and read the words. Sitting down, she wrote underneath: "Theu's my sentiments, papa, exactly."

The Covered Barnyard.

ITS ADVANTAGES FOR WINTERING FARM STOCK—JUST THE THING FOR SHEEP—AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.

The present time of year should show to the fullest extent whatever benefits may pertain to a covered barnyard. An Ohio Farmer writer says of this:

If appearances are facts, seldom indeed is there a farmer who appreciates the real worth of a covered barnyard. At any rate, those seen by the writer in his travels over and about the country have been exceedingly few and far between. A covered barnyard, just the same, is a very important factor in farm management, it not only being possible with it to keep manure from leaching, even in the slightest degree, but preserve it to a certainty from that hateful consumer of the majority of manure heaps, "fire fanging." With a covered barnyard one should simply wheel out the manure daily and throw some litter over it. Thus dealt with, the cattle will run over it and keep it so closely packed that too rapid heating is an impossibility. A covered barnyard also affords stock a chance to exercise and secure fresh air without exposure to storms and cold winds, no matter what the period of the year may be, and for sheep that lamb in the spring it is just the place in which they can winter, the opinion of many being that sheep, clothed with a thick fleece of wool as they are, thrive better on an average when they have a cool situation. To justify this, however, it is imperative that the barnyard be enclosed all around except that part facing to the south, with feed racks for the animals arranged at the sides. Sheep can be wintered in this manner with very little trouble.

Common Cows for Beef Cattle.

It is not only possible to start with common cows and build up a good herd of beef cattle, but it is one of the best moves that the average farmer can make, provided, of course, that he has the common cows to begin with, says a Kansas farmer in American Cultivator. There is no earthly reason why he should sell such a herd and proceed to put a lot of money into well-bred cows. I should advocate building up the herd every time from common stock, so that one would gain experience while making improvements. Put the average man without experience in possession of a fine herd, and he will in most cases abuse it through ignorance. If a man cannot breed carefully enough to build up a herd, he cannot handle fine bred animals well enough to keep them up to their standard. If there is going to be any failure, it is better to have it out with the common herd so the loss will be less keen.

Draining Wet Places.

Frequently wet places that produce more frogs and mosquitoes than any crop that can be planted, can be drained with a good plow and team and a day or two with a shovel or hoe, says Farm and Ranch. It will pay to do such work, because such places, well drained, are very fertile; also such areas frequently cause the neglect of the crops on either side, because when it should be cultivated the wet ground will not permit it, and when that becomes dry enough the other will be too dry for best results. We once drained a pond of about two and a half acres by digging a well in the lowest point down to a sand bed. All the water ran into this hole and disappeared. This will not work at all places. But the wet places should be made dry or dredged and converted into fish ponds.

Treatment of Sore Teats.

The proper thing to do is to treat each case on its merits, but perhaps the most useful dressing to keep on hand for general purposes is camphor and elder ointment. Any chemist will supply you with such a compound, or it may be made by mixing one-half ounce of finely powdered camphor with four ounces of elder ointment. Another useful dressing, especially when flies are troublesome, is the glycerine and carbolic acid. In many cases it is necessary to draw off the milk by means of a teat tube or siphon. A laxative dose, 12 to 16 ounces of Epsom salts, is useful in cases of erythema mammillarum.

Cleansing the Fowlhouse.

Spraying the poultry houses with a solution of sulphuric acid, one pound to twenty gallons of water, is an efficient remedy for lice, mites and all disease germs if it is put on so as to cover walls, ceilings, floors, roosts and nests, and forced into cracks and crevices. It is better than some other sprays, as it is not necessary to keep the fowls out more than an hour or so, and it will destroy the eggs as well as the developed insects if it touches them.

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Wm. Campbell.

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KNIGHTS OF TENTED MACCABEES
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J. T. THOMPSON JR., Sec.

O. L. No. 996. MEET IN THE ORANGE
L. hall on Francis-St. West on the second Tuesday in every month.

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D. GOULD, Chief Ranger.
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CANADIAN ORDER OF FORESTERS,
Fenelon Falls Lodge No. 626. Meets in the Orange Hall on Francis street west on the first Thursday of each month.
THOS. 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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Street—Rev. John Garbutt, Pastor. Sunday service at 10.30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath School at 2.30 p. m. Epworth League of Christian Endeavor, Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 7.30.

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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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.