

NEW FRINGED HOLLYHOCK

At Diffs From the Old Type Hollyhock Materially.

The fringed Hollyhock, Allegheny, which is being introduced this year, has very little in common with its parent the old style double Hollyhock and a flower separated from the stock would hardly be recognized as Hollyhock at all, on account of the novel arrangement of the petals which are deeply fringed or cut, of a rather transparent texture, and of a silky nature. The veins throughout the petals give the appearance of crimped or crushed silk and this to such a degree that a florist of long experience refused to believe that a flower of the Allegheny, which a lady wore pinned on her coat, was real.

In the old type Hollyhock one finds a comparatively dense centre made up of short petals or reverted stamens in a setting of flat outer petals, generally a single circle of these which gives an unbalanced appearance to the whole flower. The Allegheny shows a well rounded flower—as the petals are nearly all of a uniform length, and yet not so precise as to spoil the grace of the flowers. The Allegheny Hollyhock is a profuse bloomer and has a long season of flowering, blooming frequently after the first frosts in November. One reason for this long period is no doubt the fact that from two to four buds are located at each axil on most plants; these buds develop in rotation, and two distinct crops of flowers with an intervening space of buds and seed pods can be seen on the plants; the lower set of flowers being the second or third crop coming in.

While the flowers are larger than those of the old favorites, from 4½ inches upwards to 7 inches across, they are quite light and drop from the plant when past their prime not hanging there disfiguring it as the old double ones are inclined to do.

Treatment of Swine.

See if the sow has any milk and whether the bag is caked. If caked, grease well with equal parts lard and coal oil, as warm as can be applied. I wrap a flannel cloth out of hot water and hot as I can bear it, and lay on the bag of the sow. You will be surprised to see how the cake will yield to the application. One application is nearly always sufficient and as soon as the sow gets up give her a warm, weak gruel, or dish water and keep that up at each feeding time until the sow is free from fever. She will then have a good appetite; then begin to increase the slop in richness and quantity and you can then begin to feed whole corn, soaked is better than dry; then you can see the pigs grow, and be sure to add all the milk you can get to your slop. As soon as the little pigs begin to turn around place a shallow trough outside of the sow's pen and pour a little milk in it for the pigs, and they will soon begin to drink it with relish. Then feed a little soaked corn as soon as they begin to crack it; they enjoy it. I like to feed the pigs away from their dam, and at 10 weeks old they are ready to wean. I aim to give the pigs at this age such feed as comes nearest milk. This is the time to lay the foundation for a profitable hog, which consists largely of bone and muscle. Nature is our best example, and milk is the food nature provided, and we should feed such food as comes nearest fulfilling that want to be successful as breeders and feeders. The size of the litter at this time should be largely bone and muscle, and not fat, and to produce this result requires a bulky and not a concentrated food. A range of blue grass, alfalfa or clover aids in giving a good bone and capacity for rounding up and putting on the flesh when the time comes, with a richer and more concentrated food. A profitable hog must have a well developed abdomen, and we should respond to the demands of the pig at the different stages of its life to accomplish this. The pigs should never be allowed to stop in growth until he is ready for the market.—J. B. Zinn in Farm and Home.

The Cabbage Maggot

Last spring I set out several thousand early cabbage plants. By June the maggots had attacked them very badly—nearly every plant being affected and some so much so that if twisted slightly they would break off at the surface of the ground. I hoed the plants thoroughly, loosened the soil well around the stems and then applied to each about a third of a pint of strong, well stirred lime water. A couple of days after a tablespoonful of fresh slacked lime was put around the stem of each plant. The crop came on well and there was very little if any loss from the maggot. Instead there were signs on the stems showing where maggots had eaten them severely, but had left when the strong lime water had been applied. I believe that from this and other experiences which I have had, that the lime without doubt saved the crop.—Milo Holbert, Wayne Co., Pa.

The Successful Farmer.

Referring to the farmer of to-day, William Allen White, who first attracted attention by his trenchant inquiry of "What's the Matter with Kansas?" says in Business of a Wheat Farm, in October Scribner's: "The successful farmer of this generation must be a business man first, and a tiller of the soil afterward. In him must be combined many talents. He must be a capitalist, cautious and crafty; he must be an operator of industrial affairs, daring and resourceful, and he must play labor's part with patience and humanity. He must be a banker, until the order changes, he farmer, until the order changes, he farmer's success in business will grow with the kind and quantity of loans he uses, and with the number of fertile acres under his plow."

WHAT SHE CAN DO

Solomon Sloan's Advice on How to Run the Universe.

Mr. Editor:—

If I were boss:—

Women would be treated with as much respect in the East as they are in the West.

One of your readers has written to me and wants to know "what she can do."

Women can generally drive figurative nails straight, and this one hits it right on the head. She says:

"I am a good looking woman, who has no father nor brothers, and who has to earn her own living."

"Frequently on the 'L' trains and cars I am annoyed almost beyond endurance by the insults of strange men."

"They crowd into the seat beside me and paw me, as if by accident, or else sit opposite and stare boldly."

"I put up with it as long as I can and then leave the car."

"I spent at least a dollar last week in extra fares just for that reason. Please advise me as to what I can do."

There is nothing she can do. She might slap her annoy in the face, but that would bring most undesirable notoriety.

She might appeal to some other man in the car against the man who was leering at her. The chances are that the second man would try to push an acquaintance on the strength of her appeal for help.

There is nothing for the lone woman with good looks in an Eastern city to do but to grin and bear it.

In the West if a man is caught insulting a woman the rest of the men thrash him.

In the East if a woman tells of an insult she is looked on as seeking notoriety.

In the West the presumption is that all women are respectable.

In the East the masculine theory seems to be that all women you don't know are not respectable.

Respected fathers of families may be seen any day ogling pretty girls in the cars or eying them in the principal thoroughfares.

If I were boss I would send Eastern men out West to learn to respect respectable women.—Solomon Sloan.

A Warning.



The Snake—Look here, McFadden. If you don't quit using my den for a goit-hole, there'll be a vacancy in your club.

A Good Witness.

A horse from a livery stable died soon after it was returned, and the man who hired it was sued for damages, according to Collier's Weekly. The question turned largely upon the reputation of the defendant as a hard rider.

The stable boy was called as the first witness.

"How does the defendant usually ride?"

"Astraddle, sir."

"No, no," said the lawyer, "I mean, does he usually walk, or trot, or gallop?"

"Well," said the witness, apparently searching in the depths of his memory for facts, "when he rides a walkin' horse, he walks; when he rides a trottin' horse, he trots; and when he rides a gallopin' horse, he gallops; when—"

The lawyer interposed: "I want to know at what pace the defendant usually goes—fast or slow?"

"Well," said the witness, "when his company rides fast, he rides fast; and when his company rides slow, he rides slow."

"Now, I want to know, sir," the lawyer said, drawing a long breath, "how the defendant rides when he is alone?"

"Well," said the witness, very slowly, "when he was alone I wasn't there, so I don't know."

Printed "Hip, Toe."

If I could sing like Homer I'd Of Helen brave of Troy, Or play the lute like that old beau, Gay Orpheus, old boy; I'd pitch a tune and whcop'er up And work with zeal intense To place the thing where it would bring

Not less than thirty cents. I'd mail it to some magazine That boasts its readers keen, And e'er doth prate of its great weight And pages always clean.

And then I'd sit me down to wait, Well satisfied in mind 'Twere safe to bet that I would get "Respectively declined."

—W. M. M., in Omaha World-Herald.

Asking No Changes.

"So your son is to marry? Why doesn't he wait till he is older and wiser?"

"Ah! but in that case he would never marry at all!"

LAST YEAR

We sold six of the American Separators. We have just ordered some more for customers who will have no other—

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SOCIETIES.

KNIGHTS OF TENTED MACCABEES
Diamond Tent No. 208. Meets in the True Blue hall in McArthur's Block on the first and third Tuesday in each month.

CHAS. WISE, Com.
C. W. BURGESS, R. K.

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

ALEX. MCGEE, N. G.
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.

J. T. THOMPSON JR., W. M.
J. F. VARGAS, Rec.-S.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.
Court Phoenix No. 182. Meet on the last Monday of each month, in the True Blue hall in McArthur's Block.

D. GOULD, Chief Ranger.
THOS. AUSTIN, R. S.

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.

F. SMITHERAM, Chief Ranger,
P. DEYMAN, Sec.

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.

F. A. MCDIARMID, W. M.
E. FITZGERALD, Secretary.

CHURCHES.

BAPTIST CHURCH—QUEEN ST RE
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.

METHODIST CHURCH—COLBORNE
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.

SALVATION ARMY—BARRACKS ON
Bond St. West—Captain and Mrs. Banks. 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.

ST. ALOYSIUS R. C. CHURCH—LOUISA
Street—Rev. Father O'Leary, Pastor. Services every alternate Sunday at 10.30 a. m. Sunday School every Sunday at 2 p. m.

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH—BOND STREET
East—Rev. R. MacNamara, 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—MRS. M. E. CALDER
Lubrication Reading Room open daily. Sunday excepted, from 10 o'clock a. m. till 10 o'clock p. m. Books exchanged on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 2 p. m. to 4 p. m., and in the evening from 7 to 9.

POST-OFFICE—F. J. KERR, POSTMASTER. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7.30 a. m. to 7 p. m. Mail going south closes at 7.30 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 arrearages, 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 does not apply to the ground that a man may pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have ruled that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, and removing and leaving them uncollected, is prima facie evidence of intentional refusal.