

SHEEP CULTURE

Advice Where a Point is Made of Growing Lambs for the Market.

Sheep and wool are appreciating in value, and the business of growing them is likely to be prosperous for a term of years, the point is well taken just now. What breeds to use and how to conduct the business depends upon the object in view in growing them and the environment or surrounding circumstances. For instance, if sheep are to be kept on low ground, the Romney Marsh breed are the right ones. If the land is hilly or mountainous, Merions are the best. And if on old, well-cultivated farms near market for lambs, any of the Down breeds are suitable. On the ranges of the West, Southwest and South, the present sheep need breeding up, and there is not so good a sheep to breed up with as the Rambouillet or French Merions. To commend them for this purpose are their hardiness, density, firmness, length and weight of wool, size of the animals and great precocity, the pure-bloods having been bred in line over a century. To show the esteem in which they are held on the Western sheep ranches, the ranchers last season took the last carload of rams that could be found in any locality in the East.

On Eastern farms, if a point is to be made of growing lambs for market, without much regard for quantity of wool, and if there are good enclosed winter quarters for them, and succulent and rich food, any of the Down breeds or the Dorsets would answer the purpose well. Most of the ewes of farmers are Merino grades. A cross of pure-bred Down rams upon them produces very fine early market lambs; but when the blood of the ewes is mainly of English breeds I would cross them with Rambouillets. Sheep do well in summer where they can get sufficient herbage, either of fine or coarse grasses, many of the weeds or leaves of bushes and briars. If their range is limited, a change of pasture occasionally is desirable. Pure water and constant access to salt are necessary to health. Good clover or fine hay will carry them through the winter nicely, but a little grain daily from February to grass is advisable. Timothy hay is not a suitable food for sheep. Merino sheep will winter well on bright straw and a pint of grain a day. In this case they should be fed a third more straw than they will eat up clean, because they reject the coarse butts. They will not refuse a daily feed of roots or silage. Such will benefit them, but it is not a necessity, as with English sheep.

Value of Coal Ashes.

As a walk around the dwelling of down to the barn they are first class. They are good for street crossings and when the pavements are icy, just splendid. As an improver of roads for horses and wagons they come in very handy when the clay subsoil is sticky. But as an improver of clay soils for farm purposes their value is nil. A neighbor who hauls out much manure from town claims that he has had enough of coal ashes. He is a gardener and all of his land is now filled with coal cinders which dull his hoes and other tools while working his land. In planting cabbage and tomato plants he has to use a stick to plant with, for he says, if a cinder runs against his finger when planting, he has a sore finger; it does not hurt a stick. J. F. says that "10 to 30 tons of coal ashes may be applied per acre." Why not use sand to ameliorate the clay instead of cinders? We have a soil in some portions of our hills hereabouts which is filled with fine broken flint. Farmers have no love for such a soil and coal ashes are just as bad. My gardener friend tells me that he is going to use sand to ameliorate a certain warm spot of clay on his farm. This is interesting and I shall watch it.—F. K. S., Festus, Jefferson Co., Mo.

Save Home Wastes.

The waste of manure is a most common mistake among farmers, small and great. Offensive barnyards, pigpens and poultry houses are very common. There should never be any offensive odors about the premises; absorbents should be used so freely as to prevent any smell getting loose to pollute the air. Poultry droppings should be looked after more regularly and the house cleaned. Almost anything seems to be good enough for poultry in this section. Nine out of every ten farmers could make their manure crop one-third more with ease. Straw, which is used plentifully, does not absorb liquid manure nor does it retain the odor. Those who can should buy land plaster, but when this cannot be done, woods litter is very good, especially if a little dirt is taken with it. Straw and corn fodder are also used in too wasteful a manner; cut or shredded, their feeding value would be much increased, which would leave a good deal of hay to be sold as a money crop when hay is scarce. The farmer is apt to be too wrapped up in himself. This is a mistake. Every farmer should have one or more specialties and he should call the attention of the public to it by exhibiting at fairs and in every way let people know what he has. I have observed often that when a farmer begins to improve his stock, his house, farm and family fall in line and all seem to be satisfied that they are in a progressive line.

Creek Sand Muck.

If your land is a heavy clay or a compact soil of any kind, the addition of sand will improve its mechanical condition and therefore be beneficial. Sand is not a good absorbent and probably would be of little value for mixing with manures. Rich muck can be applied to the land with profit. In some countries, muck is used as a hard manure for enriching the soil.

PAINTED WITHOUT CONSENT

His Hair Was Green and His Whiskers Were Red.

"Can the Ethiopian change his skin or the leopard his spots?" No, but Michael Feeney of Parkville can do a stunt worth two of either of those. His friends say that it really isn't so bad; the green's above the red where it should be and that's some consolation, says the New York Sun. But Michael Feeney himself doesn't see it that way. Patriotism's all very well in its place, but when a man has bright green hair and red whiskers it's going too far. And besides, these sentiments were not voluntarily expressed; they were forced upon him. This is how it happened:

Mr. Feeney was strolling along the quiet streets of Parkville when he caught sight of two of his friends, Mr. Bill Forker and Mr. Bill Brady, engaged in painting the cottage owned by Mrs. Chambers. Mr. Forker was slapping on red paint and Mr. Brady was doing the trimmings with green. Being artistic by nature, Mr. Feeney approached the spot, where they were working.

"The top of th' marnin' to yez," said he to his friends.

But the two at work were engaged in a heated argument and paid no attention to the interruption.

"Oi don't believe it," said Brady.

"Now Oi'm tel'ing yez roight. Why, it's all over the place," said Forker.

Mr. Feeney became curious.

"Phwat's the news, byes; phwat's all over the place?"

"Mud," says Brady, and the two painters began to laugh.

"Oi suppose that ye mane thot by way of a joke," said Feeney. Then he started for the street. Forker slipped up to his side and drew the red paint brush quickly across his whiskers. As the old man turned upon his decorator, Brady slipped up from the other side, knocked off his hat, and drew the green paint brush deftly over his head. He was angry at being hit, but never for a moment suspected that he had been painted a swill.

"So thot's the way ye trate me friendly advances is it?" said Feeney. Shaking his fist at the two, he turned on his heel and started for home. On his way several persons looked sharply at him and then turned away and snickered. Feeney began to suspect that all was not as it should be, but he was not prepared for the sight that met his eyes when he looked into the mirror at his home.

"Howly Oireland!" he exclaimed.

"Tis a red and grane Bluebeard ther ather makin' of me. The scoundrels! Oi'll have the law on this yet."

With that determination Mr. Feeney confronted Judge Speers in the Flatbush court yesterday morning.

"Hov yez no law for the loikes of thim, your Honor? Is it constithoosunal on Long Island to do paintin' widout the consint of the paintin'?"

The Court expressed sympathy and promised to see what could be done.

1.—And the Cat—



1. I hate to do it, but I must drown my faithful cat, for I have no meat to feed her!

2.—Came—



2. Farewell, poor pussy! You will never be hungry again.

3.—Back!



3. Hello, Master! I'm here ahead of you, and here's a nice supper I caught in the water!

How They Regard Us Abroad.

"Who is that fellow coming across the road?"

"Heavens! Here, let's dodge into this door-way. I wouldn't have him see us for a farm."

"Why not?"

"Because he's from Cleveland, and he'd bore the life out of us 'till we gasus."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

LAST YEAR

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

WHY?

Because I have been selling them four years, and not one has cost five cents for repairs yet.

Can this be said of any other?

JOS. HEARD.

Those having Cans lent to them by me kindly return them and oblige.

SKIM MILK FOR YOUNG CALVES.

Feed it from the beginning.

500. WORTH OF HERBAGEUM

will make 1 1/4 tons of skim milk equal to new milk for calves.

Herbageum prevents Scours and makes valuable food of whey.

For sale by

JOS. MCFARLAND.

PRINTING.

BILL HEADS, NOTE HEADS, LETTER HEADS, STATEMENTS, CIRCULARS, ENVELOPES,

POSTERS, DODGERS, SHIPPING TAGS, PROGRAMMES, BLANK NOTES, RECEIPTS, ETC.,

WEDDING INVITATIONS, MEMORIAL CARDS, LADIES' VISITING CARDS.

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.

Come and see samples.

Francis Street West.

"Gazette" Office.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Recall your own wedding. (Forecast it if you have had none to recall). Ask yourself if, among all the presents, any one has been as acceptable and useful as the China and Silver presents.

Are they not in daily useful use?

This month finds our store a regular

"WEDDING PRESENT ORCHARD," all ripe for the picking.

Britton Bros.

Foot of Kent Street.

LINDSAY.

DIRECTOR

SOCIETIES.

K NIGHTS 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. BURGONNE, 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.

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

J. T. THOMPSON JR., W. M.
J. F. VANORSE, 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.

CALVATION 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,
Librarian. 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, 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 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 payment.

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.