

## BARREL STRAWBERRIES

Barrel Strawberry Culture is a Matter of Much Interest.

Barrel strawberry culture is a matter of such interest that we present the following working details which are reproduced from a circular of J. P. Thmer, Dayton, Ohio, who is a successful cultivator by this method. The illustration, will further elucidate the grower's remarks:

"Take any iron-bound barrel, except one which has been used for pickles, sauerkraut, or vinegar; remove all hoops but four, and bore four holes in the bottom. Then space holes around the barrel so that twelve plants will go around it; five rows high will make sixty plants to the barrel, (the fifth row can be placed five inches from top of barrel). So as to make the holes of proper depth, bore two holes, one above the other, using a bit one and one half inches, and cut out the wood between the two holes, you will then have a hole one and one half by three inches. Put about two inches of firm gravel or coarse sand in the bottom of the barrel. When planting put the plants as near the top of the holes as possible, to allow for settling of the soil. Use clay, well mixed with rotted manure; put in till about three inches above the first row of holes, being careful not to have it too wet.

"The first row of holes must be eight inches from the bottom of barrel. Get in and stamp the soil solid, then loosen with a trowel where the plants go and plant that row. Spread the roots out well, then put soil about one-half way up to the next row of holes. Now take a common drain tile, twelve inches long by three or four inches in diameter, put



it in the center of the barrel, and fill the tile with coarse sand, then fill up the barrel with soil a little above the next row of holes and stamp again. Be careful not to move the tile and when adding soil to the barrel, cover up the tile, so as not to get any dirt in it. After planting the second row, lift the tile; see that the sand settles and fill the tile with sand again. Then put in soil above the next row of holes, tramp again, and plant that row; and repeat operation until the five rows are planted. But don't fail to tramp.

"After planting the tile remains in the barrel; have it empty so as to take the water. In watering you water in the tile for the lower rows; on top of the barrel for the two top rows. It would be impossible to water the lower plants without the tile and the core of sand. You can water the plants too much. Fill the tile once per day, and put about two quarts of water on the outside of tile. After cold weather sets in we quit watering. The plants want no winter protection. Set the barrel on brick, to keep it off the ground. If any should die in the summer, you can replant by taking a runner and putting the young plant in the hole, making it fast with two little sticks.

"Use the largest fruiting variety that does well in your locality, and a perfect blooming sort, if possible. Planted early in the spring, a fair crop may be expected the same season."

### Sugar Beet Industry.

The Secretary of Agriculture has just transmitted to the President for the information of Congress a very full report on the present condition of the sugar beet industry in this country. The best results from last year's trials were reported from the States of New York and Michigan. Other States in which reports were favorable were Wisconsin, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Nevada, South Dakota, Wyoming and Colorado. States giving fair results were Iowa, Nebraska, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In general, it was found that after passing south of the mean isotherm of 71 degrees Fahr., for the three months of June, July and August, the results were poor. It is found that the belt of territory included between the limits of the isotherms of 71 and 69 degrees may be regarded as the basic belt of the beet sugar industry. The best results are obtained within or north of this belt, other climatic conditions being favorable. Extreme northern limits of sugar-beet culture are determined only by the advent of freezing weather.

### Squash Bug Trap.

Noticing how the bugs would all fly as soon as disturbed, I conceived the plan of making a big fly trap of wire web 2 feet high, funnel shape; the lower large end 12 inches across so as to cover a large hill of squash. It is made in two parts; the inner part also funnel shape, 8 inches high, with small openings in the top that open into the larger part to let the bugs come in as a fly trap. Small tin hoops made a little rounding inside are fastened on the bottom of each part, thus holding the inner part in place and so tight that the bugs cannot escape, also can take apart to clean. I made it in so one could handle without stooping too much. One needs a wire web a little finer than ordinary screen. It cost me but up 35 cents, but I do not have them to sell. I never saw anything of the kind before and hope that it can be still improved, for I think this a practical plan.—H. J. Baldwin, in Practical Farming.

## Mainly About People.

The minister called at a certain Canadian home just after he had come to his new pastorate. The small boy was present long before his mother came downstairs to greet the dominie. Trying to be cordial, the minister said, "How old are you, my little man?" "I'm five at home, six in school and three on the cars," was the delightful reply.

P. T. Barnum was a great practical joker. On one occasion he notified the dealer from whom he bought a large amount of supplies that half the pepper he sent him was peas. The dealer indignantly denied the charge, and quite a warm correspondence followed, it being finally ended by Barnum, who enquired whether half the letters in the word "pepper" were not p's.

On April Fool's day, the audience at an amateur dramatic performance in the Naval Academy at Annapolis was startled when one of the instructors made his appearance before the curtain about the time the performance was to begin, and solemnly announced: "I wish to make an announcement—a very sad announcement. Under the circumstances it scarcely seems fitting that the entertainment should proceed. Word has just been received that one of the navy's vessels has gone down with all on board!" A hush of horror followed this gravely delivered speech, for most of those in the audience were connected by close family ties with the navy. "What was the name of the vessel?" came a voice from the rear of the hall. "The submarine boat 'Holland,'" replied the instructor, as he dodged and made a hasty exit.

A correspondent of the London "Outlook" tells a story which he heard Lord Dufferin relate of Sheridan Le Fanu: Sheridan's father—the Archbishop of Meath—was a great stickler for punctuality, a regard his son did not share. One morning young Sheridan, then about eight years old, descended unusually late for breakfast, and was met at the door by his father, watch in hand. "Is this right, sir; is this right?" demanded the prelate in stern tones. "I don't know, sir," replied Sheridan, looking at the watch and pretending to think the question applied to it and not to his conduct, "but I rather think it's fast." For this impertinence young Sheridan was condemned to write an essay on "The Three Ages of Man." Here is what he wrote: "There are three ages of man: First—When he is engaged in planning every conceivable mode of wickedness. This is known as the age of innocence. Second—When he is putting his nefarious plans into operation. This is called the prime of manhood. Third—When he becomes anxious about his soul and turns to religion. This is dotage."

Thomas A. Edison is of the opinion that it was anger that first turned him toward inventing the incandescent light. That was, of course, in the early days, and Edison was then quite the inventor that one reads of—poor, enthusiastic, never sleeping. He lived in a small house, innocent of anything approaching a laboratory; scientific apparatuses were in every room, and all the money went for experiments. Then, one day, came the crisis in the guise of the collector for the gas company. He had been to the house often, but Edison, hardly heeding his calls, had waved him away, saying, "Don't bother me." On this last call the collector's instructions were peremptory. He must turn off the gas. "But, man," protested Mr. Edison, "I can't stop this experiment to-night. I'll pay the bill, of course. I didn't know about it. I must finish this work with no interruption." But the man was a gas collector and the lights went out. "That night, as I sat helpless in the darkness," says the great inventor, "I swore a deep, solemn and far-reaching oath that I would put all the gas companies in the world out of business. I haven't done quite that, but I did the best I could."

### It was W. D. Howells.

"Your average detective is about as fat-witted a citizen as exists," says Mr. George K. Rintzman of Boston in the Washington "Post." "He may be clever in his line, but outside of that his mind is a howling wilderness. His point of view is narrow and his judgment contracted as a result of his calling." To illustrate this, Mr. Rintzman tells this incident:

"A friend of mine who is fond of showing up the defects of his fellow-man had a lot of fun lately with a pair of Boston's leading detectives. He called the sleuths into his office in the most serious way and exhibited to them the picture of a tough-looking individual, about whose identity he was crazy for information. He flattered his visitors into the notion that if they could unravel the puzzle he would regard them as world-beaters. Each gazed at the photo long and earnestly. Both were positive that it was in the rogues' gallery. One of them identified it as being the counterfeit presentation of a notorious bank-robber; his mate thought it the likeness of an equally noted forger.

"When they got through, my friend turned the likeness over, and on the back thereof they read the name of the original—William Dean Howells. Mr. Howells isn't handsome, but he was never accused before of being an ornament of the rogues' galleries. But Mr. Howells laughed when the incident was narrated in his presence."

### Urbs Devoratrix.

All the sorrow in the world,  
All the blighted souls,  
All who strive in the dark,  
In the green of the fields,  
The freshness of the God-given winds,  
The stretch of upland, the dip of valley,  
Call, call to mine own,  
My robbed breast cries,  
My dry, hot eyes stare afar  
To the dark city-gulf,  
The, the sootier wolf,  
Has my beloved,  
And lone I mourn through the whispering pines,  
"May God restore."

## 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.**

## DO YOU PREFER

The English or American style of

## WEDDING RING?

We can supply you with either.

We make every Wedding Ring we sell, stamp it with our own name, and warrant it for all time.

**Britton Bros.**

Issuers of Marriage Licenses,

Foot of Kent Street.

**LINDSAY.**

## DIRECTORY.

### 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. BURGON, R. K.

**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.

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. VANCE, 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,**  
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 arrears, 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.