

**THE POULTRY YARD**

Information of Value to all Poultry Raisers.

If every poultryman would endeavor to arrive at a knowledge of the chicks' cost during the year the result would be more care and caution in raising them. Every chick hatched costs something.

The eggs from which the chicks come are worth a certain sum in the market and the loss of the services of the hen while sitting—that is, in not producing eggs—is another item in the cost. It may be considered, also, that every egg does not produce a chick, hence at certain seasons, when eggs are less fertile as a whole, it may require two eggs to produce a chick, the price of which, in winter, ranges from 20 to 30 cents per dozen. The hatching is but a part of the operation, as the chicks must be raised to a marketable age before a return for the outlay will be received. The poultryman has no control over the fertility of the eggs, nor can he induce the sitters to give greater attention to their duties, but he can raise more than the average number of chicks if he will give attention to the shelter and food. What such duties may be is discussed in this department every week, but the point is to have each and all to realize the advantage of lessening the cost at the beginning. The destruction of chicks by hawks, rats, cats, dogs, lice, etc., is enormous, but this fact will not be fully realized until a strict account of the losses of chicks is kept for a year.

Those who have been anxiously looking for the early pullets to begin laying, and who met with disappointment, should not be discouraged. Endeavor to learn the cause of the backwardness of the pullets and correct the difficulty if possible. Pullets that have been forced by a high system of feeding may have red combs, and yet not begin to lay eggs. They may be very fat, or have the large lice on their heads. Some of them may be slow in maturing and crowding of the flock may subject them to uncomfortable conditions. The best remedy for the difficulty is to change the diet. Begin by giving no food for 48 hours and then allow two meals only each day, giving bulky food, such as cut clover sprinkled with bran, in the morning, and lean meat at night. Every other day, at night, give also a teaspoonful of linseed meal with bran, moistened. The changing of the food is better than medicine of any kind, as frequently a failure to lay may result from lack of food containing the essential substances for egg production.

Dry food should be preferred for chicks, as food that is very moist, if eaten, forces the chicks to take more water than they require. Never allow any food to remain over after feeding and always feed on clean surfaces. Small seeds, such as those of hemp and millet, are excellent for chicks at all stages of growth.

Eggs are cheaper, and may be cheaper during the summer than ever before. To keep eggs for higher prices do not "lime" them, as limed eggs do not sell at good prices. The first point to keep in view is that there must be no males in the flock, as unfertile eggs will keep three times as long as the fertile ones. If that rule is not overlooked, the keeping of eggs will not be difficult. Do not buy eggs to store away, as such eggs may come from yards containing males. No solutions, preserving liquids, or packing material are necessary. Simply keep the eggs in a cool place (the cooler the better), on racks or in any manner so as to permit of turning them half over three times a week. The method may appear very simple, but it is the best known. But do not overlook the fact that no males are to be kept. They are not necessary unless eggs are desired for hatching purposes, as the hens will lay without their presence.—P. H. Jacobs, in American Gardening.

**The Good Birds Do.**

It has been said, "We never miss the water till the well goes dry," and likewise we do not miss the birds until we suffer loss by their absence. We have an estimate, furnished us by specialists of high standing, undoubted authorities, to the effect that the annual destruction by injurious insects in the United States is about \$600,000,000; and in the state of New York, it is \$26,000,000 annually, or over five million dollars more than one hundred times the total cost of maintaining the efficient Fire Department service of the city of Rochester for one year.

Now upon whom does this loss fall? Not upon the wealthy classes, but unfortunately on the tillers of the ground. With but few exceptions these insect injuries are inflicted upon vegetation of some kind, and the growers of fruits and plants are the losers. It is acknowledged that injurious insects are on the increase, notwithstanding the fact that money on the part of the entomologist and fruit grower, and notwithstanding the invention and application of recent and better remedies for the extermination of insect pests. Why, in general, are insects increasing? One reason surely is that their natural enemies are decreasing, and the relations of these functions are as definite as is the fact that one end of a lever goes up as the other goes down.

**Mutton Chops.**

Do not undertake to winter too many flocks.

A small quantity of oil meal fed daily will help materially in fattening sheep. Our country should produce the best sheep in the world, because it has produced the best of everything else.

Instead of taking the lambs from the ewes, take the ewes from the lambs. For sheep that are to be fattened shelled corn is the stuff. They will grind it in their own mill and take well.

**Eugene Stratton's Story.**

Eugene Stratton tells a dramatic story of the days when he was a youngster in the minstrel profession. He traveled all over the States as a nipper with Haverley's Mastodon Minstrels, and it was with that organization that he finally came to London, was seen, and conquered, says an English exchange.

But, at the period he tells about, he was dancing and singing for Mr. Haverley. In the processions he played the kettle-drum, in the management of which instrument he can still give points to some of the boys in the Guards. They had struck a town on the Mississippi. He gives chapter and verse for the occurrence, but we may as well call the town Johnsonville. After the evening performance he went into a saloon with some of the minstrels, who sat down to ginger-pop. Their table was at one end of a long bar.

Leaning against the bar, with his back to it and his elbows on it, was Mr. Patrick Shaughnessy—his real name was not that—a local celebrity who had just been deposed, that very day, from a high position. He had been president for the past two years of the United Irish Society; there had been an election in the morning, and a new president was appointed in the person of a Mr. Muller, an American born of German parents.

Shaughnessy, with his hands in his side pockets, was musing over the indignity to which he had been subjected. He found himself shelved.

Suddenly the door opened, and he walked—Muller. He had some friends with him, and they approached the bar. Muller was nearest to Shaughnessy, who began to say things.

"Fancy!" he cried, "a d—d German elected president of a society of Irishmen!"

Muller turned round quickly. "Can't you take it quietly?" he cried. Shaughnessy was deliberate. "If I can't," he mused, "how have I got to take it?"

"Like that!" cried Muller. And he had pulled out a big revolver and levelled it at the other's head in a twinkling.

Stratton says that when he and the other minstrels saw that barrel pointing straight at Shaughnessy, and therefore straight at them, for they were behind him, it was a case of who could reach the floor first! They all dived under the table, and he (Stratton) does not think he was the last. He grazed his nose on the floor, trying to get into, or under, it!

Now, when Shaughnessy knew there was a gun planked straight at his temple, he did a strange thing. He said, "Oh, that's the way, is it?" Then, still with his hands in his coat pockets, he yawned, stretched, pulled himself level, and nonchalantly lifted his hands—still in those pockets—up in the air—lifting the skirts of his coat and pockets as well, all with the same motion. He just seemed to idly flap his coat-ends in the air.

But a revolver went off, and Muller fell dead, shot through the heart.

Shaughnessy had shot him through the pocket of his coat.

He was tried, and acquitted, because the other man had held a gun to his head, and Shaughnessy's act was in self-defence.

**Gophank-On-The-Hump Notes.**

By Our Special Correspondent.

There is quite an epidemic in our midst of mushroom appetite and toadstool judgment.

Oldest inhabitants' trousers are more worn this season than last, and their tales are longer.

Our friends, the expert fishermen from the city, are coming in with short strings and long yarns.

Luther Lopstock has been compelled to quit his job as echo for the Welkin House, on account of a severe attack of bronchitis; and Rollo Hollar has accepted the position. Rollo has gained considerable elocutionary experience by taking part in home-talent dramas, and will doubtless make a splendid echo.

Not to be outdone by his competitors, the enterprising landlord of the Tanner House has secured the services of Mr. Laurence Scanlon, the popular singing comedian, as Tyrolean yodler, to add to the weird charms of the Lover's Leap, which, as heretofore, will be for the sole use of the guests of the Tanner. Mr. Scanlon, who contemplates remaining until the opening of the theatrical season, has kindly consented to assist the head-waiter in emergencies, and will at all times superintend the transportation of baggage to and from the station.

We are pleased to announce that the Roorback House, which in the past has had a great deal of trouble with drunken incompetents, has at last secured a first-class hermit, in the person of Professor Schwartzenschnitzel. This gentleman has had nearly thirty years' experience in his profession, and brings recommendations from some of the leading resort hotels in the country, as a sober, expert, and thoroughly reliable hermit. He also has a splendid repertoire of legends for the entertainment of visitors. The professor makes his own wampum, arrow-heads and prehistoric relics, and they are the finest we have ever seen. He is a native of far-off Pomerania, where, we understand, all the best hermits come from.

Mr. Reginald Depeyster-Slamm's crimson flyer, "The Tornado," and Farmer Joel Jawkins's brindle bull, "Belshazzar," met on the bridge which spans Bump's Brook, early last Wednesday afternoon. Messrs. Depeyster-Slamm and Joel Jawkins are each suing the other for damages to his property. The bridge has been repaired by the selectmen, who have sued both Messrs. Depeyster-Slamm and Joel Jawkins for sixty-six dollars and sixty-six cents, the cost of the work and material.—EX.

**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.

**"Gazette" Office.**

Francis Street West.

**Lots of Men**

Do not own good time keepers. There is no excuse for it with the offerings we make of reliable watches at satisfactory prices.

Every watch we sell

**ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED.**

**BRITTON BROS.**

Office 1 Inspectors G. T. M. time system.

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 BURGYN, 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. VARGOR, 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.**  
Penelon Falls Lodge No. 127, meets in the Orange Hall on Francis street west on the first Thursday of each month.  
F. SMITHMAN, 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. 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.

**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' CHURCH, BOND ST. EAST.**  
Rev. A. S. Dickinson, Rector. Sunday service: Matins 1.30 a. m., evensong 7 p. m. Celebration of Holy Communion first Sunday of every month at 10.30 a. m. and third Sunday of every month at 8 a. m. Sunday School 2.30 p. m. Thursday every week as follows: Catechising of children at 7 p. m., evensong at 7.30 p. m., choir practice at 8.15 p. m.

*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 uncollected for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.