

### For the Farmer.

Good poultry is always wanted, and poor stuff is a drug in the market. The time is coming when there will be no sale at all for poultry of poor quality, for those who can afford to buy it at all will demand the best.

Kansas needs 5,000 men to help harvest the great wheat harvest, and the farmers are getting so desperate that they are stopping express trains and going through, offering large wages for men to get off and work in the fields. At the same time the United States is receiving at least one hundred thousand immigrants monthly, and the question naturally arises as to what becomes of them.

### The Nova Scotia Apple Crop.

In a letter to the Fruit Division, Ottawa, Mr. J. W. Bigelow of Wolfville, N. S., gives the following estimate of this season's apple crop in Nova Scotia:—According to present prospects there will be a full crop of superior apples, giving over 400,000 barrels for export. Varieties are about as follows:—Nonpareil, 60,000 barrels; King, 50,000; Gravenstein, 50,000; Ribson Pippin, 40,000; Golden Russet, 30,000; Baldwin, 60,000; Rhode Island Greening, 30,000; all other varieties, 80,000.

### Points of Wool.

In judging wool, the following points are those of most importance: Softness—This is essential in good fleeces, and the want of it is most conspicuously noticed, if it is wanting, by examining the wool on the neck. Those fleeces are best which abound in a sort of transparent oil, which, after growing to the end of the staple of the wool, attracts the dust and gives the outside of the fleece when on the sheep a darkish, dirty appearance. This oily matter is of service in hastening the growth of the fleece, and in imparting softness, elasticity and strength to the wool.

Soundness, or strength of fibre, is an indispensable quality in wool. A want of this invariably reveals itself along the ridges of the back, where there is a sort of division between the wool of each side. To test it, pull a lock or staple from this part, hold to one end in each hand, and give it a strong, steady pull. If the strands break, the whole fleece is lacking in soundness. This want of soundness is generally caused by bad feeding.

Fulness means the closeness with which the locks of wool grow together. Before opening the fleeces of sheep possessing the quality in perfection, only a fine thin line of skin will be seen around each lock of wool. If defective, the space between the locks will be larger.

Freedom—This implies that the individual locks of wool, as also their individual fibres, are not entangled, but perfectly separate and distinct. The wool on being opened in a well-bred sheep should fall apart under the hands clear and unbroken. A want of freedom will show most plainly along the ridge of the back.—C. G. Freer-Thonger, in Farm and Home (Eng.).

### Apple Blight.

A number of reports from widely separated districts, complaining of the ravages of the apple blight, have been received by the Fruit Division, Ottawa. Mr. Peter Anderson, Hepworth, Ont., thus describes the situation in his locality:—"Apples, both early and winter, are suffering from a new disease here. A blight struck the blossoms when in full bloom and withered them as if they had been scorched by fire. It is now withering the small twigs and limbs in the same way. The tops of the trees look as if fire had been applied to about one-half of the smaller branches until the leaves were all crisp and brown, and even the wood, as far as this extends, is evidently dead." Mr. Arch. MacColl, Aldboro, Ont., writes that many orchards in his locality are almost completely ruined by blight, and that many trees will have to be cut out.

It is difficult to explain the origin of this trouble, but it is evidently of a bacterial nature. It appears to live over the winter just in the margin of the affected part, near the healthy wood, and not in other parts of the tree or in the soil. Mr. W. T. Macoun of the Experimental Farm agrees with Mr. MacKinnon, Chief of the Fruit Division, that the only remedy is to cut out the blighted branches well below the affected part, say one foot below any appearance of blight. The knife used for this purpose should be thoroughly cleaned or sterilized before being again used on healthy wood. It is fortunate that the disease sometimes dies out of its own accord, especially in the case of the body blight. It is said to be conveyed from tree to tree by bees and insects, which would account for the great increase at blossoming time. The blight appears to develop very rapidly, and the maximum amount of damage is done almost as soon as the attack becomes noticeable. It will probably be found, that the fall is the best time to cut out the affected wood, as the damage will not be much, if any, greater than at present, and in the fall one may make sure of getting all the blighted portions.

As anything which stimulates an undue growth of succulent wood is conducive to blight, it would be well for the orchardist to cultivate and manage so as to produce a medium growth of strong healthy wood.

### Polonium, the Latest Scientific Sensation.

The wonder of radium is still before us; and now up comes a new element—at least new from the newspaper standpoint. As a matter of fact, says "Current Literature," it is quite as old as radium, having been discovered almost at the same time and by the same persons—Professor and Madame Curie. Like radium, it is a constituent of pitchblende and has many characteristics similar to that element. The cause of the present interest in polonium is due largely to certain experiments recently conducted by Prof. W. Markwald before the Chemical Congress at Berlin. Since then the papers have been taken up with articles making all manner of claims for the new element, the most persistent of which is that it will cure blindness. Concerning this element "Electricity" says:—

Scientists as yet understand too little of the marvelous properties of this new element to venture more than vague predictions of what spheres of future usefulness it may fill, but it is not improbable that it may be found to perform the present functions of the so-called Roentgen or X-rays far more powerfully and without the somewhat cumbersome apparatus now essential to their use. In a much higher degree even than radium it possesses the property of shining in the dark, and although it is known that actual particles infinitesimally small are being shot out from it continually—a fact which is proved by magnetic experiments—this strange substance does not seem to exhaust itself nor to lose its luminous power with the passage of time. Here, therefore, is a hint, at least, of the future possibility of a constant and brilliant illuminant generated without heat or combustion.

Polonium is more valuable than radium, and Professor Curie himself, who has a chemically pure specimen of radium not larger than a buckshot and weighing less than half a grain, would not sell it for \$20,000.

At the meeting in Berlin, Professor Markwald exhibited a bit of polonium weighing 15-100 of a grain, which was produced from two tons of uranium at a cost of \$75. He then proceeded to give a marvelous exhibition of the powers of his speck of polonium. It intercepted a strong current of electricity passing through the air from the generator to the receiver, the air ceasing to be a conductor for the flashes. The room was then darkened, and pieces of barium platinum, and zinc-blende, placed near the polonium, glowed with a bright greenish light. There is no doubt that the discovery of polonium is a most valuable one, although no one can say as yet how it can be adapted to practical use.

### Harder than Matrimony.

Like matrimony, flirting is harder than it looks. If one understands the art there is no more enjoyable method of whiling away an hour than by flirting. There are two kinds of flirts—men and women. The latter are the worse. To start a flirtation: Talk of wasted chances to a married woman, be cynical with a debutante, plous with an actress, and risque with a churchwoman.

Have a past. The young man with a Past is a young man with a future, in flirting. Use the "Rapt Gaze." You will have to practice this before your mirror. Then there is the "Blase Face," the "Ennui Yawn," and the "Innocent Eye." Be very careful how and when you employ these. If, for instance, you are flirting with an expert, and try the "Rapt Gaze," you will be classed by her as an amateur. It is well to hint at dark tragedies in your life. In short, the whole secret of successful flirting is to arouse a woman's curiosity, and never satisfy it.

If a widow should tell you you resemble her dead husband, bow and retire. You are up against it. Don't get the reputation of being gauche and for saying malapropos things by discussing marriage with women who are married.

Do not ask a woman if you may kiss her. This is not done in Society. That is, such a request is never made.

The voice is very important. A well-groomed voice is half the battle in the conservatory. Practice modulations and "thrills." Don't attempt to flirt at dinner with a Golf Girl. At that stage her roast is much more interesting than you are. Wait till she is through. She's through when she sighs.

Flirting is like boxing—dangerous when one party to it is unskilled. Be careful, or a flirtation, innocently entered into, may lead you into an engagement. These hints are for men; women need none.—Ex.

### A Parisian Swindle.

A great traveler remarks that the Parisian swindler is the subtlest and the most indomitable one in the world. A friend of his the other day was strolling through a fashionable and expensive French shop. A woman entered, and proceeded to purchase a very costly frock, and meanwhile a well-dressed man lingered at the doorway, as though waiting for her. The woman, her purchase concluded, counted a roll of bank notes and advanced to the cashier's desk, holding them in her hand. Then, all of a sudden, the man rushed upon her. "You wretch!" he exclaimed, "didn't I tell you that you shouldn't have that frock?" And he slapped her upon the cheek, tore the bank notes from her hand, and stalked out of the shop. The woman fainted. It was ten minutes before she was brought to. On her recovery the manager of the place said, regretfully: "We are sorry, madam, for this occurrence. Your husband—"

"My husband! That was not my husband," the woman cried. "I never saw the man in my life before. He is a thief!"

## 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 1½ 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.**

Official Inspectors  
G. T. L. time system.

Foot of Kent Street, Lindsay.

## DIRECTORY.

### 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. BURGONER, R. K.

**C** ANADIAN 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  
L. hall on Francis-St. West on the second Tuesday in every month.  
J. T. THOMPSON JR., W. M.  
J. F. VANCE, Rec.-S.

**I** NDEPENDENT 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.

**C** ANADIAN 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.

**C** ANADIAN 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.

**B** APTIST 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.

**M** ETHODIST 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.

**S** T. 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.

**S** ALVATION 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.

**S** T. 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.

**S** T. JAMES' CHURCH, BOND ST. EAST.  
Rev. A. S. Dickinson, Rector. Sunday service: Matins 10.30 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.

**P**UBLIC 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.

**P**OST-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 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.