

POULTRY.

The country hen must not be given free range if that range includes shocks of corn. It means ultimately a hen so fat that she will not be good for laying and will be of little use for the table. The writer does not remember ever having seen an excessively fat hen reduced in fat to such an extent that she went to laying again. Practically a hen once fattened goes out of the egg-producing business. Old hens have a tendency to get fat and they especially must be kept away from corn in unlimited supply.

In packing eggs to send to a distance the farmer or packer should be sure that the packing is sufficiently firm to hold the eggs in place. Poor packing means large percentage of breakage. The cases should be held firmly in place by shavings of the kind commonly used for packing, and there should be enough of them to keep the mass rigid. The broken eggs besmear the whole eggs and make them entirely unsalable except they be first cleaned.

This costs money in the market, where they are not likely to receive attention without full pay for all time expended and sometimes a little more.

Science is all the time finding new ways to take care of surplus perishable products. Desiccating eggs promises to be a favorite way of disposing of them at times of the year when they are too cheap to pay a reasonable profit at retail. New machines for doing this work are from time to time being invented, and perhaps the day is not far distant when the price of eggs will be about uniform throughout the year. If the men that are doing this kind of work will simply be satisfied with what they can get for the eggs as treated naturally, it will be ultimately a great gain to the poultry interests. Unfortunately we may expect that the manufacturers of preservatives will get after the desiccators of eggs and persuade them that nothing will so ensure the keeping qualities of the eggs as a little preservative added. The result of that will be that the public will find it out and curtail their purchases in that direction. But the honest employment of methods of drying might greatly relieve the market at times of oversupply. Sooner or later the farmers' wife will learn to apply the method and the farmers' table will be cheaply supplied with eggs in the winter as in the summer.

Points on Poultry Houses.

It is difficult to design a poultry house, that will answer for all. Those who go to the expense of constructing elegantly designed and elaborately built poultry houses may adapt them nicely to the eye, but the hens may not be comfortable, and will not reward the builder for his pains. In winter the main requirement is warmth, and a low ceiling, dry floor and tarred paper walls, costing but very little, will induce better results than the expense of large sums to suit the convenience of the poultryman. And this is the error that all fall into—that of constructing the poultry houses for their convenience—when the real object is to consider the welfare of the hens first, and to make the preferences of the owner regarding his convenience a secondary matter. While one may object to a low ceiling, because of lack of convenience, the hens may prefer it to be just the reverse, as it will be warmer, and though one may wish the door nearest the dwelling house, it may thus be on the north side, allowing the cold blasts to creep under it and chill the birds. It may be preferred to have a particular location for the house, and that it face a point of the compass corresponding with some other building or object, but the hens may prefer dry ground and the southeast, so as to get the sun's rays, as well as protection from the northeast storms. In building a poultry house these matters should receive their proper attention as well as the cost. The best poultry houses are those that are usually built according to location and for the convenience of the fowls.—Farm and Fireside.

For the Farmer.

Clover is at its best as a fertilizer when it has produced its second crop. This is when it has grown two full seasons. If kept beyond this time either weeds or grasses come in, according as the soil is best seeded with these. Whoever keeps a field in clover longer than two years lessens the crop that can be grown after it. On the other hand, a clover sod will rot down the first season after it is plowed, so that the land may be sown with clover seed the following spring. An old sod made up from any of the grasses should be cultivated two years before it is ready to reseed, hence the smaller amount of fertility it furnishes is more thoroughly exhausted by three crops on it instead of two, as clover shows before the land is again being resceded.

Hives on the Farm.

Every careful bee-keeper well knows that one bee in early spring is of more value to him than half a hundred later on. In order to prevent spring dwindling we take one of the Mason half-gallon fruit jars, remove the screw top, take a seven-eighths board four inches square, and with a small gouge or knife cut a groove nearly from one extreme corner to the other, taking care not to cut quite to the corner, says the Farmers Review. We fill the jar with water, place the board over the mouth, lay on a cord, and place a convenient piece in the spring.

HE KNEW HOW TO WORK IT.

Penny-in-the-Slot Weighing Machine Confirms the Time of a Policeman's Watch.

A peculiar and laughable coincidence occurred at Peebles Corner early one morning during the past week. A man with a mellow jag happened along a few minutes before 2 A. M., and after leaning against a telephone pole for a few moments gravely lurching over and peered at the dial of a penny-in-the-slot weighing machine that stood in front of the drug store at the corner.

"Trying—hic—t' see what time it is!" he gravely explained to Officer Jake Holzin, of the seventh district, who stood at the corner.

"Well, you'd have to drop a penny in the slot and stand on the platform if you want to ascertain the time by that machine," said the officer, jokingly.

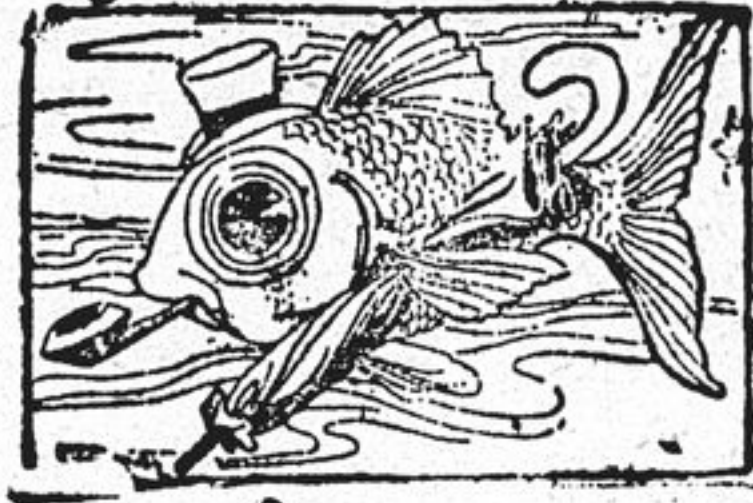
The bejagged individual felt in his pocket, brought forth a penny and, gravely mouning the machine, dropped the cent in the slot, and the hand spun around the dial.

At that instant Sergeant Grimm appeared on the scene and asked the man with the jag what he was doing. "Findin' out th'—hic—time!" was the answer.

"It is just 1:56 o'clock," said the sergeant consulting his watch.

"Your watch is—hic—right to a—hic—second," answered the man on the scales and this machine says it is 1:56 o'clock, which is four minutes of—hic—2." And the individual with the mellow jag, who weighed just 156 pounds, jag and all, descended solemnly from the scales and congratulated Sergeant Grimm upon the excellence of his timepiece.—Chincinnati Enquirer.

A Fastidious Fish.



Cholly Fish—This April weather is so changeable that one is never safe without an umbrella.

Sorry for Different Reasons.

One laudable change in England is that a contempt for commerce, which once flourished in the higher social classes, is now everywhere discouraged.

James Payn says that sixty years ago the gilded aristocracy looked down on every one who derived his income from such a source, save bankers, whom they dared not despise. Young men thought themselves heroic in preferring a profession, with probable penury, to an assured competence with their hands soiled by trade. This absurd prejudice is now as much ridiculed by young men as by the old.

One aristocratic youth lately became engaged to the ward of a gentleman belonging to the old school, who thought it necessary to apologize for a certain blot on her scutcheon.

"I have to confess, my dear sir," said he, "that her family has been quite recently connected with trade."

"I am sorry—" began the young man gravely. "So am I," put in the old gentleman, testily. "But it can't be helped."

"I was about to say," continued the young man, "I am sorry that you should have thought me such a stupid donkey as to care two-pence about it."—Youth's Companion.

Easily Remedied.

Dr. Bloomfield, Bishop of London half a century ago, was a man of much wit, and also had a keen appreciation of wit in other people, whatever their walk in life might be.

Once when a new church in his diocese was to be consecrated the Bishop received several letters complaining that the architect of the new church had disfigured the interior and exterior with "useless gewgaw." Consequently the Bishop went down to the little town to make an inspection of the building, and summoned the architect to meet him there.

The Bishop could find nothing amiss with the exterior of the church, nor with the interior, until just as he reached the chancel he looked up and saw four wooden images apparently guarding the pulpit.

"What do those figures represent?" he inquired.

"The four evangelists, my lord," replied the architect.

"They appear to be asleep," said the Bishop.

"Do you think so, my lord?"

"That's the way they look to me," said the Bishop, decidedly.

"John," called the architect to a man who was at work on one of the pews, "bring your chisel and open the eyes of the evangelists."—Youth's Companion.

She'd Do It.

Crash! There came the sound of falling dishes from the kitchen. The cook appeared at the dining-room door.

"Plaze, mum," she said, "the whole av your best dinner set is broken f'whille Ol wuz washin' it!"

The housewife wept. "Bygeci!" said her husband, "if the powers could only get that girl, the job of breaking up China would soon be finished!"

TO MY CUSTOMERS.

I wish to inform my customers that, in future, all accounts will be rendered every four months.

Twelve months' credit is out of date and a thing of the past.

JOS. HEARD.

I desire to thank my many customers for their patronage and solicit a continuance of the same. Wishing you all a Merry Xmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year, and many of them.

JOS. MCFARLAND.

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- SHIPPING TAGS,
- PROGRAMMES,
- BLANK NOTES,
- RECEIPTS, ETC.,
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Improperly fitted frames are both a disfigurement and a menace to health, the effect of a perfectly fitted lens being annulled by them.

We guarantee a perfect fit in both frames and lenses.

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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. 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
hall on Francis St. West on the second Tuesday in every month.
J. T. THOMPSON JR., W. M.
S. D. BARR, Rec-Sec.

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 last Thursday of each month.
F. SOUTHERN, Chief Ranger,
W. D. STACY, 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 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.

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 1 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 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 undelivered, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.