

## Why She Broke Off Her Engagement

HAVING been put through the third degree by her friends, the girl who had attained the dignity of a real heroine by breaking her engagement explained why she did it.

"It was because Henry was effeminate," she said. "I could never love an effeminate man, and of course I could not marry without love."

"Of course not," chorused the small audience approvingly.

"But I never had thought Henry effeminate," added the tall girl cautiously.

"I never had either until after we became engaged," sighed the former fiancée. "You see, before I promised to marry him I never paid any attention to the little habits and mannerisms that show what a man really is. But after we became engaged I began to keep my eyes open for all those little details. One night at the restaurant we had a lovely dinner, and I felt sure I was going to be the happiest girl in the world, but—well, it is all over now. The shock came when Henry paid the bill."

"What was the matter?" asked the tall girl. "Didn't he tip the waiter?"

"Yes," said the former fiancée, "he behaved all right about that, but he carried his money in a little fish scale purse. That struck me as being the limit. To my mind there is only one really manly way for a man to carry money, and that is to throw it around loose in his trousers pockets so that when he wants a nickel he has to dig up change by the handful to get it. For bills, of course, I can stand one of those flat leather pocketbooks. They have a businesslike aspect and do not detract from a man's dignity; but to see a big, strapping fellow who has the appearance of a real live man draw a dainty little purse from his pocket and fish around for a dime is too much for me. In fact, the man who does it seems almost like a woman, and I couldn't marry him. Can you blame me?"

The disengaged girl eyed her companions appealingly.

"Indeed, we cannot," was the unanimous reply. "Loose change in the trousers pockets for us."—New York Press.

### Knew Him.

"Rivers, here comes Swaddleford. I'll bet you a dollar you can't make a simple remark to him about the weather without getting a long lecture from him."

"Betting is the vice of fools, but I'll take you up on that, Brooks."

A few moments later.

"Good morning, Mr. Swaddleford. Infernal weather we're having, isn't it?"

"Infernal? Not at all, my dear fellow. Quite the contrary. This weather is hibernal, as would have occurred to you if you had reflected a little. It has always seemed to me the strangest thing on earth that people will persist in saying things that convey an idea exactly opposite to that which they mean to convey. Take the familiar example of"—

"Brooks, I've lost. Here's your dollar."—Chicago Tribune.

### The Conditions Different.

Husband (with newspaper)—When I am at home, you are forever hammering at that piano or else your tongue is running like a trip hammer. It wasn't so before we were married.

Wife—No, it wasn't. Before we were married you held my hands so I could not play and kept my lips so busy that I couldn't talk.—New York Weekly.

### One View of It.

"Impressionists seem to vary greatly in their view of things."

"Yes. You see, it all depends on their mental and physical condition when they get the impressions."—Brooklyn Eagle.

### Easy Enough.



He—Another hat coming? Great Scott! Where do you expect me to get all the money from?

She—You can give a check, can't you?—Chicago American.

### At a Venture.

"Grace, can you tell me what is meant by a cubic yard?"

"I don't know exactly, but I guess it's a yard that the Cuban children play in."—Boston Christian Advocate.

## A BUTTER COMPARISON.

Why New Zealand Butter Makes Canadian Butter in England.

Canadian butter suffers to some extent by comparison with that from New Zealand. Mr. J. A. Ruddick, Chief of the Dairy Division, Ottawa, says the comparison is really not a fair one, because New Zealand butter is all grass butter, and it arrives fresh in Great Britain during our winter season, so that any Canadian butter which comes into direct competition with it must necessarily be winter made or held summer stock. New Zealand butter, however, has a reputation in England for keeping quality, and it will be of interest to Canadians to learn how that reputation has been acquired.

In the first place having no natural ice, the majority of the creameries are equipped with mechanical refrigerating machines. Their creamery refrigerators are kept fairly cold, but they have no refrigerator cars such as we have. The secret of their success is that butter is shipped from the creameries twice a week to cold storage, where it is immediately placed in a chamber at ten degrees and held there until forwarded to England. It must be at least four full days in store before it is shipped, to give time for thorough freezing to the centre of the package. Although the butter is sometimes carried several hundred miles to the London steamer, its temperature must be below the freezing point of water, otherwise it will be refused and sent to cold storage to be re-frozen. The temperature in the chambers of the steamer is about 10 degrees. It is placed in the steamer with the frozen mutton, which must be kept at a low temperature. It is easy to understand that butter handled in such a manner, although it is two months old when it reaches the market, will have more life in it than some of our butter which has been held two or three weeks in a creamery at a temperature of 40 to 50 degrees. If our creamery owners and patrons expect to compete with the Danes, who are so close to the market, and with the New Zealanders, who employ such low temperatures almost from the day their butter is made, it is time they were making a more serious effort to improve matters at their end.

### A Smithfield Champion.

The Breeder's Gazette English correspondent sent the accompanying picture of Miss Charles, one of the champions of the recent Smithfield show.

"Few people dreamed of the champion prize going to the cross Short-horn-Aberdeen-Angus heifer shown by Mr. Batchelor of Sussex, but bred in Scotland," writes the correspondent. "This animal certainly was a marvel for size and substance, her weight being about nineteen hundredweight



MISS CHARLES.

at two years, ten months and three weeks old, but the butchers strongly objected to the quality of the meat and declared that it was little better than cow beef. This doubtless was an exaggeration, but the general favorite for the chief honor, Mr. J. I. Cridlan's Aberdeen-Angus steer, just under three years, weighing seventeen hundredweight and bred by Mr. J. H. Bridges of Langshott, Surrey, would certainly furnish a far better body of beef with much less oil, was a better specimen and of a pure breed."

Professor Kennedy of the Iowa experiment station says that there are 600 kinds of weeds and grasses growing in the agricultural States, and of these sheep eat 550, horses eat 82 and cattle eat 56. He says sheep relish most weeds and do well on them, and therefore every farm of a quarter section should have at least a flock of twenty-five sheep to help keep down the weeds, and that small flocks pay their way on most farms in this way.

### The Optimist.

Oh, well, the snow brings some nitrogen to the land and the frost will help break up the soil! Let's think of these things rather than of the dead peach buds.

### Choking Out Poison Ivy.

A gentleman who has an estate near Philadelphia has seen poison ivy eradicated entirely from a large part of his grounds by the common Japanese honeysuckle. The latter took a fancy to a certain sunny slope where the rhus had been very troublesome, and, spreading gradually, it choked out every vestige of the rhus in the course of a few years.—Cor. American Botanist.

### Water Fat.

The milk of most cows seems to become gradually in its per cent. of fat, the more cows nearer freshening. This does not prove that fat

## 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.

## FOR TWO WEEKS.

Clearing Sale of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Suits.—We will offer at cost for cash for 2 weeks to make room for new spring goods. We want to emphasize this fact all we can. It's a case of compulsion now more than ever. We can save you more money on suits and overcoats in the short time left than we ever could save you before. It's worth your while to think this matter over quickly.

Boots and Shoes.—We have a good range of lines made by the largest and best manufacturers in Canada, which are going at rock bottom prices. Do not miss this opportunity.

Groceries and Crockery.—Our stock is complete, of the best quality of goods obtainable, and the price asked is very low. Our 25c. black and green Tea cannot be excelled in quality at the price.

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.

## THERE'S STYLE

The deep-rooted objection to the use of Glasses on the ground of unsightliness is entirely removed by the artistic effect produced by modern methods.

In Glasses as well as in dress.

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.

BRITTON BROS.

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. BURGOSNE, 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.

JOHN LEE, 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.  
S. D. BARR, Rec.-Sec.

**I**NDPENDENT 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 last Thursday of each month.

F. SMITHERAM, Chief Ranger,  
W. D. STACY, 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. BURGOSNE, Leader.  
R. B. SYLVESTER, Secretary.

**A.** F. AND A. M., G. Y. R. C. THE SPY  
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.  
J. H. HANNAH, 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 7.30 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 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.