ch cost him 29 guinera t's wife and family the Breakwater and home in St. Johns.

IT GORDONS

Regiment's Story.

ion of the Gordon whose exploits on the he cable has recently yet stirring news, is Scotsmen by its old

til the year 1881 that shire and the 92nd, ion Highlan lers," ed as one territorial the foregoing title. when the 75th foot the Strada Reale hence they were tened the Strada ers, while a popular and the 75th ?" the "The first are real the others Reale (y) is the older, having the Gordon High is part in the siege

ere until 1806. nation, and with it the regiment was ninsula or Water. out it served with the Indian Mutiny, mmanding silte in he city of Strilling and 216 private solnt, who fell during on of the Gordon hing side by side 42nd, and the 74th, and of Lieuten-R. Hamley. At Gordon and Camerningled together in fight, their young

the Gordon Highe of the most try engaged, the Gordons front and the whole

ng, and that bright of the men which

sing Nile expediat Kirbekan in time ved on to India, ng of 1895, they exir Robert Low. In the old 75th covered ngest of any in the ently the Gordons

G MACHINE POL-

meeting in Sussex Hon. Messrs. White T. A. Peters were

armers on having practical man as ffice of secretary make a long speech way to Mr. Peters. speak. He talked the farmers they old thrashing ma-

vell known dairy ex-At the close of his red Mr. Peters that o make butter with rashing machines he

SCHOOLS.

The vatican officialon would undertake romise suggested Laurier, the premier ly, the neutral schools ruction after school

PLEADINGS.

"I'll rot spare you a

tton Root Compound ully used monthly by over Safe, effectual, Ladies ask t for cost's Cotten Root Con-as all Mixtures, pills and srous Price, No. 1, \$1 per a stronger, \$5 per box. No. inpt of price and two 3-cent Company Windsor, Ont. d and recommended by all s in Canada.

Napoleon • o o Smith.

By a Well-Known New York Author.

"Who is your friend?"
I referred to a tall, distinctively American person who stood near the Senator's desk as I entered. His head was drooped sidewise, as though his neck might be deformed, and he held in his right hand the always proper silk hat, while he caressed with his left hand on odorous Havana cigar held lightly between his lins.

A casual glance revealed his apparent standing in society, manifested in fault-less clothing and immaculate boots of shining leather. Evidently a man fifty years of age or a man of forty with a large experience. Striking in appearance by the possession of that assurance which comes to a gentleman by success and a sense of power and to the villain by the force of circumstances as an armor. Attogether a man whose six feet two would arrest attention in any place, and whose face would linger in the memory long after the place of meeting was forgotten.

ing was forgotten.
"Who is your friend?" "Before answering your question," said the Senator, "I would like to talk with you on a subject leading up to my tall, martial-looking friend. Have a

cigar?"

The Senator is not usually loquacious, and with no dread of being bored I lighted a cigar and sat down. Heaching out one leg he kicked the door snut, and with a sign of contenument leaned back in his chair and said:

"I should not like you to get the idea."

back in his chair and said:

"I should not like you to get the idea that my reason is dethroned or that in some stress of political scheming my mental balance is lost, or more than likely you might jump to the conclusion that last night's meeting at the League Club had finished up a mania a potu in regular jim-jams, for I am going to talk strangely."

strangely."

I knocked the ashes off my cigar, and drew my chair closer. The Senator re-

drew my chair closer. The Senator resumed:

"When the United States celebrated its Centennial anniversary in 1876 a very notable event occurred at the time. Do you recall it?"

"Possibly," said I, "you refer to the resumption of specie payments."

"Exactly," said the Senator, "and I ask you if you at that time did not think it a strange occurrence. Look back at it now and you will recall the astonished look on the faces of the millions as they pressed into Philadelphia with their well-worn greenbacks and National Bank notes, and found them readily exchanged for gold and silver. No trumpet nad been blown before the advancing tide of prosperity. No tedious legislation prepared the minds of the people for the golden flood or the cascades of silver poured into the streets of the city of brotherly love. Fore grees who came to pity our straitened financial condition saw the poulace pour out from their pockets great handfuls of gold and silver, and bars and counters were musical with metallic melody. The mint was opened to the inspection of the rabble, and every die was at work, from the golden double engles dropping into their padded baskets, to the showers of dimes and half-dimes falling in a white silvery mist. No stage on earth ever produced

sweet, measure sweeter to be given and the control of the control

es semmen

beauties of every abode of art. Then, like his own star, he sank in darkness, leaving on the political horizon the auroral gleam of his vanished brilliancy. In that wonderful character there was a phase, scarcely noted at the time, which is now clearly seen. The great Napoleon was avaricious!"

"What," said I, "Bonaparte cared for money?"

"Let me read you a little history," said the Senator. "In his first campaign in Italy Bonaparte had a compartment in his carriage filled with gold coin. Villages paid their ransom from fire and pillage in good coin of the realm. Once, when his carriage was overturned, the guards assisted in re-loading the heavy sacks of gold. In Spain the strongbox, hooped with iron and crested with the Imperial N, was a by-word among the troops. He was the original European dealer in bric-a-bric, and he sold the costilest statues and most famous paintings of Florence and Rome. The denuded walls of Berlin and Vienna told the same tale, and the depleted treasuries of Austria and Germany attested the financial skill of the little Corporal. Napoleon, in the year 1812, was the richest man in Europe."

"What was his purpose?" I asked eagerly.

"God only knows! but it is the fact

"What was his purpose?" I asked eagerly.

"God only knows! but it is the fact I wish to impress. When he returned from Elba and placed 12,000 men in the field in three months, you may surmise that he drew on his own treasuries. Not so. The fiscal accounts of the Ismpire show the means secured by the issue of redeemable paper. Let me call your attention to the fact that in all those ruinous wars France footed the tremendous bills, and Napoleon's strongbox was never opened.

tremendous bills, and Napoleon's strongbox was never opened.
"De Bressac, writing of the finances
of Europe in 1820, says:
"Gold and silver do not feel the
general tendency of improved financial
conditions, and refuse to return to the
channels of trade or come out from their
retirement. Contrary to precedent, the
general peace of Europe and agricultural
prosperity do not increase the volume of
the currency."
"Stringency of the money markets was
not only felt in Europe. America,
generally so apt to respond to favorable
conditions, was seemingly devoid of
cash.

conditions, was seemingly devoid of cash.

"Hardiman,an English economic writer of small note, but much research, remarks of this trying period:

"It would seem as if something like one hundred million pounds of gold, or five hundred million dollars, had as absolutely disappeared from the markets of the world as though the ground had opened and swallowed it up. Apparently that amount has ceased to exist.

"He had stumbled upon a great truth!
"I see the question in your eyes. What had Napoleon done with it. Had he placed it in the hands of the Rothschilds or some European banker of repute, collateral security would have been found after his death. Nothing of the kind had ever been found. You recall

motives that ripen into great deeds. Such a genius was the Senstor. His laxy life seemed to run quiet as a brook, but like the brook it bended forever toward its destined sea of infinite extent, and singing or skeeping in quiet pools, the force was ever at work. I shall ket him tell the story in his own words, only stopping to say that it lasted during the consumption of ten cigare, and at midnight I shook his hand and was driven to my hotel to pass a sleepless night in wonderment. He said:

I was an attache of the American Legation in Paris, in 1870, under the lamented and honored Washburne. The Secretary of the American Minister at Paris has no sinecure. Whatever it may be at other capitals, there it is a life of hard and earnest work. Our relations with France have always been so close that the communication between the governments has been kept open by unlimited correspondence on many subjects. Under the Monarchy, under the Empire, under the Republic France has always seemed to class the United States as an ally of whom she had no doubts. Diplomacy aimed at vecturing endorsement has never been deemed necessary. America is always and ever the sister of France. Diplomatic busies never rises above mutual admiration and sympathy. Below that strata lies the region of the protection of the dried codinsh trade or the admiration and sympathy. Below that strata lies the region of American port. I like France. But Paris is the shoating place of travellers. If an American has risited Faris he has seen Europe. It has gone all over Europe and not seen Paris, he has not seen Europe. You can imagine an American Minister's office in 1870.

The third Napoleon was in his zenith. It was high noon in France. The morning mists of revolution were as far away in the past as Sciplo's wars at Carthage. Higher and higher soared the Napoleonic star until t shone in the heavens alone. Not a great work of art met the eye of the gazer but he mutured, in higher soared the Napoleonic star until t shoue in the heavens alone. Not a great wo

wants to know what articles are exempt from duty and what goods she can carry into New York as her own necessary costume.

Here is the American Thomas Jingle, Esq., with a dilapidated dress suit and a glass diamond, who has gone broke in Paris, and wants to know if there is not a fund or something supported by a paternal government to assist gentlemen in difficulties to return to a land which mourns their absence. Improbable as it may appear, such fellows usually, by hook or by crook, are assisted in returning home.

Then we have the sailor who has knocked somebody out while drunk, or been knocked out himself, and is brought in by two voluble genda, mes, to claim the protection of the Stars and Stripes; or we have the really needy American tar who is laid up in hospital with some outlandish fever, and turns with longing home-sickness to any American face or voice.

It was in the role of representative of a fraternal government that I met the man of my story. He came into the hotel of the American Legation and knowed upon the view in a light-blue military overcoat and a military cap. The rest of his costume was a presentable civilian suit of clothing. The military cap he removed, and saluted me with his right hand in army style. While I finished a paper on the desk before me he stood erect and hummed a tune strangely familiar to me. Without looking up I said:

"What is the tune. Sergeant?"

"Ha, ha, you caught on, hey! That's When Johnny Comes Marchin' Home, skewball."

"Napoleon Smith." I repeated slowly and laid away my pen—and a smile involuntarily wreathed my lips as I thought of the incongruous marriage of two such names. "You posses a strange name, Sergeant."

"You bet! 44th Maine, lst Brigade, 3d Division, Ilth Corps."

"Napoleon Smith." I repeated slowly and laid away my pen—and a smile involuntarily wreathed my lips as I thought of the incongruous marriage of two such names. "You posses a strange name, Sergeant."

"I don't know why it's strange. Possibly I have as much right to it as the bard the same s

THE CARE OF FERNS.

WITH A HINT OR TWO CONCERNING THEIR PROPAGATION.

The Soil Required For the Best Results The Seed Bed and Its Preparation How Many Varieties Are Increased

For greenhouse or house decoration, or for supplying florists with "green," ferns are very useful. While many species are easiest propagated by the division of the plants, others are commonly grown from spores which should be sown at once, although the spores of some species can be kept for some time. They should be sown either in pots or in beds, using garden loam over which half an inch of fine sphagnum moss should be placed. Moisten this thoroughly and scatter the spores evenly over it, and after sprinkling cover with glass. Water only when they show to be dry. Keep covered until the seedlings have started. It will be best to prick out the young seedlings into flats, from which they should later be transferred to pots. Pot them in soil half leaf mold, and the remainder of loam and sand. For propagating on a large



scale, a box covered with a glass sash, of suitable size, will answer. The seed bed can be prepared upon the beach it self. Ferns for dwelkings should be grown at 55 to 60 degrees, as they will then be firm and well hardened, and will thrive far better than soft, spind-ling plants in the dry atmosphere of the living room. For small fern pans two or three plants will be enough. Fern pans can be filled to advantage by using some erect growing kind in the center, with fine drooping kinds around it.

Many varieties are readily increasing by dividing the crowns. To increase them rapidly, they should be bedded out where they can be kept well moistened, at a temperature of 60 to 65 degrees. In dividing and transferring to pots, it is hardly desirable to make a very fine division, as, although more plants can be obtained, they will be slower in starting and less satisfactory. During the spring and early summer the young plants should be kept in a cool house, or in a frame, where they can be properly shaded and watered.

Ferns thrive in a moist atmosphere, but while they need a steady supply of mosture at their roots, an excess is sure to bring senious consequences. The thrip and stale are among the worst in sect enemies of ferns. For the former, the frequent spraying of the plants with to bacco tea will be found useful, or moderate fumigation may be employed upon the strongest kinds. The scale insects are most likely to make their appearance on plants that have been neglected, and if they appear the plants should be dipped or sprayed with kerosene emulsion or fir tree oil and receive better than most of them. A variety of the sword fern, to which the name of Boston Fera (N. exaltata Bostonians) has been given, has been recently introduced. It has a graceful drooping habit, (as seen in our engraving), and is especially valuable on account of its adaptation to house culture. SPECIMEN PLANT OF BOSTON FERN.

Au Ontacio Ration,

Gáve me a halanced ration of the following: Bran \$9 per ton, shorts \$13, oat chap \$13, pea chop \$15. rye chop \$14, clover hay from \$3 to \$4 per ton, timothy \$5.50 to \$6 per ton. I have ensilage made from corn cut at the roasting stage; my silo is 11x14 and thirty feet high; my cowe are mostly grade Jerseys. I think they weigh about seven hundred pounds on an average. They are very fair milkers, when everything is favorable. Eight are heifers with first calf. I am selling milk and making butter; have a Babcock tester and find it very hard to have two or more tests the same.

Hagersville, Out.

We submit the following ration:

Digestible

Digestible Nutrients.

A Mangnant Enem o Bres.

Bees are capable of taking care of themselves, under ordinary circumstances, if the colonies are strong, but if they become weak in numbers and the food supply diminished towards the starvation point, owing to an unfavorable season, or for any other causes. Dathe enemies of the little workers find access and encroach upon all that remains. The bee moth is one of the enemies most to be dreaded. These insects may be seen flying about in the evening and are attractive and may be destroyed to some extent by making a lighted trap. If not carefully guarded against, they will depost their eggs in a silky web which out a brood of worus. These worms form the pupa or chrysalis state, by inclosing themselves in a silky web which may be found about the empty combs and the joints of the hives, ready when the time comes to again change to the butterfly stage of transformation. These insect enemies of the bee should be destroyed, if possible, whenever any evidence of their presence appears.

When calves are weaned they should be given as great a variety of food as possible. Not only will the calf itself be thriftier, but those that are to be future cows will be more valuable all their after lives. We never saw a really good cow that was not a hearty eater. It is for this reason that the poor man's single cow, which is petted and fed various kinds of nutritious foods from the table, is nearly always a good one. Put the same cow in a large herd, and feed her as the others are fed, with plenty of food but little variety, and she will not be nearly so good.

DAIRYING.

Business Requiring Resease Scientific Investigation,

It is sometimes thought that if a man has received a liberal education, has had more than ordinary advantages in the way of self-improvement, that he has hidden his talent when he engages in the vocation of farming. The fact is, however, there is no bushess in active hie where a wide range of study, research and scientific investigation is more profitable or needed than in dairying. His business entire is that of the scientist and chemist. He is in charge of one of the finest chemical laboratories. Occasionally, we see a dairyman who attempts to conduct a dairy on scientific lines without the good sound juugment that must enter into the management of all successful business. His failure is the cause of much railery at the so-called book farming. The axiom that "In wisdom there is strength," is just as true of farming as anything else, and he who best piepares himself for his life's work, all other things being equal, will attain greater success.

Too much of the dairying to-day is of the hit or miss kind. We are too apt to follow the tradition of our fathers, hardly keeping pace with mechanical infrovement and mental growth. A great evolution has taken place within the memory of the youngest dairyman. First we remember when our dairy consisted of two or three cows. The milking was done in the yard, the milk set in pans in the cellar, the cream chursed in the old stone churn, the butter worked without and ladle, packed in lars and traded at the country store for what it would bring in the way of provision for the family. A little later, came the first cooling processes, the box or rectangular churn and wooden packages; soon creameries began spring up, and the Cooley and Fairianb cans and the skimming wagons came in vogue, then the separators, Babocek tests, and all the later improvements of to-day. But the management of the cows they are keeping at a loss, or which are profits able; they cannot tell what it costs them to produce a pound of butter; they have made money in the business, who cannot tell whith of th

A SCOTCH RAM.

The Blackface Which Recently Won



buck, Scotland. This sheep at the Glass-gow Show of the Highland and Agricul-tural Society was awarded the cham-pion prize in his class.

Walking Horses

A horse that can walk fast is always a source of pleasure, while a slow walker is an abomination. While much comes by inheritance, education is much to be credited for a good road gait. No animal so quickly forms a habit as does a horse. Give him the chance to form the habit of fast walking. Den't fire him out on the start before you ask him to walk, and then expect him to walk rapidly. Give him a chance to show his ability at a walk when he comes fresh from the stable. If he feel good, so much the better; keep him down to a walk for the first few miles, and let him form the habit of walking like a tornado. The natural inclination will be to walk fast, at times almost breaking into a trot. If this is continued day after day with eare that the colt does not become tired; a prompt or even a very fast walk will be as natural to that colt as eating.

At the Cornell Station, sweetpea seed was sown in a bench in a chrysanthemum house Oct. 24, 1895. Blossoms began to appear Feb. 20 following, and there was an abundance of bloom for six weeks. The flowering was not so profuse as out of doors, but the blossoms were just as handsome and fragrant. During April, May and June a profuse row of bloom was secured from the seed sown in pots, then put into a bed Dee 10. These were blooming freely when sweet peas were quoted as high as carnations.

Little pigs give returns for the extra attention necessary in preparing their food. See that each little fellow gets one teat, that he may have his share of the mother's milk. A little warm milk made into a mash with middlings will help the sow to have more and better milk and the little pigs to grow. Have plenty of fresh water on hand where the sow and the pigs can get it at all times. A little charcoal will prevent sour stomach. Health and thrift in breeding animals means money in the farmer pocket,

pocket, Farmers should never ship eggs until they have first endeavored to get better prices for them nearer home. If they would retail their eggs and seek customers, a large sum would be added to the receipts from poultry. Fresh eggs are always salable, for every family must at times have them. It frequently happens, when eggs are scarce, that one farmer must buy them from another, and in every village and town will be found those who prefer to buy from the farmer than from the dealer,—Journal of Agriculture.

Clover Makes Hens Lay.

C

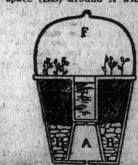
YOUR HOUSE PLANTS

MAY BE PLENTIFUL IF YOU FOLLOW THIS PLAN-

Set Your Cuttings in During This Month And You Will Soon Have Enough Plants to Fill Every Window in the

Outtings for winter house plants should be started this menth, and with a little trouble enough plants may be procured in this way to fill every window in the house, without its costing a penny. A successful little cutting house may be made as follows:

Take a large flower pot and insert in the center the small flower pot (A). Fill the space (BB) around it with pebbles,



broken crockery, or any other draining material. On top of this pot place the enamel crock (C), made of porous clay, and having straight sides. Fill the space around it, first with mold (DD), and then with sand (RE). Keep the pot (C) full of water, which will percolate through the porous sides, and keep the mould and sand moist. Three rows of cuttings may be set around the center crock. As soon as they are rooted they should be taken out and transferred to "Tom Thumh" pots, and a new set may then be put in. A bedl glass (F) is a useful addition to this simple little "cutting house," and will hasten the growth of the plants in summer, while in winter it is invaluable.

A weman of moderate means, who when building a new house introduced a tiny green-house into the construction, filled it entirely with plants which she herself had raised from cuttings grown in this manner. "Every plant is to me like my child," she was wont to say, "I leve each one individually."—Country Gentleman.

Comfort on the Farm.

The lack of comfort in the home of a farmer is not, as a general rule, so much the result of necessity as of neglect; nor is it true that man or heast is better off without it. A lot of chink holes in the barn may be all right for ventilation in summer, but they bring discomfort to the animals and cost a deal of grain when winter's blasts are on. Discomfort is a source of weakness and a hindrance to development. The word comfort means to strengthen much, to encourage, to invigorate. These certainly are great aids to better life and furnish encouragement for successful offort. The cow will yield more and better milk if she finds comfort in her stall and pasture. The steen will lay on more pounds if made comfortable. Carried to its fullest meaning comfort is not to be associated with effeminacy or the weakening of body or mind. So essential is this factor to all life that neither man nor beast can accomplish the full quota of labor without it. Securing comfort then in our homes and harman does not mean