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# A PLOT FOR EMPIRE.

A THRILLING STORY OF CONTINENTAL CONSPIRACY AGAINST ERITAIN.

Is the Title of This Most Interesting and All-Absorbing Tale.

LOOK FOR IT-NOT A DULL LINE IN IT.

Full of Life and Action From the First to the Last Line.

## SCOTTISH GUARDS OF FRANCE

BESERFEFF GILFFFFFFFFFF

Q 1212111212121213131322222 The fellow feeling that a few centuries ago linked the Scottish and French was, says Household Words, the enmity to England that actuated the enimity to England that accurate them both. Even now the average Frenchman looks upon Scotch and Irish as something different from English, it was natural that, in the days of almost constant warfare, France and Scotland should join France and Scotland should join hands; it gave France a grand means of diverting and distracting England's attention. To the Scotlish borderers invasion of England was their very life and breath—as congenial and pleasant as retaliation was to the Southrons south of Tweed. was to the Southrons south of Tweed-england really needed two armies— one for each of her enemies; and for long years size was fairly well able to cope with both. The origin of the French Scottish Guard has been placed as far back as the year 886; but this date cannot be acested as listoric, though there were doubtless Scots in France at that time. It was when French glory lay at a low ebb, after Agineourt that the gentlemen of Scotland went forth to fight what might be considered the battles of their country was forced to the state of their country was forced to the state of their country. sidered the battles of their country on a foreign shore. The weakening of England at that time, when-ever accomplished, naturally meant Scotland's gain. The Dauphin Charles sent to implore aid, and the Regent Duke of Albany thought it politic to in 1419 the first detach-

respond; in 1419 the little description ment of Scots landed on French soil, followed later by a large number. Their leaders were of the Stewart and Douglas families. After one unhappy Douglas families. After one amaphy experience in conflict with the English, a body under the Earl of Buchar defeated the Duke of Clarence, and checked the tide of British success that had flowed since Agincourt. The Scotch leader was rewarded by The Scotch leader was rewarded by being created constable of France; but while Henr, it lived this slagge success proved only a flicker. Had Henry been granted a longer life his marvellous soldiership might possibly have added at least the north of France to Britain as a permanent possession. His bitterness against the Scots for the part they played made him treat them with special violence, and, in fact, he openly assumed that they were rebels, But death was waiting for the English king. It became clear, however, that for the moment England did not depend on a single man. A wonderful success awaited the English arms at Crevant in 1423; caught between two armie and greatly outnumbered, they contrived by sheer daring and general-ship to defeat both. A large part of the French army fled without fighting, but three thousand gallant Scots lay dead on the field of battle, Scots lay dead on the field of Sattle.
In the following year Scotland sent
out more troops, as many as ten
thousand—it is surprising size could
spare so great a number. An even
fiercer battle was fought at Verneuil.

fiercer battle was fought at Verneuil. The English army, though far the fewer in number, was led by men whom Shakespeare has immortalized the Duke of Bedford, the Earls of Salisbary and Saffolk, and old John Talbot. With the ferocity of long enmity, the Scots had proclaimed that they latended neither to take nor to give quarter. For a moment it looked as though the French cause had won-the French cavalry easily took it for granted that such was the case; but the real issue of the day lay between the English and Scots. The result was that while the English lost some sixteen hundred. and Scots. The result was that while the English lost some sixteen hundred, the Scots fell to the number of nore than five thousand, while at least two hundred of noble rank were fain to necept the quarter that had been repudiated. This has been described "as brilliant an action as was ever fought by the English"; but it was not the last arubbing that this unfortunate, but brave, Scottish contingent received. From first to has they some to have been ill-supported by in French allies. In the meanting last paughta appointed the survivors to least only guard; and time, in the pear

service; and the result was an exodus that must have affected Scotland in

that must have affected Scotland in her struggie with England. The oaly part of France that showed any wish to cling to British rule was Gascony. The Gascons for a long time were almost regarded as foreigners in France, and it was a Scotch leader that was sent to overcome these English proclipities. Then came the relign of Louis NL, and the Scots were turned against other foes. There was something in these Scotchmen that French kings could trust, more than they could trust their own countrymen. In the war with Charles of Burgundy they did splendid service. They men. In the war with Charles of Burgundy they did splendid service. They accompanied Louis XI. to Liege; they accompanied his son to Rome. Devotion, fidelity courage, made them the bulwark of the French throne, the heart and centre of French warfare. It was not often that they met such loes as the English had been; but once, at Pava, they suffered a severe defeat from the Shanish under 1288.

once, at Pava, they suffered a severe defeat from the Spenish under Pes-cayra, the gallant soldier who served Charles V. The French king, Francis I., though surrounded by his Scotch Guard, was taken prisoner. Another Guard, was taken prisoner. Another unhappy episode was the tourney in which the Scot Montgomery gave Henry II, the wound of which he died. This fatality was purely accidental, though one of the frequent contingencies of even friently tournament: Montgomery had been forred to try a lance with the King against his will free more those events, but a

## FARM TOPICS FOR FALL DAYS.

Wintering Bees - Care of Horses' Feet - A New Manure - Salable Horses-The Dairy Cow.

The remarks in these columns from

time to time in regard to the scarcity of really first-class horses of nearly every type have been confirmed from many sources. Last week Mr. George Williams, Secretary of the Illinois Horse Breeders' Association in a letter to the Rider and

ciation, in a letter to the Rider and Driver, confirms them in a very striking way. His letter is so much to the point that we give it in full

fund of horses. As the loais from mares this year will take about six years to become marketable horses, they may well look forward to a scarcity before they are ready for it. I have also tried to sound a note

of warning that they must profit by their former mistakes and not breed in the haphazard manner that they formerly did; that if they breed for their own use or for the markets.

it will repay them amply to breed for a type of horse that will sell well in the city market, if they are at any time lucky enough to have a surplus to sell; to those who are

milker the better the care and attention she receives must be. Many dairy-men fail altogether on this point in connection with the management of their herds and wonder why they are

not receiving as large returns from the factory as their neighbors are. Special care and attention is neces-

sary in order to make winter dairying

Ah: care and feeding of the dairy cow are put in a very terse and short form by Mr. C. P. Goodrich in a recent issue of Hoard's Dairyman as follows—

1. Comfort.—Cows must have comfort or they cannot do well. Give them a good bell and a comfortable stall with as much liberty as is songetted with security classics and

sistent with security, cleanliness and

convenience.
2. Cleanliness.—Have the arrange

s comfortable.

6. Milking.-Milk regularly, at the

same time each day, dividing the day equally between milkings; cows in the same order and by the same milkers, if possible. Milk quickly, but gravy. Get all the milk each time, but do not keep on stripping after you have get it.

Feeding-Amount to Feed-Feed all they will eat of the proper kinds of food. The concentrates should be fed somewhat in proportion to the amount of milk each cow can l made to give. But in no case should

Preparing Bees for Winter.

Bees ought to be prepared for winter before very cold weather sets in:

| take him out in the sun or let him stand where the wind can get at him, his feet will commence to get hard and brittle, and the only way

Bees ought to be prepared for winter before very cold weather sets in; when the fall honey crop is removed from the hive, it is none too early to begin work. In the middle States the beginner will have better results by wintering on the summer stands. Cellar wintering requires more experience and watchfulness; the first requisite necessary for successful wintering is to have bees enough to cover at least four Langstroth frames; they should have from twenty to thirty pounds of good, ripe honey. If lacking in stores they should be fed good granulated sugar, one cup and a half of sugar to one cup of hot water makes a syrup of the right consistency; if you have on hand some extracted honey add a few tablespoonfuls, which will prevent it granulating. Bees will winter well on good sugar syrup, which is about the only substitute that can be used. Unripe honey, or honey dew, often kills the bees in winter, as they cannot stand a long confinement on such food.

If the bees are in a double walled chaff hive, no more protection is necessary. If in a hive of single thickness, an outer case of some sort should be put over the hive, but in nowise close up the entrance, for the bees need plenty of fresh air. The entrance should be left open full width, which will also prevent the combs from becoming mouidy.

On warm days during winter, when

chaff hive, so more protection is necessary. If in a hive of single thickness, an outer case of some sort should be put over the hive, but in nowise close up the entrance, for the bees need plenty of fresh air. The entrance should be left open full width, which will also prevent the combs from becoming monidy.

On warm days during winter, when the thermometer registers fifty degrees or more; the bees will go out for a cleansing flight, after which they will be able to stand another month of rigorous weather.

will be able to stand another monto of rigorous weather.

With cellar wintering I have had no experience, but the conditions neces-sary thereto are to have a good ven-tilated cellar, kept dark, with an even temperature of about forty-five degrees. Some time in November, right after the bees have had a good flight. after the bees have had a good light, remove them to the cellar, selecting the time toward evening. The bees should be handled as gently as possible to keep them from filling themselves with honey, for it will be from four to five months before they will again have a cleansing flight. The essentials for exceeding are, an even for successful wintering are, an even temperature, quietness, darkness and ventilation. These conditions observed and success is "ssured.—F. G. Herman, in Farming World.

A subject that has received considerable attention in these columns is that of soil fertility and how to maintain it at the highest standard. The following description of a new manure from the Rural World beaus supported in this topic and new manure from the Rural World bears somewhat on this topic and may also be of interest to parties identified with the production of beet root sugar in this country: "The recent discovery of a manure that, it is said, will prove of great value, came about through a con-sideration of the extreme desirabil-ity of utilizing the waste materials

Montgomery had been forred to try a lance with the King against his will. It was not these events, but a gradual change of circumstances, that began to affect the intinucy between France and Scotlant. The Reformation, perhaps, proved the greatest severer of all. Even the influence of Mary Stuart. French as she was in sympathies and education, did the frieadship of the two countries little good, and drove many Scots to prefer even England to France. Henry IV., indeed, had the sympathies of Protestant Scotland and the assistance of her sons, but the gradual reconciliation of England and Scotland, their union under one crown, the growing similarity of their interests, robbed service in France of its chief zest, and the Scotlish element in the Scotch Gnard rapidly dwindled. Some of its cremits were Englishmen: many were Frenchmen. It is interesting to notice that several of the Stuarts were at one time captains of the Gnard, in name if not in person, the Gnard, i

motice that several of the Stuarts
of were at one time captains of the
found, in mane if not in person, the
le dand, in mane if not in person, the
le date being the Duke of York, our
James II. Causso of flight to France
were now operating as strongly in
England as in Scotland: and
a result was an English
eopps of men-at-arms, composed of
Catholies from different parts of
Britain. There were also the troushies of civil war to drive many Roynilists across the Channel. By this
time the Scotch Guard itself was
mainly formed of Catholies, eavalers or others who found it well to
avoid their mative country. For
many years, than-th both forces great
on, these two bodies, Scotch
and English in mea, and partly Scotch
and English in mean, and partly Scotch
and English in emposition, contindirection of figure in the remise of
Friese that contended against
Grand Mearagem if the content
from the manufacture of saline and
formed that contended against the
country. It was not till 1788 that
the comps of Scotch Mena-tarms
was finally disbanded, the original
Archers of the Scots Guards are no
longer to be numbered among the
enemies of England: they stand
foremost among its many galland
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foremost great many gal Franch allow. In the meanthm the Daugh and appointed the surgivers to be being frame. It is exceeded the heroism of Joan of Arc to turn the tide against the English, and she must be given the credit, helped by many a stall the redit, helped by many a stall wart Sot, of having driven as from French soil and sheatered the decan of English supremacy.

Cook in Earthe ware Vessels. Cook nothing in from Scotchmen; they were the King's Scotchmen; they were the King's Body-Guard and the Scottish Menatted and profit were is less liability at burn.

Elijah. Tare an old-tuner. The character of the angular tide and collections of anything and the scottish Menatted the decan of English supremacy.

Cook in Earthe ware Vessels. Cook nothing in from vessels that you can cook in a circlemance. The scotchmen; they were the King's the latter is score uniform, the latter is score uniform, the floor will be feverish the next morning. Any time you soak the next morning. Any time you soak there is less liability at burn.

other feeds.

13. Water.—Cows should be watered at least twice a day when on dry feed, and the water should be pure and wholesome and at a temperature that best suits them, which the these the core 20 decrees warmer

is, at least 20 or 30 degrees warmer than ice water.

14. Salt.—Cows should have at all times all the salt their appetites crave, which is from one to two ounces each daily.

### INTEREST NG TO FARMERS. Annual Meeting of the Agricultural

Experimental Union. Experimental Union.

The next annual meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union is announced for Monday and Tuesday, Dec. 10th and 11th, commencing at 1.30 p.m. on Monday. The meeting will consist of five sessions, and will be held at the Agricultural College at Guelph.

From the programme which has been received it is seen that practical experiments were conducted this year by 3,633 Ontario farmers.

Besides reports oa experimental

Besides reports on experimental work, addresses will be delivered by Prof. I. P. Roberts, Cornell University, I.hrca, N. Y.; Prof. Ellem H. Richards. Institute of Technology, Boston, Mass.; Hon. John Dryden; Dr. James Mills. Superintendent Creekers, and Mills. Superintendent Creelman and Mills, Superintendent Creelman and other good agricultural authorities. The meetings will be made of interest to stockmen, dairymen, poultrymen and fruitmen, and to all persons engaged in mixed farming or in household affairs.

There will be excursion rates to Guelph from Dec. 10th to 15th. All are welcome. For particulars apply to the Secretary, C. A. Zavitz, Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. as follows—
"During the talks' I have inflicted upon the farmers, I have tried to impress upon their minds that we are now using up what may be called the last full crop of foals, that of 1894, and spending our reserve fund of horses. As the foals from marks this year will take about six

### A WIDENING OUTLOOK. Future of Our Poultry and the

British Markets. Our system of cold storage, both as regards the cold storage firms themselves and the cold storage cars for transportation, are making rapid strides toward perfection, and it will not be long before we have in Canada a cold storage system equal to anything in the world. At present there is nothing so much talked of or written about in the Canadian Press as the necessity for perfection of the means of placing our perishable goods on the foreign or English market. Canada is becoming a great country, Our system of cold storage, both as surplus to sell; to those who are breeding the American trotter to breed to the stallion that begets large and handsome colts, and not for speed alone; to try and get the horses on their farms of one type, so that they will match up into teams more than they have in the the the great unversely study. on the foreign or Lingian market. Canada is becoming a great country,
this is recognized by all. That the
greatest revenue of this country must
come through its agricultural sources
is a point undisputed. The live question before the farmers, then, is
which departments of their farms will
yield them a quick and no ying return? yield them a quick and paying return? Undoubtedly, of all the comparatively undeveloped sources of agricultural wealth none will more surely fill the bill than poultry. The demand for the superior quaity on the English market is unlimited. The home market is rapidly increasing. A help to this development is the cold storage system of the Department of Agriculture and the furnishing of reliable instructions as to poultry culture from the Experimental Farm system and the Commissioner of Agriculture. But the most direct aid is in the shape of such large Undoubtedly, of all the comparatively firms as the Canadian Produce Co.,
Toronto, who buy the chickens from
the farmers and do the fattening,
packing, and shipping of the birds.

And its bones small.

Monster Engine
Pittsburg Locomo

No dairyman need expect to reap a rich harvest in dairying unless his cows receive the very best care and attention. The breed may be the very best, but unless preper care and feed are provided the very best results cannot be obtained. And the better the

8. Variety.—Feed a variety of foods. They will eat more and digest more because of it. Feed nothing but sweet, wholesome food.

9. Regularity.—Feed at the same time each day, then cows will not be worrying about their feed.

10. Balanced Ratins.—Feed as nearly as practicable a balanced ration But all cows should not be feed alike; those inclined to lay on flesh should be fed less of the carbohydrates, such as corn, and those inclined to turn all their feed into milk should be fed more of such feed.

10. Succulent Feed.—In summer, cows should have good pasture or other green food or silage. In winter a part of the daily ration should be silage or roots to enable—them to do their best.

12. When to Feed.—Feed both coarse fodder and concentrated feed both morning and evening. Feed a small feed of coarse folder at noon if cows have been accustomed to it. If cows have been accustomed to it, they may, perhaps, do as well without the noon feed by giving more of the other feeds.

13. Water.—Cows should be water.

14. Water.—Cows should be water.

15. Water.—Cows should be water.

16. The point is the shown and appreciate it is the known and appreciate it is the known and appreciate it is the shown and appreciate it is the known and appreciate it is the time will be opportune for the hidricant feed into milk should be siled with method of shipment to an already established market with guiranteed prices.

This year the poultry trade with Great Britin has developed as it never has before. As early as the never has before and concentrated feed both morning and evening. Feed a small feed of coarse

ers to do the fattening, but it will certainly pay them to raise chickens to sell to the large firms who will do the fattening and shipping.

My services are at all times at the use of the farmers. It is my duty to give full information as to the best breeds for the farmers to handle, how to rear and fatten the chickens, where and who best to sell them to to the content of the chickens, in the chicken with all such practical intogether with all such practical information as years of experimental work is calculated to make of value

to farmers. It is hoped by a series of letters, of which this is the first, to interest the farmers in a poultry department of their farm which will give them, surely and quickly in the near future, a revenue equal to any other branch of farming industry. All in-formation as to breeds, care, feeding, formation as to breeds, care, feeding, and fattening, etc., will be furnished free on application to my Department, Experimental Farm, Ottawa. A. G. Gilbert, Manager Poultry Dept.

Pointers for Bacon Producers.

A circular has been issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, giving pointers to farmers concerning the bacon trade. It states that the Canadian market demands a long, lean carcase in a hog, and calls on farms to supply the demand. The circular continues—"Canadian farmers lose at least 20 cents per hundred on all pigs sold because of 'he'r soft condition; packers fixing their buying prices according to their average receipts from sales. The man who insists on breeding the wrong type not only loses 20 cents per hundred, but he causes his neighbor to do so as well; not only this; but he injures the home and foreign trade. Therefore, it is to the interest of every citizen that the right sort of pigs he bred on every Canadian farm, and that they be properly fed. Pigs of the wrong type cannot be made good by any kind of feeding, yet bad feeding will spoil a good pig." Pointers for Bacon Producers.

## TO KNOW GOOD BEEF.

A Bit for the Housewife to Paste in Her Scrap-Book.

Let us imagine ourselves, says a writer in Woman's Home Companion, before a butener's block having on it four pieces of beef presenting faces from the round of sirloin. One is dull write the less temps clessgrained and red, the lean being close-grained and the lat very white; the next is dark red, the lean icose-grained and sinewy and the fat white and shining; the third is duil red, the lean loose-grain-ed and sinewy and the fat yellow; the fourth is bright cherry red, the lean ed and sinewy and the fat yellow; the fourth is bright cherry red, the lean smooth and medium-grained, with flecks of white through it, and the fat creamy—neither white nor yellow. The first of these is cow beef, the second bull beef, the third beef from an old or ill-conditioned animal and the last is ox-beef. Ox-beef—that from a steer—is the injectst. finest from a steer—is the juiciest, finest flavored, sweetest and most econom ical to buy of all beef. It is called "prime" when the lean is very much mottled with the white fat flecks and when it is from a heavy young animal, atout four years old, stall-fed on corn. Exel from a young cow that has been well fed and fattened is next in merit to ox beef. Beef from an unmatured animal is never satisfactory, being tough and juiceless. It may be consist recognized as its color is not direct aid is in the shape of such large | easily recognized, as its color is pale

Monster Engines Just Built. packing, and shipping of the birds.
Private Enterprise to the Rescue.
By means of private enterprise the expense of initiation and the risk of loss which inevitably attends the opening up of new enterprise will not come out of the pockets of the farm-

# AN HONORABLE MEDICINE

That Appeals to the Best Judgment of the Best People and Gets Right Down at the Cause of Disease is Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills.

Why is it that in nearly every home | afford relief, but strike deeper and ments of the stalls, gutters and fastenings such that the cows can be kept clean. Keep the stable clean.

3. Good Air.-Have the stable ventilated in such a way as to provide pure air for cows without making it too cold.

4. Kindness.—Always be kind to cows, 4. Kindness.—Always be kind to cows, then they will be glad to see you when you come around. Speak gently to them and never in angry tones. Remember Ward C. White's famous saying—"Always speak to a cow as you would to a lady."

5. Exercise.—Give cows a chapter to exercise in the open air when weather is completable.

medicine chest as indispensable for medicine chest as indispensable for everyday ills which arise from constipation and sluggish action of the liver and kidneys?

It is because Dr. Chase's remedies are all honorable medicines. Medicines that have been tried in the severest that have been tried in the severest that have been tried in the severest training of a similar case that was cured by Dr. Chase's Remedies, I commenced by taking Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, six boxes of which entirely cured my kidney and liver troubles. I then began Dr.

that have been tried in the severest cases and proven to be of most unusary and an arranged to have confidence in them and confidence in their discoverer. Dr. Chese's Kidney-Liver Pills have not the lead as the greatest seller which medicine dealers handle, and this enormous sale is entirely due to the downright merit which they possess. They care when others fail.

It is when there is a bitter taste in the mouth, headaches, backaches, pains in the shoulders and limbs and depressed, languid feelings, that people turn to Dr. Chese's Kidney-Liver Hills. Torpid liver, imative kidneys and irregular bowels are the cause of at least seven-tenths of human ils. Dr. Chese's Kidney-Liver paration was ever known to do: and country is best of all they not merely paration was ever known to do: and dose. 25 cents a box, what is best of all, they not merely or Edmanson, Bates

in the land you find some of Dr. Chase's family remedies? Why is it that Dr. Chase is honored and esteemed as a true physician of undoubted skill? Why is it that Dr. Chase's Kidmey-Liver Pills are kept in the family medicine chest as indispensable for everyday ills which arise from constipution and sluggish action of the liver and kidneys? why is it that in nearly every home afford relial, but strike deeper amake thorough and lasting cures.

In the land you find some of Dr. Mr. Walter Booth, Consecon, Prince

> liver troubles. I then began Dr. Chase's Nerve Food for my nervous-Chase's Nerve Food for my nervousness. It strengthened my stomach and whole system, and I gained in flesh. I cannot speak in terms of too much praise for Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills and Nerve Food, for besides curing me, they did my father, who is an old man, a great deal of good. I have every confidence in recommending these remedies."
>
> Mr. J. J. Ward, J. P., certifies that he knows Mr. Walter Booth, and that this statement of his cure is perfectly correct.
>
> The chances are that your neighbors have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-

bors have used Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. Ask them. One pill a