om six were wounded ty drew rein. On their rty drew rein e greeted by Havelock ntlemen volunteers; mmand von ow followed up the enin a village firing dropped

ode to the front, calltake this village, 64th ile the Madras (Royal cleared a plantation having now only 12 ed men. It came unexenemy with a 24osition on the road two lighter guns, of horsemen and inve formation. the Sikhs were eary Europeans were and lie down. They ien a 24-pounder shot column. This encour who, fighting in from vanced with trumpet lrums beating, while olumn. The general' shot; but, mounting a ordering vance;" and the 64th rling, marched straight aptured it, Lieutenant le-camp, riding direc

then gave way, and bivouacked withou miles of the Cawnpur nine days the troops the hottest season 126 gh many were stricke ng actions and severa they had also capture morning they heard

cond Massacre e British prisoners had

a small house, conoms at the back, and hdah running along the hem were some Chriswhen flying from Fathtions. In all five and children were is building, unfit for an without furniture They were ned bread (chupatties) Twenty-eight died in then some better food On July 10 the defeata Rao, returned from bullet in his shoulder, was held to decide on There were conflicting

prisoners should be

the men and had them resence, and an hour ed the Sipahi guard to n and children through windows of the house, ard refused, even when death at the mouth of ers fired without aim live of the Nana's Mar some Muhammadan he city slaughtered our sed up the building at next day the dead and comen could still speak, our of the children were were thrown into an There was no mutila or attempted, but the re, which appalled the world, induced repris-ousands who had never

ollege

lized here and now and of the distinctive be-ar and the sacred have octated with a denial of or man beyond the prewith an ostentatiously erence to the whole lividual, in the ordinary ued existence, has not, fact, bulked largely in Dr. Caird himself or of nembers of the school abandoned ers it has been obspolemic against the ss" of the medieval more important there Caird's unequivocal ad-positive view, and the grounds on which he

every one who has a great and good in his case to be al-f by death be meant If the world is a rare a moral, system at this, the most pre-know, the only abso-thing in the world, a up and matured in the dil the trials of life, and be lost for ever on "Immortality" ught that death, as the close of that facts of change and of the heroisms that erwise regarded than acation of a spiritual e the whole world to thorn in a striking by Dr. Caird, "and it vith it, it will make n immortal spirit of But all such considrest on the funda-of God and goodness rinciple of things. "It nal and therefore s erything hangs as Dr. Caird of immortality conclusive lieve in God. immorw as a natural say as a necessary per faith in a divine ole life has been de

HE HOME GARDE SINDER FLOWERING BULES SINDER FLOWERING BULES The Day's gardened of Victor and the second state of the Control of the Contro

Tuesday, November 5, 1907

bulbs I should place the hyacinths. Much has been written about putting the spring-flowering bulbs may planted. Some of the species are in ripening—lily-of-the-valley, for ince—and so the planting stock is available until November. In our hern climate frost and snow may made their appearance before are procurable, so the expedient overing the ground where they are planted must be adopted. Coarse ting spread over the ground, and vering of three or four inches of this method is that it enables the planter to accurately place the bulbs are to be set with an inch of sand. One advantage of this method is that it enables the planter to accurately place the bulbs

resing of three or four inches of planter to accurately place the bulbs in position as to depth and distance apart, so that the effect at flowering the had—a small one, 'tis true—blanted on New Year's Day, the having been kept frost-free by method described. However, unstionably, the earlier the better: bulbs and minimises the chances of the the amateur will do well to order hardy bulbs in September for Oc-mediately beneath them. The writer hards are recorded bade of bulbs able of the large sear great bade of the large search search and the large search search and the large search is hardy bulbs in September for Ochas seen good beds of bulbs obtained by both methods, but the last one des-

The ideal soil for most bulbs is a by both methods, but the last one describable, and y loam, well enriched with barnyard manure in which is a roadly proportion of cow manure. This, bear in mind, must be thoroughly rotted and for the various sorts if a design is to pixed to obtain best results. It is a common practice for amateurs to get manure fresh from the horse stables and put it in the soil. The fermentation is almost sure to kill the mots. In these below the surface, and place the ominon practice for amateurs to get a blunt stick and make a note large manure fresh from the horse stables and put it in the soil. The fermentation is almost sure to kill the roots. In make properly prepared barnyard manure is not available, then a concentration of the bed, and the work is done. The inches properly prepared barnyard manure is not available, then a concentrated fertilizer may be used. This can be obtained of any dealer. The brand does not make much difference. Any complete fertilizer will do. Of vital importance it is to thoroughly dig the soil and pulverize it; also to see that water does not fodge on the bods where bulbs are planted. Let them be raised above the surface of the garden and sufficiently convexed to shad the rain that falls. It will repay, also, to cover the beds with two or three inches of the manure already described, not alone for the protection given to the bulbs, but also for the sustenance derived from it. That covering should be taken off in the spring, when all danger of severe frost is past, about the time the bulbs begin to send up their growths. This refers particularly to hyacinths and tulips, but applies to nearly all varieties.

The place to plant bulbs and the formation of the beds must be determined by the individual facilities of the planter. If opportunity exists to have large beds in fancy designs, they should be adopted—nothing is more attractive. For this purpose hyacinths and tulips are admirably fitted. Curved beds or fancy scrolls of tulips along the drives on large estates, or even on modest ones, are most effective. In planting, care should be taken to obtain varieties which bloom at the same bed. The purpose this planting, care should be taken to obtain varieties which bloom at the same bed. The purpose this planting tulips known under the general title of bedding varieties do not embrace the late-flowering sorts—those which warieties which bloom at the same in the formation of the planting care should be taken to obtain varieties which bloom at the same in the pulbs to follow design.

The follower-grade planting is six inches and tulips are for the planting tulips and hyacinths is to cut fancy scroll designs out of the sod, which have refered to the planting tulips and hyacinths is to cut fancy scroll designs out of the sod, which are in bloom gene ase properly prepared barnyard man-

ing, care should be taken to ob-varieties which bloom at the same and attain the same heights, or easired effect will be lost. Round, iting, care should be taken to oband attain the same heights, or desired effect will be lost. Round, re, oblong, crescent, star-shaped. be planted in large masses to obtain the best effects, but even singly or owner's fancy and will harsmall groups they are distinct and lize with the surroundings may be teld for planting hyacinths and so. Good contrasting colors should used and so planted as to bring out ps. Good contrasting colors should used and so planted as to bring out accentuate the adjoining colors. Is of one solid color will find favor remaining a week in good condition a many, and are effective. All the ders in bulbs cater to the demand this style of planting, and have lists varieties made up especially for it, that the intending planter need be at a loss as to what resident

ter being cut. They are very hardy, and may be left where they are planted; in fact, they improve each season. This type is generally known as Darwin tulips. Narcissi come next in importance. The varieties of this prime favorite are s as to what varieties to select. All he need decide is the ize of the beds and their form, and he dealer will be able to give him the material, properly selected, for planting, hem.

In park work and public places, there it is imperative to get the very set results, it is the common practice of discard the tulips and hyacinths after they have bloomed once. The amark of they have bloomed once. The amark of the work of the he need decide is the "too numerous to mention." ter they have bloomed once. The amateur, however, may remove these bulbs to a less conspicuous position, as the back yard, the hardy border, or the wild garden, where they will continue loom year after year indefinitely now a mooted question, consider for them is in a thoroughly drained, moderately rich, friable soil in which the price at which new and su-

for them is in a thoroughly drained, before at which new and superior bulbs can be purchased, whether is a fair amount of sharp sand or sandy leaf amount. If the soil is not yacinth and tulip bulbs and keeping hen for a succeeding year. If it is to edone, the time to do it is after they ave ceased flowering, when the leaves them in a sunny position, put enough oil on to cover the bulbs, and when all excetation has gone from them put hem away in a cool, well-ventilated glace, until time to replant in the fall. Indiscriminate planting in the border much easier than bedding, and her put hem easier than bedding, and her put hem easier than bedding, and her put hem easier than bedding, and her put her where they should be planted only two inches under the will be planted only two inches under the whole will be planted only two inches under the whole will be planted only two inches under the purpose of cutting in the design hed cutting from the same as scilated. Cultivate the same as scilates. Their sand or sandy leaf amount of sharp s

sort of litter will do to place on the posts to prevent the dirt from ratiling through between the posts. Slough hay makes the best litter for this purpose, as it lasts better under ground than most anything else Place about two feet of dirt at the edges of the nit and prough higher.

Way than the hive, and the stand must be large enough to hold the case, but should not be any larger than is necessary, for any projecting part will catch snow and rain and carry it into the packing.

Colonies to be wintered outside can be called any time new proyided. edges of the pit, and enough higher in the middle to make a good watershed. Then let that dirt freeze good and hard; it will take a lot of frost late packing, as bees which are unsated through the latter part of to go through two feet of earth. Af- protected through the latter part of ter it is well frozen, if there is snow on it, it will be all the better. Next put on some stable manure, hormanure is best to prevent the frost from going through to the potatoes. If more snow falls, put on more manure, but not so much at a time as to cause heating, or it will melt the snow, and this is liable to draw the needed to keep the potatoes, and can be retained until very late in sum-mer. You will notice that the manroof keep the potatoes or other vegetables so cool that they can be kept in the best of condition. I have kept potatoes until the August folkept potatoes until the August lowing digging in this way, and received a handsome price for my trouble, but it is not necessary to keep life, lif them quite so late as that; as a rule new ones are ready before that time. I have found that just before the new ones come on the market, if the old ones have been kept in this way, that it pays well for the care taken, which really is little if any more than the ordinary way, which early June become comparatively use—ish-white to dark red in colless. By way of encouraging me in cording to the quantity of keeping my potatoes this way, the contains. The blood is draw

merchants that I have been dealing with ask me to hold my crop until the other potatoes are gone, for I can hold them better than they can, and their customers are willing to back them by paying me a good price in order to be able to get such well kept resorted to. order to be able to get such well kept potatoes so late in the season, and I will say in conclusion that my faith in this way of keeping potatoes is based on four years of success.—D. W. Warner, Edmonton, in Farm and Ranch Review.

The poultry-house is old, and contains many crevices, all the nests, roosts, and other fixtures should be removed from it, and the walls and ceilings covered with heavy building paper and limewash. The latter should be applied hot, and fairly liquid, so as to enter every crevice in

THE APIARY

DRYNESS IMPORTANT

To bring bees successfully through

the winter, two conditions are ab solutely necessary. The first is the the bees shall have a sufficient quan tity of good honey to keep them from starving, and the second is that they shall be kept perfectly dry throughout their confinement. The matter of food shrubbery, or bed of hardy perennial plants in connection with scillas and showly plants as peonies and aris, which are commonly plants, they are uniform the small law, or in out-of-the-way places as indicated plants, they are unifold the small law. The should be planted early in the fall.

This should be planted early in the fall to the should be planted early in the fall to the should be planted early in the fall to the should be planted early in the fall to the should be planted early in the fall to the should be planted early in the fall to the should be planted early in the fall to the should be planted early in the fall to the should be planted early in the fall to the should be planted early in the fall to should be planted early in the fall to the should be planted early in the fall to the bottom of the barrel is covered. The lice are perfectly dry, in which respect they are much like most other hardy almints, including man. Everyone knows that a temperature which would cause little or no discomfort to a perfectly dry, in which respect they are much like most other hardy almints, including man. Everyone knows that a temperature which would cause little or no discomfort to a perfectly dry, in which respect they are much like most other hardy almints, including man. Everyone knows that a temperature which would cause little or no discomfort to a perfectly dry, in which respect they are much like most other hardy almints, including man. Everyone knows t supply is simple and easily managed, but the equally, or, if possible, more important, matter of maintaining a dry condition in the hives during the This should be planted early in the fall in the color of the strong when the leaves of the wider of the wider of the wider of the strong will be selected for planting the color of the fall will be selected for planting the color of the fall will be selected for the wider of the wider of the will be selected for the will

to cover with, as they are the right length to put on cross-wise, and make a good strong support for the heavy roof. Some slough hay or any sort of litter will do to place on the

PARASITES OF POULTRY

The presence of parasites is one of frost out of the dirt roof, which I aim to avoid, as the frozen dirt is needed to keep the potatoes, and can a bulletin of the Poultry Division. The fowls are rarely examined, and the mer. You will notice that the manure serves two purposes. It prevents the frost going through to the potatoes and also holds the frost in the roof, which serves to make a regular refrigerator of your potato pit. reason of their poor condition is not discovered or even considered. It will depend largely upon their freedom from vermin. There are three dis-tinct groups of parasites preying upon the domestic fowl—fleas, lice and the mites.

trouble than the ordinary way, which lets them grow, and by late May or

should be applied not, and fairly liquid, so as to enter every crevice in the building. The quality will be improved by adding to every gallon of the wash one quarter pound of soft soap, previously dissolved in boiling water; also a small quantity of salt. water; also a small quantity of salt. The material taken from the house should be burned, and new roosting quarters and inside fittings put in.

Before the fowls return to the house, they should be thoroughly dusted with insect powder or sulphur. By dusting each fowl over a box or padusting each fowl over a box or paper, the powder can be well rubbed among the quills of the feathers, and the excess will not be wasted. The coal-tar treatment for the destruction of the gape-worm can be effectively used to rid fowls of towns.



Courtesy of R. J. Burde.

Grapes Grown in the Open at Alberni