



COLONIC EXPLOSION IS CAUSED
ILL show how the molten mass in the
and the steam generated thereby,
blew off the top of the volcano.

THOSE ACCURSED GUNS.
Cardigan was still in front; he turned in his saddle, for a moment, and shouted his final command, "Steady! Close in!" Immediately afterwards there crashed into us a regular volley from the Russian cannon. I saw Capt. White go down, and Cardigan disappear in the smoke. A moment more and I was within it. A shell burst right over my head with a crash that all outstretched me. Immediately after I felt my horse take a tremendous leap into the air, and I found myself groping along on foot. It was the second horse that had been shot under me, so of our horses having been killed during the engagement. Through the dense veil I heard noises of fighting and slaughter, but saw no obstacle, no adversary, no gun or gunner, and, in short, was through and beyond the Russian battery before I knew for certain that I had reached it. Thirty-six men of the Light Brigade were taken prisoners of war on the day of Balaklava. Of these only fifteen came out of captivity, the others dying from their wounds.

I don't think there is another survivor of the Balaklava charge besides myself in the United States or Canada. There are probably about ten still living in England. As the years roll on the number of survivors diminishes in an increasing ratio.

Yes, it was a foolhardy undertaking, but it seems there was discord among some of the British officers, and a mistake was made somewhere. The British troops were in front of Sebastopol at the time, and the avowed object of the charge was to keep the Russians from retreating to our stores at Balaklava. Yes, we got close enough, many of us, for hand-to-hand encounters with the Russian soldiers, and the mix-up resulted in some particulars the riotous doings at an Irish fair. I escaped without serious injury, but I'll never forget the charge at Balaklava.

SLAVE UNCLE SAM, TOO.
Mr. Yates was born in the County Cavan, Ireland, and enlisted in Godley's Longford, serving all through the Crimean war. He was in the British army twelve years, coming to New York in 1863. He immediately joined the United States navy, serving on the northern side until the close of the civil war. Part of the time he was attached to a blockading squadron on the James River. While in Ireland Mr. Yates was connected with the constabulary, and saw some exciting times in that country during the time that Smith, O'Brien, Dillon, and others were agitating freedom for the Emerald Isle. At the close of the Civil war he returned to Canada, locating at Woodstock, where he lived for some time. In 1866 he was a sergeant with a detachment of troops that helped to repel the Fenians. A Queen Victoria medal that adorns his coat is inscribed: "Sebastopol — Inkerman — Balaklava."

MARRIAGE IN LAPLAND.
It used to be death in Lapland to marry a maid without the consent of her parents or guardians. That being obtained, it was customary for the young couple to run a race in which the girl was allowed a start of one-third of the whole distance. By this means she could easily outstrip him, who would be bridegroom, and if she so knew he was rejected. If the damsel approved of her suitor, she would run fast at first to test the truth of his love, and then voluntarily halt before the race was

brought relief, and it was pleasure for him to recommend this to any questions from other

extraordinary healing powers of cures when all other means failed and cures. People who entirely cured of a long-standing and foot were a mass of sores, and used a great many remedies and relief until he began the use of Dr. Edmanson's brought relief, and it was answer any questions from other

WORDS OF HOPE.

TO ALL WHO SUFFER FROM A RUN DOWN SYSTEM.

Mrs. Harriet A. Farr, Fenwick, Ont., Tells How She Obtained a Cure After Suffering for Two Years.

Thousands throughout this country suffer seriously from general debility—the result of impoverished blood and shattered nerves. To all such the story of Mrs. Harriet Farr, widow of the late Rev. Richard Farr, Fenwick, Ont., a lady well known throughout the Niagara district, will point the means of renewed health. Mrs. Farr says: "For a couple of years prior to 1899 I was a great sufferer from a run down system. My digestion was bad; I had little or no appetite and was in a very poor state; I suffered from heart palpitation and a feeling of continual exhaustion. Doctors' treatment failed to benefit me and I gradually grew worse until I was finally unable to do the least work. I then began using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and from the very first I noted an improvement in my condition. The severity of my trouble gradually lessened and by the time I had taken eight boxes I was again enjoying the best of health despite my sixty years. I believe that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills saved my life and would strongly urge all sufferers to give them trial, believing they will be of great benefit."

When your blood is poor and watery, when your nerves are unstrung, when you suffer from headaches and dizziness, when you are pale, languid and completely run down, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will promptly restore your health by renewing and enriching the blood. They are prompt and certain cure for all troubles having their origin in a poor and watery condition of the blood. But only the genuine cure and these bear the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People." On the wrapper around every box, sold by all dealers in medicine or sent post paid at \$5.00 a box or six boxes for \$25.00, by addressing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

The busy have no time for tears—Byron.

Name is the perfume of heroic deeds—Socrates.

What frenzy dictates jealousy between—Gay.

Strong reasons make strong actions—Shakespeare.

Whatever makes man a slave takes half his worth away—Popé.

There is little influence where there is not great sympathy—S. I. Prime.

Maxims are the condensed good sense of nations—Sir J. Mackintosh.

Great talkers are like leaky vessels; everything runs out of them—C. Simmons.

It is only reason that teaches silence; the heart teaches us to speak Richier.

A judicious silence is always better than truth spoken without charity—De Sales.

Idleness is only the refuge of weak minds and the holiday of fools—Chesterfield.

Waste of time is the most extravagant and costly of all expenses—Theophrastus.

The world is full of hopeful analogies and handsome, dubious eggs called possibilities—George Eliot.

Mr. Fargone: "My dear friend, I am in despair. That girl's heart is as hard as steel. I can make no impression on it." Friend: "You don't go in the right way. Try diamonds. They are harder than steel."

Mrs. De Fadd: "The latest fashion is to have the piano built into the wall." Mr. De Fadd (wearily): "Well, that's sensible. Let's wall up ours."

BABY'S BIRTHRIGHT.

Is Health and Happiness—How Mothers Can Keep Their Little Ones Well.

Health is the birthright of all little ones. It is a mother's duty to see that her baby enjoys it. Mother's greatest aid in guarding children's health is Baby's Own Tablets—a medicine which can be given with perfect safety to the youngest baby.

Among the many mothers who have proved the value of this medicine is Mrs. J. W. Booth, Bar River, Ont.

She says: "My baby suffered great

from sore mouth and bad stomach.

Several doctors prescribed

for her, but nothing seemed to benefit her in the least, till I began giving her Baby's Own Tablets, and then in a short time my little one

was fully restored to health.

I know that my cure is due to

Dodd's Kidney Pills, as I used no

other medicine after commencing

their use."

Yours truly,

THE TIME TO CUT HAY.

Mrs. R. W. Hodson Gives Some Valuable Hints on the Question.

The aim of our farmers in growing forage crops, is to produce from a given area as large a quantity as possible of the digestible nutrients in a palatable form. The time at which a forage crop is harvested may affect the crop in three ways, viz.:—in the quantity of material harvested, in the composition of the crop, and in the palatability of the fodder. As a general rule it has been found that the greatest amount of dry matter is secured where forage crops are allowed to fully mature and ripen. The only exception is in the case of clovers and other legumes, where the leaves rattle off and are lost, either before or during the process of cutting.

It does not follow that when a plant increases in weight of dry matter that its nutritive value has proportionately increased. It is quite possible that changes in texture and composition of dry substance may offset the greater yield. The dry matter of mature grass contains a larger proportion of crude fibre than the immature. The plant hardens in texture and loses, in both palatability and digestibility. It is therefore, usually advisable to begin cutting hay early, and where there is a large crop to be gathered work should begin early in order that it shall be completed before the grass seeds are ripe enough to shell from the heads of the late cut grass. Chemical analysis has shown that plants are richer in protein in the earlier stages of growth than when fully grown or nearly mature. The chief difficulty with which our feeders have to contend, is the lack of protein, in the materials made up of our common feeding stuffs, and they should recognize the fact that by cutting early they can get two crops of highly nitrogenous fodder, where they can only get one by late cutting.

CUTTING THE FIRST CROP even before the heads are fully grown will tend to cause vigorous new growth and in this way a good crop of rowan is secured.

The two crops are more valuable, especially for feeding dairy cows, than one mature crop on account of the increased proportion of protein. The early cut hay seems more palatable to stock, and weight for weight, more satisfactory. On the other hand by late cutting we secure a considerably larger quantity of carbo-hydrates, which are valuable for feeding, and of crude fibre which is of low feeding value.

For the dairy cows and sheep, grass should be cut early, since these animals do not relish hay, that is the case with late cut hay. For horses and fattening cattle later cutting is allowable, as these animals subsist mostly on concentrated food, and hay serves more for "filling" as horsemen say. In tests made by Professors Sanborn and Henry in fattening steers with early and late cut hay, it was found that late cut hay gave the best results. If cutting is delayed too long the stems of the grass become tough and stringy and the seeds scatter from the heads. Such hay has little aroma and lacks palatability.

An indefinite quantity, the aroma of grass has real value in rendering hay more palatable. When the sun dissipates the dew from the dying grass in the meadow, we detect the escaping aroma, because the dew in rising, carries some of it into the air. This is one reason why hay should not remain scattered over the field at night. Green colored, sweet smelling hay is really the best, and prudent farmers will not overlook such seemingly small points as preserving the aroma and preventing

F. W. HODSON, Live Stock Commissioner.

JAPAN'S LITTLE JOKE.
There is humor, as well as secrecy, in diplomacy, and an excellent story is recalled by the treaty with Japan. Years ago the Emperor of Japan sent an embassy to France to arrange with the French Government about the opening of certain ports which were to be declared free for the trade of the Republic. The Japanese Government had consented to throw open three ports to be chosen by France in exchange for three French ports, and the Foreign Minister in Paris, who need not be named, made his selection in conference with the Embassy from Tokyo. He chose the ports of Yokohama, Yedo, and Han Yang. The Embassy bowed and left with a smile, we may be sure. A few days elapsed, and the Embassy called again on the Foreign Minister, to inform him that Japan had selected the three ports of Hayre, Marselles and Southampton. There was a titter in the Foreign office, and the Minister forgot the importance of the business in his merriment. When he could stop laughing he explained to the Japanese Minister that Southampton was in England. "We are perfectly aware of it," said the minister, "and Han Yang is in Korea."

A lady was looking for her husband, and inquired anxiously of a housemaid: "Do you happen to know anything of your master's whereabouts?" "I'm not sure, ma'am," replied the careful domestic, "but it is his moustache that always tickles me."

"There is too much system in this school business," growled Tommy. "Just because I smacked a little the monitor turned me over to the principal, and the principal turned me over to pa." "Was that all?" "No, he turned me over till knee."

Father: "I spoke to the young man you wish to marry to-day. Kate and I must confess that I was not favorably impressed. He seems utterly lacking in will-power." Kate: "True, but his father has enormous will power, and he is an only son, and I think I can supply the dome-

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