THE BRITISH ADVANCING

They Are Now Sixty Miles North of Bloemfontein.

A despatch from London says:—The War Office this evening issued the following from Lord Roberts, dated Brandfort, Friday:

"The mounted infantry have gone on to the Vet river. The rest of the force will march there to-morrow. The railway has been repaired.

"Hunter reports very satisfactory news, that the passage of the Vaal has been carried at Windsorton without opposition."

Under date of Brandfort, May 3, Lord Roberts cabled:

"We occupied Brandfort to-day without much opposition, and without, I hope, many casualties. The first brigade of mounted infantry covered the left flank of the fourteenth brigade, of the seventh division, and the right flank was supported by the fifteenth brigade. Pole-Carew's division advanced directly on Brandfort. The Boer army, which was under command of Delarey, retired in a north-easterly direction."

A despatch from London, says:—The War Office has published the following despatch from Lord Roberts, dated Vet River, Saturday, May 5th, 7.15 p.m.:—

"I marched here to-day with Pole-Carew's division. Headquarters and Wavell's brigade of the seventh division are two miles in the rear. Maxwell's brigade, of the same division, is the same distance to our right.

"The enemy are in considerable strength on the opposite bank of the river. Our guns engaged theirs for some three hours without our being able to force a passage of the river.

"Shortly before dusk, however, mounted infantry under Gen. Hutton turned the enemy's right, and in a very dashing manner pushed across the river under heavy shell and musketry fire.

"We are now bivouacking for the night within three miles of the Vet river.

"Our casualties, I hope, are not numerous.

"Hamilton was in action yesterday, and succeeded in preventing a junction of two Boer forces by a well-executed movement by some of the Household Cavalry, the Twelfth Lancers, and Kitchener's Horse, who charged a body of the enemy and inflicted serious loss.

"The enemy fled, leaving their dead on the field and their wounded to be attended by our doctors.

"Macdonald's Highland Brigade dislodged the enemy on the right flank under cover of the naval guns, in which operation the Black Watch distinguished themselves, and were very skilfully led.

"Hamilton was advancing this morning to a difficult drift over the Kleinect river.

"Hunter reports that Barton's brigade was heavily engaged this morning two miles north of Rooidan. The enemy's position was quite four miles long and strongly held.

"He states that our men marched magnificently and carried ridge after ridge in grand style.

"Casualties in this force, in Hamilton's and Hutton's, will be reported as soon as possible.

"Capt. Miller, who was taken prisoner near Thaba Nchu, has been sent to Rundle's camp by the enemy, with a severe wound in the abdomen.

"Brabant reports that one sergeant and three men were captured on May 2 while on patrol, and that one of them who had been brutally ill-treated and left for dead by the Boers, was found the following day.

"Lieut. Lily, Victoria Mounted Rifles, reported missing, was found at Brandfort dangerously wounded, and has been most carefully attended by the Netherlands ambulance."

Telegraphing from Brandfort on Friday evening, Lord Roberts said:

"Ian Hamilton advanced to-day to Nealwelkot, 15 miles south of Winburg. He was engaged throughout the march. He speaks in terms of praise of the behaviour of Broadwood's cavalry and the mounted infantry."

The War Office has issued a list of casualties at Jacobsrust on April 30 and May 1. Two men were killed, 11 were wounded, and 12 are missing.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c., in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, May 8.—Trade here to-day was steady and unchanged, and this about summarizes the condition of the market all round. Forty-six carloads of live stock came in, but only the best cattle sold.

There was a better feeling and a better demand for export cattle to-day, though prices in the United Kingdom do not advance. The best stuff here to-day sold up to $4.85 and $4.90 per cwt.

Good butcher cattle was firm, at from 3 3-4 to 4 1-4c, but poor stuff was not wanted at the prices asked. Some buyers claimed that butcher cattle was higher, but it was hard to discover anything more than a tendency that way.

Stockers continue weak and in light demand at the prices of last Tuesday.

Export and light bulls, feeders, and milk cows are not quotably changed.

Good milkers and choice veal calves are wanted.

Sheep and yearlings were in short supply, and sold out early at steady unchanged prices.

A few spring lambs are wanted at from $3 to $6 each.

About 1,100 hogs were received by Mr. Harris. Trade is good and prices steady.

For prime hogs, scaling from 160 to 200 lbs., the top price is 6 1-4c; light hogs are bringing 5 1-2c per lb.

Following is the range of quotations:

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt. . .	$ 4.25	$4.90
Butcher, choice, do . . .	3.60	4.24
Butcher, med. to good.	3.25	3.62 1-2
Butcher, inferior. . . .	2.50	3.00
Stockers, per cwt. . .	2.75	3.50
Sheep and Lambs.		
Sheep, per cwt.	3.50	4.50
Yearlings, per cwt. . .	4.50	6.50
Spring lambs, each. . .	2.50	5.50
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50	3.00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each.	25.00	45.00
Calves, each.	2.00	10.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt. .	6.00	6.25
Light hogs, per cwt. .	5.00	5.50
Heavy hogs, per cwt. .	5.25	5.50
Cows.	3.00	3:25
Stags.	2.00	2.25

Toronto, May 8.—Wheat — Business continues quiet. Ontario wheats still keep above an export basis, and exporters are therefore doing nothing in them, except in odd cars of goose wheat. The latter is getting scarce. Quotations are as follows:—Ontario, red and white, 65 to 65 1-2c, north and west; 66 to 66 1-2c, east; goose wheat, 72c, east, and 71c, west; spring, east, 66 1-2c; Manitoba No. 1 hard, 77 1-2c, Toronto and west, and 78c. g.i.t., lake and rail.

Flour — Dull. Straight roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights, $2.50 per bbl bid, and $2.60 asked, special brands in wood, $3.20 to $3.00.

Millfeed — Demand falling off as grass fodder for live stock approaches. Bran, $14 to $14.50; and shorts, $16 to $16.50, west.

Corn—Quiet. No. 2 American, yellow, at 46 1-2c, on track here; and mixed at 46c.

Peas—Quiet. Car lots, north and west, 61c; and east at 62c.

Barley—Dull. No. 2, 42c, west, and 43c east; and No. 1 dull, and quoted at 43c west, and 44c east.

Rye—Unchanged, at 52c west, and 53c east.

Oats—Quiet. White oats, north and west, 27c; and east, 28c.

Buckwheat—Quoted at 50c, west; and 51c east.

Buffalo, May —Spring wheat—Unchanged; No. 1 hard, spot, 74 5-8c; No. 1, Northern, 72 1-8c, No. 2 Northern, spot, 70 3-8c. Winter wheat—No. offerings. Corn—Strong. No. 2 yellow, 44 3-4c; No. 3 yellow, 44 1-2; No. 2 corn, 44c. No. 3 corn, 43 1-2c, through billed. Oats—Weak; demand light; No. 2 white, 29 1-4; No. 3 white, 28 1-c; No. 2 mixed, 26 1-2c; No. 3 mixed, 26c, through billed. Rye—Nominally, 62c, in store, for choice. Flour—Quiet.

Chicago, May 8.—Wheat—Influenced by corn and easier cables, closed easy; July, 3-8 cent lower. Corn—The market was inactive and weak; under the influence of lower cables for July was lo under yesterday. Oats—1-8 to 1-4c down; and provisions were steady, from 2 1-2c higher in lard, to 7 1-2 down in pork.

Minneapolis, May 8.—Wheat—In store—No. 1 Northern, May, 64 3-4c; July, 65 3-4c; September, 65 3-8c. On track, No. 1 hard, 66 1-4c; No. 1 Northern 65 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 64 1-4c.

Detroit, May 8.—Wheat—No. 1 white cash, 73 1-2c; No. 2 red, cash, 73 1-2c; May, 73 1-2c; July, 73 1-8c.

Duluth, May 8.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 68 3-4c; May, 68 3-4c; July, 69 3-8c; September, 68 3-4c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67; May, 67; July, 67 7-8; September, 67 3-4; No. 2 Northern 65c; No. 3 spring, 62c. Oats—22 1-2 to 23c. Corn—37c.

A DEADLY VOLLEY.

Garrison at Mafeking Waited for the Boers' Attack.

A despatch from Mafeking, describing the Boers' attack of April 11, says:—

"The bombardment of the Creusots was the hottest of the siege. Many shells entered the hospital and women's lauger. Under cover of the artillery a large force, commanded by Cronje, the younger, including the German corps, advanced close to Fort Abrams.

"The garrison lay low until the Boer forces were at close range, when they fired a volley, killing five and wounding many, and the attack was repulsed. The bombardment then ceased. The Boers, under a Red Cross flag, were permitted later to recover their dead."

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the National Legislature.

$100,000 FOR FIRE SUFFERERS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier announced that, in view of the terrible calamity which had rendered 2,000 families homeless, the Government had decided to ask Parliament to grant an appropriation of $100,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

Sir Charles Tupper said he had great pleasure in supporting this vote of $100,000 to meet an emergency of an unparalleled character. Occurring at the seat of government in Canada, the sufferers by the fire had more than ordinary claims on the country, and he was satisfied that the Government had correctly interpreted the opinions of members on both sides.

Mr. Fielding explained that the estimates, besides containing a vote of $100,000 for the relief of the sufferers, also provided for the restoration of the Dominion public works which were injured. The additional sums asked for were $20,000 to rebuild the Hull postoffice, and $21,000 to restore the Dominion bridges at the Chaudiere.

The Premier explained that the Government, after carefully considering the matter, deemed it advisable to pay the relief vote into the hands of the Executive Committee. Hear, hear.

EXPENSES OF THE CONTINGENTS.

In reply to Mr. Foster, Mr. Fielding said that the cost of enroiment, including pay up to the time of concentration, of Canadian troops for South Africa, included in the item under capital expenditure in The Canada Gazette, April 14, 1899, was $24,540; transportation, $358,571; equipment, including horses, $382,667; pay, including advances up to the time of arrival in South Africa, $122,892, making a total of $888,172.30, none of which was included in the consolidated fund account.

THE SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

Mr. Fisher, in reply to Col. Prior, said there was a large amount of smallpox in Republic Camp, south of British Columbia, and that physicians were examining all persons coming into British Columbia. He was aware that a good deal of a mild type of smallpox, known as peramboliatory smallpox, exists in the United States. While the quarantine officers did not consider it dangerous they were taking precautions. As to the particular case mentioned by Col. Prior in Winnipeg, he explained that the patient, a man, passed through quarantine at Victoria and remained in Vancouver three days, came east to Winnipeg, but became so ill that he was taken to the General Hospital. There the physicians did not recognize the disease as smallpox until after the man's death. So little did they appreciate the case that he was put in the General Hospital, and persons from the same ward were discharged and allowed to be scattered through Manitoba and Ontario. He pointed out that his department his jurisdiction only on the boundary line and seaports, the public health inland being under the care of the Local Governments.

MONEY FOR REBUILDING.

The supply bill containing the relief appropriation for the Ottawa and Hull sufferers was introduced and put through all its stages.

Mr. Foster, in committee on the measure, said a leading banker had made an excellent suggestion to him, which he thought was calculated to bring about an amelioration in the condition of affairs in the burned district and to prevent the erection of buildings which would invite conflagration. The suggestion was that a trust be formed which should have placed at its disposal say $200,000 of the general relief moneys. That trust could barrow a million dollars at say 4 per cent. The idea would be to loan money to those who had been property-owners to enable them to rebuild, the loan to cover, say, two thirds of the cost of the building. No interest to be charged for the first five years, but after five years the same rate of interest to be taken as was paid on the million dollars loan. After the five years, the principal to be paid in ten annual instalments. In this way it would be possible to assist deserving persons to rebuild substantial homes and work a revolution in the devastated district. The Government could not donate the Parliamentary Grant in any better way.

The Premier said the Government had received four or five suggestions, all having some merit, but after considering the matter thoroughly they had decided to hand the money over to the committee to do as they thought best. He believed that these discussions in Parliament would be beneficial, but no hasty judgment should be formed.

The bill then passed.

MEAT FOR TROOPS.

Mr. Powell was informed by Dr. Borden that there is no contract for supplying meat to the Canadian garrison at Halifax. It is supplied by the same firm as supplied it for the Imperial troops, and at the prices fixed by the Imperial contract.

DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

Mr. Clarke was informed that, so far as concerned the Post-Office Department, no contracts had been entered into since June 30th, 1899. As to the Militia Department, the contracts with the Sanford Manufacturing Company and Mark Workman had been continued. Since the date mentioned the former firm had been paid $115,000 and the latter $26,000. Both contracts contained a clause prohibiting sweating.

FEED FOR HORSES.

Mr. Clarke was also informed by Dr. Borden that there were purchased for the use of the horses of the Canadian contingents on the way to South Africa 411 tons of hay, 11,813 bushels of oats, and 115 tons of bran.

THE CANALS.

Mr. Bergeron asked whether the Soulanges and Beauharnois canals would be both open during the present season of navigation.

Mr. Blair replied that it was expected that both would be open, the idea being that the smaller vessels should use the Beauharnois canal and the larger the Soulanges.

CANADIAN BONDS.

In the House this afternoon Mr. Fielding introduced a bill respecting inscribed stock of Canada in the United Kingdom. This is a measure of which he made mention in his budget speech. The passing of it is a step towards the placing of Canadian Government bonds in the list of securities in which trust funds in England can be invested.

TICKET-OF-LEAVE MEN.

The bill to amend the Act to provide for the conditional liberation of penitentiary convicts was read a third time and passed.

GAS INSPECTION ACT.

The bill introduced by Sir Henri Joly to amend the Gas Inspection Act was read a third time and passed. Its object is to increase the number of times that inspections must be made to ascertain the degree of purity of the gas offered for sale by any company.

GRADE FOR FLAXSEED.

The bill to amend the General Inspection Act so as to provide a grade for flaxseed was read a third time and passed. Sir Henri Joly explained that the bill was rendered necessary because the production of flaxseed in Manitoba had assumed such proportions that a standard grade had become requisite.

GRANTS OF LAND.

The bill introduced by Mr. Sutherland to make further provisions respecting grants of land to the members of the militia force on active service in the North-West was read a third time and put through committee. In 1885 grants of land were made to members of the militia force who took an active part in the suppression of the North-West rebellion. A few of the warrants for such grants have not yet been located, and the object of this bill is to extend the time for locating them until the end of the current year.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT.

Considerable discussion took place over Sir Henri Joly's bill to amend the Weights and Measures Act. It provides that the standard barrel in which apples are packed shall be 26 1-4 inches between the heads, inside measure. That the head diameter shall be 17 inches, and the middle diameter 18 1-2 inches; also, that when pears, quinces, or potatoes are packed in barrels, such barrels shall be of not less than these dimensions, also that when potatoes are sold by weight, the equivalent of a barrel shall be 174 pounds. The barrel provided for in this bill is seven quarts smaller than the present standard barrel.

INSPECTION OF GRAIN.

Sir Henri Joly moved the second reading of the bill respecting the inspection of foreign grain. He said the object was to authorize the grain inspectors at Montreal to issue a certificate of inspection on foreign grain in transit to show that it was not Canadian grain. The measure would in no way interfere with the trade of Montreal, while at the same time it would give satisfaction to the people on the other side.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

2,823 Killed, 9,889 Wounded, 4,096 Missing, 2,092 Dead From Disease.

London, May 4.—The latest list of casualties in South Africa shows that 271 officers and 2,552 men have been killed, 664 officers and 9,225 men wounded, and 171 officers and 3,925 men missing. Sixty-four officers and 2,028 men have died from various diseases.

FOUGHT SEVEN DAYS.

Arduous Operations of the Forces North of Kimberley.

A despatch from London, Friday, says:—Operations involving the British in ten days' hard work, seven being occupied in fighting, have culminated in what Gen. Roberts describes as "considerable success." Gen. Roberts' forces have cleared the south-eastern corner of the Free State at a comparatively trifling cost in lives, and a general advance northward seems to be imminent.

There is little to indicate where the Boers will make their next stand. It is reported that they are prepared to make a stubborn opposition on an entrenched hill south-east of Kroonstad, which town they will probably abandon as soon as their stores are north of the Vet river. Another unknown factor of the situation is their strength in the Ladybrand district. There are rumours in Bloemfontein that they are evacuating that district entirely, and concentrating their whole strength in the north. Nothing authentic is known of the Boer losses in the recent operations.

A report from Kimberley states that there are considerable Boer movements at Fourteen Streams and other points across the Vaal river. Little is known regarding them, but it is believed that the Boers are moving north-west. If this is so, it is probably with the view of opposing Gen. Hunter's advance in the direction of Mafeking.

There is no news of any movement in Natal. The British have not advanced. The Boers are reported to be quitting the passes in the Biggersberg range on account of the cold, and camping at the foot of the range, their principal laager being at Hlatikulu mountain, 16 miles north of Elandslaagte.

WELCOMED THE BRITISH.

Details of the Occupation of Brandfort.

A despatch from London, Monday, says:—Several correspondents send additional details of the occupation of Brandfort, where, they say, the British were welcomed by the inhabitants in a manner similar to their reception of Bloemfontein. They declare that the Free Staters are wholly tired of the war, and that they continue fighting only under compulsion by the Transvaal Boers, being virtually prisoners. The British accounts represent the Boers as being completely surprised at Brandfort. It is stated that they nearly lost their convoy of guns in the compulsory haste of their retreat. Especially unexpected was the arrival of a strong mounted force of Australians, Canadians and New Zealanders to the eastward of the town. Several small kopjes, from which their advance might have been resisted, were unoccupied by the Boers, apparently because they did not suspect that the British were near. The advance was further aided by two of Gen. Pole Carew's battalion of Guards, seizing at night two hills commanding a deep sprait, the passage of which the Boers guarded daily. Finding then that their position was untenable, the Boers relinquished their defence of the sprait, which allowed the passage of the whole British force without opposition.

Another correspondent says that the conduct of the Irish brigade in firing on the first of the British troops to enter the town is keenly resented by the inhabitants, who regard their action as a wanton attempt to imperil their safety."

HAMILTON ADVANCING TOO.

Canadian Mounted Men Nearing Wynburg to the East.

A despatch from London, Saturday, says:—War news is scanty, it being practically confined to General Roberts' despatches, but what has been received is all round distinctly favourable to the British. General Roberts has now commenced his advance towards Pretoria, and by last night it was believed that he would be 60 miles towards his destination. Brandfort, as was anticipated, offered practically no opposition, the Boers being outflanked on both sides.

General Hart's entrance into Smithfield and the occupation of Jammersberg indicated a careful holding of the south-eastern part of the Free State.

It is expected here that General Hunter's crossing of the Vaal river at Windsorton by turning the Boer position at Fourteen Streams will force the burghers to abandon the latter place.

It is presumed that General Hamilton, including the Canadian mounted infantry, has been advancing since Wednesday in the direction of Jacobsrust. He may by now have reached the Vet river, where he will be a day's march from the main column. This will afford great mutual support.

ARE LEAVING MAFEKING.

Large Part of the Investing Force Reported Withdrawn.

A despatch from London, Thursday says:—A correspondent at Lorenzo Marques, cables Tuesday that a large part of the investing force at Mafeking had been withdrawn.

General Buller continues quiet. The Boers assert that they are delaying an attack upon him in the hope that all the horses of the British will die of horse sickness.

According to a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph with Lord Roberts, President Kruger is again asking peace terms.

MARCH WILL BE RAPID.

Little Resistance to Roberts' Advance Anticipated.

A despatch from Cape Town, says:—The general feeling here, in which official circles participate, is that Lord Roberts' advance towards Pretoria will be rapid. The Boer prisoners do not anticipate that any effective resistance will be encountered.

HOUSEHOLD.

GOD BLESS THEM.

God bless the women who learn to cook,
From teacher, magazine or book;
We love those lessons, lines and pages,
But in the experimental stages
We think their products should be sent
To some far-distant continent,
Where dread dyspepsia never rages
And all the men are saints or sages.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

To treat summer complaint in children the "Medical Record" says the first point is to discontinue all kinds of food which were given at the time of the attack; for example, if milk has been given, it must be discontinued, and a food more easily assimilated substituted, as for example barley water, rice water, farina water, sago water, cornstarch water. These simple preparations are usually made by adding a tablespoonful of barley, rice or farina to a pint of water, boiling the same, straining it and warming it immediately before feeding. It should be given in the same quantities as the child has been in the habit of taking prior to this attack, but at longer intervals, thus allowing the stomach much more time, for the digestion and absorption of a lighter article of food and giving it a little more rest. For example, if a child has been fed on four ounces of cow's milk and two ounces of barley water, and the feeding was continued every three hours, then it is a good plan during an attack of summer complaint to stop the milk and give only barley water, six ounces, and feed every four hours. During the interval, if the child is very thirsty, it is a good plan to give boiled water plain, or boiled water to which the white of a raw egg, albumen water, and some salt are added, and, if the child is old enough, an occasional few drops of the expressed juice of meat, made by broiling a steak over a fire and expressing the juice in a lemon squeezer or meat press. When the infant's normal condition is again restored and all disease symptoms have passed away, then we can gradually return to nature's remedy—milk feeding.

Every mother knows how difficult it is to keep milk fresh and pure during hot weather, and therefore greater care must be taken thoroughly to destroy any and every possible source of contamination, namely, germs of all kinds, by steaming the milk in a sterilizer at least forty-five minutes. When milk is to be kept only for a short time, pasteurization can be resorted to. Pasteurized milk is really milk that is sterilized at a lower temperature, but for all practical purposes the common milk steamer will answer.

Nothing is so pleasing to an infant as the removal of all unnecessary clothes, and hence it is our duty to make these suffering children comfortable.

The first point after properly cooling the body with bathing, sponging, and using either alcohol and water or some perfumed toilet water, is to check prespiration. To do this effectively we must keep the child in a large, well-ventilated room, the temperature of which should be maintained at about 68 to 72 degrees F. if at all possible. The room should be darkened, and all unnecessary noises and irritations are to be strictly avoided.

Children seem to lie comfortably in hammocks, and as these permit plenty of air to surround the patient they are certainly advantageous. The bad habit of rocking the children should be avoided, as it is uncalled for and frequently promotes gastric disturbance, ending in vomiting.

STRAWBERRY RECIPES.

Strawberries are both wild and cultivated. The name of the fruit was probably derived from the strawlike stems of the plant, or from the berry lying strewn on the ground. The several species belong to the genus Fragaria; they are stemless, perennial herbs with compound leaves; they multiply by runners, which are long, weak branches, forming a bud at the end, which soon develops roots and leaves, and by decay of the branch becomes an independent plant. New varieties are produced from seed, from flowers carefully cross-fertilized. The seedling comes up in four or six weeks, and if protected during winter and transplanted the next spring will bear fruit the following year.

The strawberry is one of our most delicious fruits, and highly esteemed by every one. Strawberries may be prepared in a variety of ways of which we give a few receipts.

Strawberry Fromage.—Place half an ounce of gelatine in half a cupful cold water in a small bowl; when soft, set the bowl in a pan of hot water on the stove; stir until dissolved. Mash one pint of well-cleaned strawberries with a silver fork, add half a cupful sugar, the gelatine and a few drops of blush coloring, set in a cool place stirring often; when it begins to thicken, add half pint whipped cream, while stirring constantly; continue to stir a few minutes, then pour into a form and set on ice; serve either plain or with whipped cream.

Strawberry Mousse.—Enclose one quart fresh strawberries in cheesecloth, press out all the juice, then measure; there should be three-quarter cupful; if not, add sufficient water to make up the deficiency, add six tablespoonfuls sugar, the yelks of four eggs; place this in a small double boiler over the fire and stir till the contents thicken; remove from fire, and, when cold, add half cupful crushed strawberries and half pint whipped cream and one teaspoonful vanilla, also a little blush coloring; pour this into a melon form; cover the form; first with a piece of white paper, then put on the cover, or put on the cover and paste a piece of buttered paper around the edge of cover; pack the form in rock salt and fine shaved or cracked ice for four hours.

Strawberry Pudding.—Pick over, wash and mash with a silver fork one quart strawberries; place one ounce of gelatine in a small saucepan in one cupful cold water; when soft, stir over the fire till gelatine is dissolved, add the gelatire, and, when it begins to thicken, beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth; add slowly the strawberry preparation while beating constantly; pour into a form and set on ice. In the meantime prepare the sauce. Place the six yelks with three cupfuls milk and three tablespoonfuls sugar over the fire in a double boiler, stir until nearly boiling, remove at once; add one teaspoonful vanilla, and serve when ice-cold with the pudding.

Shirt-waist of shirred lawn bands alternating with lace stripes. Stock collar and sleeves made to match. Material required, 20 inches wide, 4 yards.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Confection Cake.—Cream two cups of sugar with two-thirds cup of butter; add a cup of sweet milk, two and a half cups of flour, two rounding spoonfuls of baking powder, the whites of six eggs beaten very stiff and half a teaspoonful of flavoring extract. Bake in four layers. Boil two cups of sugar with half a cup of water till like thick honey, pour gradually on the stiffly beaten whites of the two eggs, beat till cold. In half of it put candied cherries, figs and raisins chopped fine, with a few hickory-nut and almond meats also chopped, and flavor. Spread between the layers. Use the other half of the icing to cover the top of the cake. This is a delicious cake.

Delicious Strawberry Pie.—Make a short pie crust and bake in a deep shell. Hull and wash two quarts of fresh berries, cover with a cup of granulated sugar, and slightly mash. When ready to serve fill the shell with the berries, cover with a meringue made of three stiffly beaten whites of eggs, with three tablespoonfuls of sugar and half a teaspoonful of vanilla. Brown delicately in a moderate oven. Worth keeping for strawberry time.

Pieplant Charlotte.—Peel the pieplant, cut in inch lengths, place in a dish with nearly double its quantity in sugar and a tablespoonful of minced lemon peel and ginger-root, and bake till tender. For a quart of the pieplant dissolve two tablespoonfuls of granulated gelatine in a little hot water, add the juice of a lemon, strain into the baked pieplant and pour into a mold. When cold serve with whipped cream.

Rice Pie.—Put two ounces of well boiled rice into a basin, with one ounce of butter two hard boiled eggs chopped into pieces, a tablespoonful of potted ham, a dessertspoonful of minced parsley, salt, pepper, and cayenne and mix altogether with a quarter of a pint of melted butter sauce. Butter a pie dish, sprinkle with bread crumbs, on which put a few flakes of butter, and bake until nicely browned in a hot oven.

DINING ROOM.

If no dining room is to be had then make one corner of the kitchen less "kitcheny," and a screen may be placed in front of the cook stove to shut off the view of the kettles and spiders. This is not hard to do.

A dining room need not be large. I use for a dining room what was formerly a small bedroom, says a writer. There is space for only table and chairs, but I can air and then darken it, and it looks attractive. It is difficult to keep the table inviting in appearance if it must be set always in the kitchen.

It is not convenient to use dining room and sitting room as one; but some are compelled to resort to this plan. When such is the case, it is hard to keep the cloth free from dust. It is likewise difficult to keep meddlesome babies from jerking off the sugar-bowl and "sowing wheat" over the carpet. The choice china is apt to be shattered and the silver spoons thrown about.

THEY EAT LOCUSTS.

The locust, which is very abundant in Southern Europe and the Barbary States, is eaten by the inhabitants, and is said to be very good by travelers who have tasted them. The Goliath beetles of Africa are eaten by the natives, and are also said to be very good.

The gentleman who lodges in your house seems very attentive to you! Yes, and I've even promised to marry him; but still I can't help doubting if he really loves me! O, that's absurd! Why should he want to marry you if he doesn't love you? O, you see he owes mamma already six

Twenty-five dollars for a basket-ball frock? Why, Clara, the doctor said you were not to play basket-ball any more. Well, mercy me, Harry! I have to have something fit to wear when I go to look on.

OUTPOSTS DON'T SALUTE.

Troops on outpost duty do not salute their superiors, or notice them, unless addressed.

THE PALM OF VICTORY TO THIS VETERAN PHYSICIAN

Whose Famous Recipe Book and Great Family Remedies have made him Loved and Admired to the Uttermost Parts of the Earth. A Record of Marvellous Cures.

DR. CHASE'S NERVE FOOD

THE GREAT BLOOD BUILDER.

EXHAUSTED NERVES. Mrs. D.W. Cronsberry, 168 Richmond St., Toronto, Ont., states: "My daughter, who sews in a white goods factory, got completely run down by the steady confinement and close attention required at her work. Her nerves were so exhausted and she was so weak and debilitated that she had to give up work entirely for some weeks.

"She then began to use Dr. Chase's nerve food and found it excellent in restoring her to health and strength. She is now greatly improved and at work again. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food also helped her through a very severe attack of la grippe. I can recommend it as an excellent remedy."

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

ONE PILL A DOSE, 25c. A BOX.

KIDNEY DISEASE. Mr. Alex. Marshall, 59 Essex St., Toronto, Ont., says.—"Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are a splendid medicine and certainly do all that is claimed for them. Both myself and wife have been greatly benefited by their use. I had kidney disease and pains in the back for over two years and at times the pains were so acute that I was totally unfit for work. Among the remedies I tried were English pills supposed to be good, but they did not fit my case.

"I heard Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills highly praised, and used them. I now feel like a new man. The pains and aches have entirely disappeared and I can now work with comfort. My wife is much improved in health and we both endorse Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills most heartily."

DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT

HAS NEVER FAILED TO CURE PILES.

PILES. Mr. O. P. St. John, the Dominion inspector of steamboats, residing at 246 Shaw Street, Toronto, in the following voluntary letter tells of his efforts to rid himself of the misery of Itching Piles and of his final success by using Dr. Chase's Ointment:—"I suffered for nine years from itching piles, at times being unable to sleep on account of the annoyance caused by them. After trying almost all remedies in vain, I began the use of Dr. Chase's Ointment, which entirely cured me. I cannot speak too highly of it. I have recommended it to several of my friends, all of whom have been cured by its use."

Dr. Chase's Catarrh cure, wonderfully prompt and effective as a cure for cold in the head and catarrh. Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine has by far the largest sale of any remedy for coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis and asthma. Each, 25c., at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates, & Co., Toronto.

Deeded to the Lord.

The most remarkable deed ever drawn may be seen on the private estate of a resident of Worcester in Massachusetts. It is chiseled on a rock on what is known as Rattlesnake hill, situated near the boundary line between Worcester and Leicester.

Old Solomon Parsons, who was widely known in Worcester county as an eccentric character, and particularly as a crank on the subject of religion, paid William C. Hall $125 for a parcel of land, and directed Hall to convey it by deed to the Almighty. In order that the greatest possible publicity might be given to his disposition of the property Parsons had the deed of transfer cut into the rock verbatim et literatim.

During his lifetime Parsons is said to have made several attempts to have the deed recorded, but the register of deeds, who was aware of his eccentricity, each time put him off with the explanation that no official record was required in the case of a transfer of real estate to the Almighty.

Parsons died intestate several years ago, and the administrator included the parcel of land on Rattlesnake hill in the inventory of the old gentleman's estate which he filed in the probate court. A wag of a lawyer raised the question of title, but the judge decided in the favor of the administrator.—New York Journal.

Dealers in charcoal in Havana are said never to have yellow fever, while in lay circles it is advised always to have it about during its prevalence, because of its absorbing properties, it is presumed.

Nod and Drop Asleep.

Dr. Pardini of Turin claims that he has discovered that the best method of treating obstinate insomnia is to make his patients imitate the nodding motions of a tired man while sitting in a chair.

Every one who has ever watched a sleepy man in a train has probably been amused by the neck distorting nods which herald the approach of sleep. If the observer has given any thought to the subject at all, he has probably decided that the contortions are due to the sleeper's unconscious efforts to preserve his balance. Dr. Pardini says that the balance has nothing to do with it. He declares that nodding is pathologic; that it is nature's own method of inducing sleep.

This, if properly carried out, brings the head of the patient almost upon his right shoulder. The body is then to be inclined to the left and the head allowed to roll in that direction, still uncontrolled by the muscles. As soon as the head has reached the left shoulder muscular control is to be resumed and the head raised slowly until it is in the same position as at the beginning of the exercise. Then the whole method is to be repeated as long as needful.

Sacrilegious.

An urchin in a country parish in Scotland, having been told by his parents to read a newspaper aloud to them, began to do so in the usual drawling manner of the parish school. He had not proceeded far when his mother stopped him short, exclaiming: "You rascal! Hoo dare ye read a newspaper wi' the Bible twaug?"—