THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

Buller Captures Bergenald After Severe Hand-to-Hand-Fighting.

A despatch from London, says:—The War Office expects that peace will be established in a few weeks, although there is an increase in guerilla warfare in the Orange River Colony, with the reappearance of Gen. De Wet at Heilbron.

Boer commandoes are gathering at Senekal and Bethlehem.

General Buller's capture of Bergendal was followed by two days of severe fighting. The Boers determinedly held their ground. Two hundred Rand police occupied a small rocky kopje, and it required a bombardment with lyddite and later a charge by the Rifle Brigade to compel them to vacate. Their commandant, named Moosthuizen, was taken prisoner.

The Boers continue to hold positions south of the railway at Belfast. On Monday two heavy guns shelled the British, compelling their transport to retire.

General French is advancing slowly along the north parallel with General Buller, while General Roberts is awaiting developments in the centre.

LORD ROBERTS' DESPATCH.

Lord Roberts reports from Belfast, as follows:—

"Our movements are slow on account of the extent and nature of the country. To-day we made a satisfactory advance, and met with decided success. The work fell entirely to Buller's troops and resulted in the capture of Bergendal, a very strong position two miles northwest of Delmanutha.

"I met Buller at Bergendal shortly after it was reached by our troops. I am glad to find the occupation cost less than was feared, on account of the approach being across an open glacis for 2,000 or 3,000 yards, and the determined stand of the enemy. The Inniskillings and Second Rifle Brigade formed the attacking party. The latter suffered most.

"I hope the casualties do not exceed fifty or sixty. One officer was killed and two were wounded. A good many Boers were killed, and a pom-pom, quick-firing gun, was captured.

"French advanced on the left to Swartzkopjes on the Lydenburg road and prepared the way for the movement of Pole-Carew's division tomorrow.

"Baden-Powell reports that he occupied Nylstroom without opposition. As the country where he and Paget are operating is dense bush and veldt it is not desirable at the present to proceed further north, and their troops are returning to Pretoria."

A despatch from London says:—The attempted British envelopment movement at Machadodorp has apparently not succeeded. Gen. Botha has gone north with the Lydenburg road open. Gen. French is nearest to him, with better mounts than he has had hitherto in the campaign, and there may be an exciting pursuit. The country is difficult, and fever is following the rains.

Gen. Botha claims to have 15,000 men, of whom 5,000 will fight until death.

President Kruger is reported to be at Watervalonder sticking to the railway.

GEN. ROBERTS' DESPATCH.

"Buller's advance occupied Machadodorp this afternoon. The enemy made a very poor stand and retired northward, followed by Dundonald's mounted troops who could not proceed beyond Helvetia on account of the difficult nature of the country and the enemy taking up a position too strong to be dislodged by the mounted troops. It appears that Buller's casualties were very few.

"French continued the movement to-day as far as Elandsfontein from which he turned the enemy out with no difficulty. The latter retired very rapidly leaving cooked food behind.

"General. Buller's casualties August 27 were:—Killed, one officer and 13 men; wounded, seven officers and 57 men."

ALMOST ANOTHER DISASTER

Close Call Near Scene of Wreck of Scotsman.

A despatch from St. John's Nfld., says:—Dr. Grenfell, superintendent of the Deep Sea Mission to Labrador Fishermen, who arrived here to-day reports that a large four-masted trans-Atlantic passenger steamer narrowly escaped becoming a total wreck in a fog in the Straits of Belle Isle within a few miles of the point where the British steamer Scotsman was wrecked September 23 last.

THE PURSUIT HOPELESS.

Cavalry Which Followed the Empress Has Returned.

A despatch from Rome says:—Marquis Salvago Raggi, the Italian Minister to China, telegraphs from Pekin to the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the Russian and Japanese cavalry who were sent in pursuit of the fleeing Empress Dowager have returned to the capital, recognizing that it was impossible to capture her.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

St. Petersburg Despatch Says They Have Been Begun.

A despatch from London says:—The Daily Telegraph prints a St. Petersburg despatch saying that the Chinese Legation claims to have received news that peace negotiations have commenced, and that a portion of the allied force will leave Pekin for the south to destroy completely the crowds of Boxers who have fled there.

MAHON'S LONG MARCH.

Took 12 Prisoners a Day for a Whole Month.

A despatch from Pretoria, says:—The force of Gen. Baden-Powell and Hickman's Mounted Infantry are holding Warm Baths, 60 miles north of Pretoria.

Gen. Ian Hamilton and Col. Mahon have arrived here with their troops. Col. Mahon had only two days' rest last month. He made many long marches and took 12 prisoners a day on an average.

In an action yesterday near Machadodorp the Boers lost heavily. Many of their dead were left on the field. One pom-pom was captured.

DEMAND REDRESS.

German Papers Furious Over Expulsions From South Africa.

A despatch from Bremen, says:The recent expulsion of Germans from South Africa makes the press furious. Demands for Foreign Minister von Buelow's protection and investigation are made on all sides. The Hanover Courier says that if England cannot furnish evidence that the suspicion leading to the expulsion of these Germans was well founded she should be made to take the consequences. The Weser Zeitung and Kolnische Zeitung take the same position, forgetting that Germany is almost weekly expelling American citizens with little or no valid excuse.

It is by no means impossible, however, that Germany will demand an explanation from England.

GERMANS WILL ENTER PROTEST.

A despatch from Berlin says:—The Foreign Office confirms the news to the effect that a German deputation from the Transvaal will be received and listened to. It was stated yesterday that the complaints of the deputation will receive careful attention and investigation.

LONG GUERILLA WARFARE.

Premier of Cape Colony Unable to Predict Early Peace.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—Sir John Gordon Sprigg Premier of Cape Colony said in Parliament yesterday that he felt unable to predict a cessation of hostilities between England and the Transvaal for some time to come. He feared that the guerilla warfare would drag along for a considerable period since the conditions in South Africa are wholly unlike those of Europe.

FIGHTING AT BRANDWATER.

Gen. Rundle Takes Some Prisoners and 700 Head of Cattle.

A despatch from London, says:—Lord Roberts cables the War Office, as follows:—

"General Rundle reports that he made a reconnaissance in the Brandwater basin on August 26, and suffered some casualties. One Boer was killed and 17 were captured. He also secured 700 head of cattle."

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

TORONTO STREET MARKET.

Toronto Sept. 4.—On the street today there were sold two hundred bushels of white wheat at 69 1-2 to 70c per bushel 300 of red wheat at 70c per bushel, 200 of new oats at 29 to 30c per bushel, and 100 bushels of old oats at 34c per bushel; twenty-five loads of hay sold at from $11 to $12.50 per ton, and one load of straw sold for $10.50.

Wheat white, straight	$0.69 1-2	$0.70
Wheat, red. . . .	0.70	0.70
Wheat, goose.... . .	0.00	0.68 1-2
Wheat, spring. . . .	0.00	0.73
Oats, old.	0.00	0.34
Oats, spring. . . .	0.29	0.30
Peas.	0.00	0.59 1-2
Barley.	0.42	0.42 1-2
Hay, old, per ton ...	11.00	12.50
Hay, new, per ton. .	11.00	12.50
Straw, per ton. . ..	0.00	10.50
Dressed hogs. . . .	7.75	8.00
Butter, in lb. rolls. .	0.18	0.19
Eggs, new laid. . . .	0.13	0.14
Chickens, per pair. .	0.50	0.80
Turkeys, per lb. . .	0.11	0.11
Ducks, each, . . .	0.30	0.40
Potatoes, per bush. .	0.25	0.30
Beef, hindquarters. .	7.00	9.00
Beef, forequarters. .	4.00	5.50
Beef, carcase. . .	5.50	7.50
Mutton.	5.00	7.00
Lamb, spring, per lb.	0.12	0.12 1-2

HIDES, SKINS AND WOOL.

Hide market is quiet, but steady. Calfskins are still weak, and not much doing, and lambskins steady and fairly active, with offerings better. Tallow is steady. The market for wool is slow and featureless. Offerings free, but exporters are cautious buyers.

Hides—Local dealers quote green cows, 7 1-2c; and steers, 8c; cured, 8c. Country hides are quoted at 1-2c less.

Sheepskins—Dealers quote from $1.25 to $1.40. Spring lambs—Dealers are paying 45 to 55c.

Calfskins—Unchanged at 8c for No. 1, and 7c for No. 2.

Tallow—Local dealers are offering 4 1-2 to 4 3-4c, and asking 5 to 5 1-4c.

Wools—Fleece, 16c offered here, with holders in country asking 2 to 3c higher, car lots; pulled, extra, 20 to 21c; and supers, 18 to 19c.

THE FRUIT MARKET.

Toronto, Sept. 4.—The wholesale market was somewhat dull to-day. There was a brisk movement in peaches, and prices declined a little in consequence. Quotations range as follows:—Pears, 20 to 40c per basket; tomatoes, 10 to 15c per basket; cucumbers, 10 to 15c per basket; apples, 10 to 20c per basket; apples, choice, per barrel, $1 to $1.50; green corn, 3 to 5c per dozen; potatoes 30 to 35c per bush.; Canadian peaches, 25 to 40c per basket; choice peaches, 50 to 75c per basket; Lawton berries, 6 to 8c per basket; plums, 25 to 60c; muskmelons, 15 to 20c per basket, and 35 to 50c per case; celery, 35 to 40c per dozen; huckleberries, 75 to 90c per basket; Southern grapes, $1.50 to $1.75 per crate; Canadian champions, 15 to 20c; Moore's early, 30 to 35c; and bananas, $1.25 to $2 per bunch.

PRODUCE.

Eggs—The deliveries to-day were free, and the market easy at 12 to 13c for choice. No. 2 hot weather eggs sell at 9 to 10c. Dealers here are buying choice eggs at 11c, delivered.

Potatoes—The market is easy, and street offerings very liberal. Market is well suppli-ied and lower prices are looked for. Dealers are buying here at about 25c per bushel and sell out of store at about 30 to 35c per bushel.

Beans—Choice hand-picked beans are worth from $1.7 to $1.7.

Honey—Good honey meets with active sale. Dealers are paying 6 to 7c, outside. Dealers quote from 8 to 9c per lb, for 5, 10, or 60-lb tins. Comb honey sells here at $1.50 to $1.75 per dozen sections.

Baled hay—Buyers and sellers apart in their ideas, and very little is selling. No. 1 timothy will bring $8.75 to $9, outside.

Baled hay—Car lots are quoted at $5 to $5.50, on track.

Hops—Rather slow. Sell at about 13 to 14c for Canada, '99's.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Choice dairy butter is a little scarce, and values firm. The deliveries of second quality are more free than dealers like. Creamery butter is active. Dealers were selling to retailers to-day as follows.—Dairy, tubs, 18 to 19c for choice; 15 to 16c for second quality; small dairy lb prints, 19 to 20c; creamery, tubs and boxes, 20 to 22c; lbs, 22 to 23c.

THE CHEESE MARKETS.

Woodstock, Ont., Sep. 4.—At the regular meeting of the local Cheese Board, held here, there were 19 factories offered 3,677 boxes of cheese, 1,769 white and 1,908 coloured. The sales were 790 at 10 3-4. The salesmen are getting alarmed owing to the hot weather.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Provisions active and firm. Lard scarce. Smoked meats in light supply here in some lines. Dressed hogs firm, At farmers' waggons choice will bring $7.50 to $8, according to quality, for butchers' use.

Quotations for provisions are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 7 to 7 1-2c; long clear bacon, car lots, 8 1-2c; ton lots, 8 3-4c; case lots, 9c; short cut pork, $18.50 to $19; heavy mess, $16.50.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c; medium, 13c; light, 13 1-2c; breakfast bacon, 12 1-2 to 13c; picnic hams, 10c; roll bacon, 10 1-2 to 11c; smoked backs, 13c. All meats out of pickle 1c less than prices quoted for smoked meats.

Lard—Tierces, 8 1-2c; tubs, 8 3-4 to 9c; pails, 9 to 9 1-4c.

Buffalo, Sept. 4.—Spring wheat—No. 1 Northern, car loads, 87 7-8c. Winter wheat—Red, 75c asked, white and mixed, 74 1-2 to 74 3-4c. Oats—Firm, No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3, 25c; No. 4 white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 23 3-4 to 24c; No. 3 mixed, 23 1-2c. Corn—Strong; No. 2 yellow, 45 to 45 1-4c; No. 3 yellow; 45 1-4c; No. 2 corn, 45c; No. 3 corn, 44 3-4c. Barley—Ohio, malting, 44 to 46c. Rye—Nominally, 56c. Flour—Quiet, but steady.

Milwaukee, Sept. 4.—Wheat higher; No. 1 Northern, 77c; No. 2 Northern, 74 1-4 to 74 1-2c. Rye—Firm; No. 1, 52c. Barley—Firmer; No. 2, 51c; sample, 38 to 50c.

Duluth, Sept. 4.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 79 5-8c; December, 79 7-8c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 77 5-8; September, 77 5-8c; December, 77 7-8c; No. 2 Northern, 75 1-8c; spring, 71 3-4c. Corn—40 3-8c. Oats—23 3-4c.

Detroit, Sept. 4.—Wheat — Closed—No. 1 white, cash, 76c; No. 2 red, cash, 77 3-4c; September, 78 1-8c.

St. Louis, Sept. 4.—Wheat — Cash, 71 3-4c; December, 74 7-8c.

Toledo, Sept. 4.—Wheat — August and September, 77 1-4c; October, 76c; December, 78 1-4c. Corn—No. 2 cash, 42 1-8c, September, 22 1-4c. Rye—No. 2 cash, 51 1-2c. Cloverseed — 1898, prime, $6; 1899, $6.22 1-2; October, $6.60; Nov. 2 $5.85.

1500 CHINESE WERE SLAIN.

Another Fierce Battle at Tchchou in Which Allies Were Successful.

A despatch from London, says:—The Hong Kong correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says that Japan created the disturbed situation at Amoy with the purpose of aggression. A Japanese cruiser quickly landed men at Kulangsen and Amoy, claiming that the Japanese subjects there required protection. These subjects belong to the Chinese criminal classes, who escape justice and register in Formosa as Japanese.

It is reported from Shanghai that the allies won a victory at Tchchou and that Prince Tuan was killed in the battle. The Chinese loss was 1,500 men. The Japanese drove the remainder of the enemy into Chili.

It is reported that Li-Hung-Chang, finding the allies obdurate, has sent to the Dowager Empress a memorial to be delivered whenever she is found, asking her to appoint Prince Ching-Lung-Yu, Prince Chan-Chi-Tung, and Viceroy Nukwang joint peacemakers to treat with the powers.

NAMELESS ATROCITIES.

Details of the Relief of Pekin Arriving.

A despatch from London says:—Accounts from Pekin describe the wild enthusiasm which marked the meeting between the besieged foreigners and their relievers. The men and women cheered and shook hands with the officers, soldiers, camp followers—in fact anybody who accompanied the allies. The food supply had not failed, though the people in the Legations had to eat horseflesh. The Tsung-li-Yamen promised to supply them with food, but only sent a few melons. When asked for fresh meat, the Chinese officials replied that a state of war existed, and it was, therefore, impossible to grant the request.

The Chinese pushed their attacks fiendishly. Placards were posted throughout the city declaring that the foreigners must be exterminated in five days. It was only the cowardice of the Chinese, who feared to meet the foreigners in a hand-to-hand fight, which prevented their success. The body of Baron von Ketteler, the German Minister, was found in a native coffin, under a heap of sand close to the spot where he was murdered, showing that the Tsung-li-Yamen's story that it had been carefully deposited in a house was false.

One of the worst things was the shocking desecration of the foreign cemetery outside the west wall. The details are too revolting for publication. Every day details of Chinese atrocities accumulate, showing that only the severest punishment that will be felt by the whole people will be adequate. The consensus of opinion is that unless the Imperial city is razed and the palace destroyed, the Chinese are likely to interpret the forbearance of the allies as weakness.

TRY TO SACK CANTON

The Boxers Only Succeeded in Wrecking Four Houses.

A despatch from London says:—A despatch to the Central News from Hong Kong, dated Tuesday, 3.35 p.m., states that on that morning an abortive attempt was made to sack the Tartar city section of Canton. It had been planned evidently to make the attack a big affair, but it failed at the crucial moment through the rioters' lack of co-operation.

A mere handful of soldiers sufficed to quell the disturbance. Many prisoners were taken. Four houses in all were wrecked. Hatred of the foreigners is the explanation given for the outbreak.

TWO SMALL "MISHAPS."

52 of the Kimberley Corps and 14 Seaforths Captured.

A despatch from London, says:—The casualty lists just published show that the Boers captured 52 prisoners at Klerksdorp on July 25, principally of the Kimberley Mounted corps. No previous mention of fighting in this neighbourhood had been made, though it is known that Klerksdorp was evacuated about a fortnight ago.

Possibly the men were snapped up by a force detached by De Wet from Reitzburg, on the other side of the Vaal, where he was camped on the day of the mishap.

The lists also show that there was a fight at Rietfontein, probably near Pretoria, last Thursday, in which 14 of the Seaforth Highlanders were captured.

MURDERED A PRISONER.

Shocking Work of Boers Near Krugersdorp.

A despatch from Krugersdorp says;—A patrol of five while scouting, were fired upon from a supposed neutral farm, the inhabitants of which had taken the oath. One was wounded and captured by the Boers who then murdered him, beating his brains out and riddling his body with bullets.

A punitive force of 300 men, with one gun, under Col. Carr, surprised the farm, took two prisoners, and burned the house, bringing all the women and children here. Arms and ammunition were found, concealed on the farm. It is hoped that an example will be made of the men taken.

REBELS' LENIENT SENTENCE

Carter's Ridge Burghers Allowed to Go With Fines.

A despatch from Kimberley says:—The trial of the Carter's Ridge rebels, who were caught fighting, took place yesterday.

The two leaders of the band were fined £125 each, while the other prisoners were merely detained until the rising of the court.

Considerable feeling has been aroused by the leniency of the sentence.

In this affair Colonel Scott Turner fell and a number of the Kimberley garrison were killed and wounded.

PRISONERS RELEASED.

They Are Now Marching to Join Lord Roberts.

A despatch from London says:—A despatch from Lorenzo Marques states that all the British prisoners at Nooitgedacht have been released by the Boers, and are marching to Watervalboven to join General Roberts. President Kruger and all the Transvaal officials are now at Nelspruit.

It is rumoured that Kruger's grandson, Eloff, has arrived at Lorenzo Marques, bringing 15 cases of specie.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

POULTRY NOTES.

Ventilate well the roosting houses for poultry during hot weather. Poultry would be healthier if not confined in any building to roost in at night, for most houses for this purpose are entirely too close.

Fowls should be well supplied with clean fresh water during summer. Be very careful about the drinking vessels to keep them well cleaned, for this is where most diseases start, and from where it spreads. Better to have large vessels than small ones, but pure running water is best of all.

Feed the young, growing chicks regularly, for they cannot pick up a good living and develop into good birds without it. The older fowls may get along, but the pullets will well repay you next fall and winter by giving them good attention now. Separate the cockerels from the pullets as soon as possible, especially the small breeds.

Cull out the old flocks to give room for the growing chicks. It would be much better if the old fowls were kept entirely separated from the young ones, and it will pay to have yards so arranged to separate the flocks, or any part of them at any time desired. Matured fowls will give better results any time if yarded properly and attended to than if running at large.

If fowls are constantly kept in one place for years they are sure to have consumed the necessary supply of grit in a great many localities, and they should be furnished with grit and shell matter. Lime should be constantly within their reach. Lime and sand mixed, such as is used for plastering, is excellent. It pays to keep them supplied with oyster shells, too.

A trough of bran kept in the dry but where the chicks can have access to it at all times will be found of excellent effect in preventing bowel troubles. If the bran becomes wet it will soon sour and will then become a source of disease. Whatever shelter is provided for it must be built with a view of perfectly protecting from dampness.

It is well to keep the fact in mind that pure air and sunshine are the best of disinfectants. They discount everything in keeping the nursery coops in condition. Turn these coops over frequently so when the hens and their broods are out on the range the sun may shine on them all day. If this is regularly attended to and their location changed so as to occupy a fresh spot of ground once a week, you can relieve your mind of any fear of foulness which will be injurious to the chicks. This kind of disinfecting costs nothing in the way of labor, and is one of the cheap things which is thoroughly good.

THE HONEY MAKERS.

Bees can endure dry cold, but not dampness.

There are no lazy bees. Queenless bees build drone comb.

Heat does not damage honey, but tends to ripen and improve it. Dampness and darkness do not agree with it.

Honey that remains in the comb some time after being stored is always the best article when extracted.

In very cold weather bees often die, and, falling, will clog the entrance. They must be removed or the bees will smother.

During the winter care must be taking in removing dead bees, so as not to disturb the hive and arouse them into activity.

It is not so much in understanding the theory of beekeeping that brings success as in the capacity for looking after the details.

If there is too much drone comb in the hive remove it and replace it with worker comb. In this way the supply of drones is easily regulated.

By having and keeping the entrance to the hives and vicinity clean and convenient for the bees to get in and out many bees may be saved in winter.

When bees receive but little attention and are allowed to build all of their own comb they always have a large amount of drone comb, and this results in an over-production of drones.

HOW PROCESS BUTTER IS MADE

This product is a comparatively new competitor of creamery butter and it is country butter of various degrees of rancidness and color, that is, so rank in taste, smell and appearance as to be unsalable for direct consumption is thrown into a tank surrounded with water at a temperature of 100 degrees F, or over, and melted. When the mass has become thoroughly melted the vat is skimmed, leaving the butter fat at the bottom. It is now removed to another vat similar in construction to the first, where the mass at this stage of the process has a very bad odor, the next step is to remove this disagreeable and disgusting smell. This is done by pumping the fat up in a pipe by means of a rotary pump and discharging it into the vat again through a strainer which allows it to fall into small streams. The exposure of the fat to the air for some time removes the odor.

After the fat has been sufficiently aerated in this manner it is ready for the next step. This is the adding of about one-fourth as much skim milk as there is fat. A perfect emulsion of the fat and skim milk is made by the same pumping operation, except that the strainer is removed. The emulsion is then run into a vat of ice water, where it is quickly chilled taking the granular form and looking like butter before it is salted and worked. It is now salted and worked and printed or packed in tubs ready for the market.

TO OBTAIN THE BEST SEED CORN.

Gather your seed for the next planting when your corn is in the dough. Before getting hard strip the shuck back, hang it up and let it dry until cold weather, then house for winter and you will have the strongest and best seed you ever planted.

POULTRY HOUSE.

If you use tarred paper in order to have your poultry house warm, place it on the outside of the house and paint it. Any kind of water-proof paper will answer if it is painted, and it will keep the cold and dampness out. If used on the inside it condenses the moisture and causes the house to be damp. With a strong frame no boards need be used at all if the heavy three-ply paper is resorted to, but it must be admitted that the boards will be of good advantage with the paper.

SELL BETTER.

Dehorned cattle sell better than horned cattle for all purposes. They are preferred by shippers, slaughters or exporters. They look better, feed better, sell better and kill better. The man that feeds horned cattle is handicapped from 10 to 25 cents per hundredweight in most cases.

A BRIGHT BIRD.

He was an English starling, and was owned by a barber. A starling can be taught to speak, and to speak well, too. This one had been taught to answer certain questions; so that a dialogue like this could be carried on:

"Who are you?"

"I'm Joe."

"Where are you from?"

"From Pimlico."

"Who is your master?"

"The barber."

"What brought you here?"

"Bad company."

Now, it came to pass one day, that the starling escaped from his cage and flew away to enjoy his liberty. The barber was in despair. Joe was the life of the shop; many a customer came attracted by the fame of the bird, and the barber saw his receipts falling off. Then, too, he loved the bird, which had proved so apt a pupil. But all efforts to find the stray bird were in vain.

Meantime, Joe had been enjoying life on his own account. A few days passed very pleasantly, and then, alas! he fell into the snare of the fowler, literally.

A man lived a few miles from the barber's home who made the snaring of birds his business. Some of the birds he stuffed and sold; others, again, were sold to hotels near by, to be served up in delicate tidbits to fastidious guests. Much to his surprise, Joe found himself one day in the fowler's net, in company with a large number of birds as frightened as himself. The fowler began drawing out the birds, one after another, and wringing their necks. Joe saw that his turn was coming, and something must be done. It was clear that the fowler could not ask questions, so Joe piped out:

"I'm Joe!"

"Hey! What's that?" cried the fowler.

"I'm Joe," repeated the bird.

"You are!" said the astonished fowler. "What brings you here?"

"Bad company," said Joe, promptly.

It is needless to say that Joe's neck was not wrung, and that he was soon restored to his rejoicing master, the barber.

The Home

THE WOMAN WITH THE BROOM.

"The Man with the Hoe" let others sing,
And to him ready tribute bring;
Tell of his labor and unrest,
The sense of the wrong that rives his breast;
How on his Atlas back he bears
The world, with all its toils and cares,
His broken spirit wrapt in gloom—
I sing "The Woman with the Broom."

Smiling, within her door she stands,
Her busy broom in willing hands;
She makes the household wheels go 'round
Without a jar, with scarce a sound.
To her the skies are always clear,
And moving with a breath of cheer,
She sweeps away the dust of gloom—
This happy Woman with the Broom.

And while she works she sings a song,
While all life's joys together throng.
That rings a call from roof to dome
Throughout her realm of "Home, Sweet Home."
Love's garden nestles 'round her door,
Where flowers of fond affection bloom
And bow their rainbow heads before
The radiant Woman with the Broom.

Queen o'er the home her scepter sways;
Her subjects walk in pleasant ways;
They love her rule; protect her right,
Enjoy her sweetness, strength and light;
And when, at last, she's called to rest,
"Her children rise and call her blest;"
By cradle, altar and the tomb,
The faithful Woman with the Broom.

THE BABY'S DAILY AIRING.

Marianna Wheeler, continuing her series of talks about the welfare of the Twentieth Century baby, advises the following course in arranging for the babe's daily airing, her instructions referring to the child under one year. She says:

"Give the baby all the fresh air he can get and every hour of the twenty-four if possible; to do this do not think it necessary to turn him out of doors day and night, rain or shine, no matter what the weather be. If this be done, the poor babe will come to grief sooner or later. Diseases of the nose, throat, ear or lungs are almost sure to result from this overindulgence. The baby's airing should be as carefully looked after as his food, his bath, or any part of his daily needs. His going out should depend on the weather and the time of the year.

"In early spring and late fall the child should be taken out between the hours of ten and four, as in the spring there is always much dampness arising from the frost in the ground, and in the fall from the leaves on the ground. In winter, when the sun sets early, 3 o'clock is late enough for the baby to be out. Nor should the babe be out in all kinds of weather. Avoid days when there is much dampness in the air, when there is a fog, and days when the snow is melting and there is no sun. There is no objection to sending the child out on days when the sun does not shine, provided it is not raw or damp. When the winds are high, the air is full of the dust and filth of the street, which is blown in the child's mouth and nostrils, and then drawn into the child's lungs.

"When the weather is not suitable for the child to go out, or he goes for only a short time, see that he has his airing in the house. His wraps may be put on, the windows opened, and in this way he will get a considerable amount of fresh air. Let him have a generous supply at night. Screens of coarse cotton cloth can be made to fit the window's top and bottom; they act as a filter for the air that enters the room.

"Against the habit of keeping the child housed, and in overheated, poorly, or not at all ventilated, rooms, one cannot speak too strongly. It is wrong, cruel, wicked; you are stunting the natural development of your child; you are making his lungs weak and sensitive—are, in fact, taking unwarrantable chances with the little life. Fresh air is absolutely necessary to the normal development of the lungs not only, but of the entire body. It is especially necessary in all cases of pulmonary weakness.

"Because it has been mentioned that an airing may be taken in the house, do not think this method can be substituted for the fresh air out of doors. It certainly cannot, and is only to be practiced when the weather proves unsuitable outside.

"When out of doors never let the sun shine in his eyes, the wind blow directly in his face, or allow him to lie on his back, with the strong light reflecting from the sky full in his face. These strong lights are harmful to the eyes. The carriage should always have a parasol to protect the child from the direct rays of the sun and light, and the lining should be of green silk or cotton, and be renewed as it fades to a paler tint."

INDIGESTION.

This is a disease quite common among fowl. Even the most skillful poultry raiser is liable to get it in his flock by some little neglect on the part of the help. It is not contagious, but, nevertheless, half of some flocks succumb to the fatal touch. Its symptoms are similar to cholera, and it is often called such; yet there is a wide difference. While indigestion is not contagious, cholera is; while indigestion is slow in its work, cholera is quick. Cholera does its deadly work in a few hours, while indigestion may last a week or more.

The best symptom of this disease is the nature of the droppings, which are usually quite soft and are passed often. The comb turns pale and the fowl eats but little. It acts as if it were entirely worn out. It mopes about, gradually getting weaker and eating less, until it dies or is cured. Hens that are fat and have a limited range get this disease quite often, but before it is over they will be very poor.

There are several causes for this annoying disease. Hens that are too fat and are over-fed will get it readily. Lack of exercise is one great cause, and improper food or too much of the same kind of food is also the cause of a great deal of it. Lack of grit even may cause it, also lack of good, pure water.

The first preventive is not to allow any of the causes to occur. Keep the fowls exercising, feed a variety, give plenty of grit and water, and do not feed too much, and you will not be liable to get the disease in your flock. Use plenty of disinfectant, such as air-slacked lime, carbolic acid water, whitewash and the like. If you find the disease is in your flock, begin at once to find the cause and remove it before very many of the birds get sick.

The best cure we have ever tried was a tea made from white oak bark. This is a medicine that many of our most skillful physicians use to treat human beings, and it is equally good for the birds. Make a strong tea and put half a pint in a gallon of the drinking water. The fowls that are affected should have a tablespoonful of the strong tea poured down them if they will not drink it.

A SUGGESTION TO THE INTENDING TRAVELLER.

Ethel Ramsey gives some suggestions which though intended primarily for those going abroad are pertinent to those who travel at home. A few of her observations follow:

"Persons who are traveling on a definite and limited sum of money should as far as possible know what their expenses will probably be and should allow as margin at least one-fifth of the whole sum. A simple way to perform this calculation is to plan the projected trip and find the actual cost of transportation. When the margin has been subtracted from the original sum, and afterward the transportation, divide the remainder by the number of days to be spent abroad, to know what is left for a daily allowance. This sounds like elementary arithmetic, but traveling under the most favorable conditions is very tiring and every effort toward convenience is worth while. The systematic arrangement of money matters is a perceptible help; one knows exactly what to expect, and avoids the unpleasantness of a sudden panic lest funds will not hold out.

"A difficulty which the guide-book does not help is the attempt to share expenses when two or three persons are traveling together. An excellent plan which we found saved us much time and temper was the use of a common purse, which was handed to the head arithmetician and spokesman of the party. Each of us put into the purse an equal amount, calculated to last during the day, or excursion, and divided whatever was left over when one of the party left us, or when we wished to make up our individual accounts. Instead of disputing each time whose turn it was to pay for tickets, or trying to divide a fee of four cents among five persons, it was all done from the common fund and entered as a sum total for the day's expenses."

This idea of a common purse, where two or three or more persons are traveling together and each paying his or her own expenses, seems an admirable one, and calculated to save vexatious worry over small expenses and details in trying to "settle up." And to divide the responsibilities of leadership by each carrying the purse on alternate days is a good idea also.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

The San Jose scale has appeared in London, Ont.

The Canadian Electric Association is in session at Kingston.

O. Klotz has left Ottawa to locate Vancouver, longitudinally.

W. H. B. Smythe, a well-known Brockville citizen, is dead.

Over $2,000,000 has been expended in buildings in Winnipeg this year.

There may be a daily line of steamers between Ottawa and Kingston next year.

Directors of the Hamilton Art School have engaged Principal Ireland for three years.

George Irving, for many years paymaster of the G. T. R., is dead at Montreal, aged 78.

Vascoe Toole, bartender, has disappeared from Kingston, leaving a wife and a baby a week old.

On December 1st the Merchants' Bank of Halifax will assume its new name, the Royal Bank of Canada.

Winnipeg had two destructive fires of supposed incendiary origin. Police believe they have the firebug.

Thomas Lizette, a youth of Moose Creek, Ont., was run over by a train at Cornwall. A leg had to be amputated.

Fire caused $7,000 damage to the home of D. C. Chamberlain, accountant of the House of Commons, at Ottawa.

There is a dispute between members of the syndicate at Hamilton which owns the yacht Myrtle. The bailiff has seized the yacht.

Employes of the Hamilton quarry have struck because the new timekeeper is not a member of the Civic Employes' Union.

The charge of attempted murder preferred against John Mann, of Steel Rose de Lima, by his wife, has been dismissed at Hull, Que.

Lightning caused the destruction of three barns, with season's crops and a number of cattle, property of W. R. Stewart, near Sarnia.

Lacroix, the Montebello murderer, has been removed from Aylmer to the Montreal jail. He has threatened suicide. He murdered his wife and an aged man.

UNITED STATES.

Forest fires in California have already covered ten square miles.

Over 300,000 persons saw the Grand Army encampment naval veterans parade at Chicago.

San Francisco has a population of 342,782, and Boston 560,892, according to the recent U. S. census.

Miss Etta Horner, with an uncontrollable craving for mustard, died at Flora, Ind., after eating a pint of it.

The Italian anarchist Guda was deported yesterday from New York. He was in the plot to kill President McKinley.

Dr. Wright is dead from her wounds at Watseka, Ill. A riot followed her attempted arrest for malpractice at Gilman, Ill.

Wai How, a Chinese girl, who came all the way from Canton to marry her lover, now mourns his death at San Francisco.

The United States transport California, carrying 8,500 tons of stores for the army in the Philippines, is reported long overdue.

The new battleship Alabama, built by the Cramps, at Philadelphia, is expected to make 17 knots or better on her trial.

Claudie and Clyde Wilson, twins, girl and boy, aged four months, are dead at Bowling Green, Ohio. They died from the same cause at the same time.

GENERAL.

Herr Rocholl, the German battle painter, has gone to China.

Henry E. Butler, Viscount Mountgarrett, is dead at London.

There is still a good rainfall in India, but cholera still prevails in many districts.

The British steamer Somerhill, ashore off Cape Haytien, has been floated without serious damage.

A supposed accomplice of Luchoni in the assassination of the Empress of Austria is under arrest at Budapest.

A large trans-Atlantic steamer is reported to have narrowly escaped being wrecked in the fog in the straits of Belle Isle, near the scene of the Scotsman disaster.