The Home

USES OF APPLES.

Apple sauce, well made, is a delightful relish; poorly made it is anything but appetizing. Quartered, stirred and sweetened only, somewhat broken and tasteless, such is not attractive. The old-fashioned way to Umake apple sauce was to cook the pared quarters in sweet cider, till tender, keeping all in shape. It took a half a day to make it, and cider-apple sauce was apparently a necessity in every farmer's larder. Apple butter was also thought much of. It was made by cooking apples, cider and sugar all together, for a long time, till of an even smooth consistency, and by stirring continually. Its quality depended upon the amount of stirring and it had the appearance of a soft marmalade.

But to the good apple sauce of our own day, a tart apple is called for, ripe, yet not too mellow. Pare, slice and stew with a little water, stirring often till of an even, smooth consistency, then add a little salt, and sugar to the taste, and keep stirring till thoroughly incorporated and remove at once from the fire. It is ready to put into a dish to cool. A little nutmeg or lemon flavor is a matter of taste, and some stir in a piece of butter to add to its richness. Sugar counts for little if added while cooking. We have all its effect if added after the sauce is cooked.

A light and quick apple dumpling is made in this way. Pare and slice four mellow, sour apples into a two quart pail or pudding dish, add one cupful of sugar, a little salt and several bits of butter. The apples will have juice enough of their own. Over these put a stiff batter, made of a coffee cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of Royal baking powder, a little salt, a teaspoonful of butter, and milk to have the batter laid in one piece over the apples. Press down the crust and cover the pail, and steam briskly for an hour and a half. Turn out, upside down, on a platter, and serve with a hot sauce, flavored with lemon. Stir the yolk of one egg into the sauce and lastly stir in the white, beaten to a froth.

Another way is to roll the pared, cored, tart apple in a rich paste, or if preferred in a plain "pie crust," and bake it. The cores should be filled with butter, sugar and a good pinch of cinnamon. To be served with hard sauce or both hard and soft sauce. These can be made very rich or plain, but they are always good.

An apple porcupine is a handsome dessert. Pare and core six nice, fair, sweet apples, stew in a large kettle with a little water till tender, then remove carefully to a platter and place in regular, ovalshape. Add sugar to the juice left in the kettle, liberally and cook a few minutes, till it readily stiffens, then pour it over the apples, having flavored it with vanilla. When cold and stiff, stick over the apples, the back of the porcupine, blanched almonds, split and once divided; these are the porcupine bristles, and should stand up well and briskly. All over this scatter generously shredded cocoanut, and over this the whites of two eggs beaten to a stiff froth, with two spoonfuls of powdered sugar. Have the surface rough, not smooth and not at all hiding the porcupine's quills, and brown all delicately in the oven.

Apple pie! Who does not love a piece of good apple pie? But there are apple pies and apple pies! Into the inside of a perfect pie go seven different ingredients, butter, sugar, flour, salt, spice, water, vinegar or lemon juice. Having pared and thinly sliced tart apples, lay into a plate lined with good paste, a liberal supply of fruit, for few things are more unsatisfactory than a thin pie, neither should they be too thick, they look gross and not inviting.

Over the apples put evenly one cupful of sugar, over this a spoonful of butter, cut in small bits over this a liberal pinch of salt, evenly distributed; then spice of any sort desired, cinnamon or nutmeg, or lemon flavor or grated lemon rind. Then one spoonful of water, and one of lemon juice, or if "miles from a lemon" vinegar instead will do. Lastly a good sprinkling of flour over all; this thickens the juice and prevents loss of it, but the edges of the cover of paste and the bottom paste should be secured with great care, to bake a "perfect pie." A few, yes, quite a good many tiny thin slices of quince preserve added to an apple pie, for "spice," give a more delicious flavor.

All Japan teas are colored.

SALADA

CEYLON GREEN TEA

is pure and uncolored.

SUGGESTIONS TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Never add nuts to any cake you desire to keep for any length of time. They will mould and ruin it.

The best cakes for keeping are rich fruit cake, dried apple cake, English pound cake, and old-fashioned election or loaf cake.

Mayonnaise and boiled dressings for salads, may be made in quantities of a pint or more and kept for some days if put in glasses, covered tightly and kept very cold. But a French dressing must be made just before it is wanted.

A correspondent says strained honey and lemon juice are excellent for a cough. Take a teaspoonful every hour.

The reason why jelly sometimes becomes stiff and tasteless after standing a few months is because, generally, the glasses have been so loosely covered that the air is admitted and the water contained in the jelly is evaporated, leaving the remainder too stiff. If the jelly has been boiled too long, it will be too hard and stiff.

Scraps of cold turkey and chicken may be made into a tasty dish for lunch or supper if scalloped. Cut the meat from the bones and mince it, not very fine. Put it into a buttered baking dish in alternate layers with bread or cracker crumbs, finishing the top with the crumbs. Pour over all a cup of gravy, if any were left, if not, dot the top liberally with butter, season with salt and pepper and pour over all a cup of boiling water, and bake in a moderate oven.

If you have an old-fashioned homespun counterpane, of the vintage of the early years of this century or the late ones of the last, you have a treasure. They are greatly esteemed as portieres or its drapings for a couch or divan, spread over it as a Bagdad is. Nothing is nicer than an "old-fashioned room" which one furnishes with the antiques and makes quaint and cosy by use of things too good to throw away or desirable to keep for their associations, but which are incongruous with modern furniture.

DOMESTIC RECIPES.

Fruit Cookies.—One cup butter; three eggs; one cup sugar, rub to a cream. Add one cup chopped and seeded raisins, four tablespoonfuls sweet milk, one teaspoonful soda; cinnamon and nutmeg for spice.

Chocolate Pie.—First bake your crust, then mix two tablespoonfuls chocolate, grated and melted, with one cup of sugar and one of water, two tablespoonfuls of cornstarch, the yolk of one egg, a piece of butter size of a walnut. Let come to a boil, pour into the crust, and when cold cover with a frosting made by beating the white of an egg with powdered sugar.

"Favorite" Pie.—Bake quartered apples in one crust. When done, mash down with a knife; spread with a little butter and sweeten. Cover with whipped cream, sweeten and flavored, when cold.

Banana Pie.—Bake a crust. Slice full of bananas sweetened. When cold cover with whipped cream.

Neuralgia

is Rheumatism of the face. Uric Acid left in the blood by disordered kidneys lodges along the nerve which branches from the eye over the forehead, and across the cheek to the side of the nose. The cause is the same as in all Rheumatism—disordered Kidneys. The cure is likewise the same—

Dodd's Kidney Pills

MONUMENTS TO SOLDIERS.

Several of the monuments erected to famous British soldiers have been made out of the gun-metal captured in their victories. The most famous of these is the equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington at Aldershot. The Guards' Crimean Memorial, erected on the open space between the United Services Club-house and the Athenaeum Club, was cast out of cannon taken at Sebastopol. The statue of Achilles, in Hyde Park, erected by the women of England to Arthur Duke of Wellington and his brave companions-in-arms, was cast from cannon taken at the victories of Salamanca, Vittoria, Toulouse, and Waterloo. The capital of the Nelson Column is of bronze, cast from cannon recovered from the wreck of the Royal George.

SWEETEST SONGS BUT TELL OF SADDEST THOUGHTS.

Dear Ladies;

What to you has been for many months the saddest, yet sweetest hour of the day? Surely that when in silence, alone, or in sweet communion with relatives or friends, you have let your thoughts dwell on the dear absent ones in Africa. Your hopes and fears, your prayers and tears have gone forth to them. And was not that the hour of afternoon tea?

Your soldiers' comrades—the British planters—make the delicious GREEN teas of Ceylon and India. This alone should incline you to try their teas. Japans have no such claim on you, and are, besides of inferior qualities, Monsoon, Salada and Blue Ribbon brands are all good.—Colonist.

GROWTH OF GERMANY.

The growth of Germany since the war with France is the most remarkable phenomenon of modern Europe. Since the treaty of peace was signed in 1871 Germany has not extended her territory by a single acre on the Continent of Europe (if we except the acquisition of Heligoland), but she has increased her population by 16,000,000. The Germans numbered 40,000,000 in 1871; they number 56,000,000 now, and yet, although there are so many more mouths to feed, the Germans are better fed, better clothed, and in every way more prosperous than they were then. This is attributed largely to the fact for twenty years Germany devoted herself to improving the elementary education of her people.

LOVE OF COUNTRY.

Ladies of Canada;

Love of country is the strongest characteristic of the average British. Nor is it developed less in the fair Colonist. See her bosom expand with pride, as she speaks of the old country. Hear her dilate on the pleasant time she had when last there.

There was nothing she enjoyed so much as the pleasant afternoon tea. And why? Because she sipped the pure product, GREEN OR BLACK, of Ceylon and India. She can buy both in Canada now. The delicious Salada, Blue Ribbon or Monsoon packets await her pleasure.—Colonist.

A DISCOURAGING DISCOVERY.

I understand she loved him at first.

Yes, that was before.

Before what?

Before she had found out that she had mistaken him for his rich cousin.

MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Balmoral," Free Bus Am. Plan $1.50 & up

AVENUE HOUSE—McGill—College Avenue Family Hotel rates $1.50 per day.

HIS OCCUPATION.

Lawyer—What is your business?

Bankrupt—Well, I suppose I might be called a bill collector.

Lawyer—A bill collector?

Bankrupt—Yes. At least, I have a large collection of unpaid bills.

E W Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

CLASSIFICATION CALLED FOR.

Say, ma!

What is it Freddy?

Are these cold-storage eggs or hens' eggs?

When we urge you to try

LUDELLA

Ceylon Tea we do so feeling confident that its excellent flavour will suit you. Lead Packets, 25, 30, 40, 50, 60c.

APPLES.

Poultry, Butter, Eggs and other Produce.

If you have any correspond with us. We want 100 CARLOADS to supply our trade.

The Dawson Commission Co., Limited, Toronto.

WEAK MEN

YOU DON'T HAVE TO PAY UNTIL CURED.

It's something new in the field of medicine to meet with a man who positively knows what his remedy will do, and is willing to wait for his fee until the work is done. I am that way. I know that my Electric Belt will cure where every other treatment fails. To make you feel secure I don't ask for my pay until you are cured.

The Dr. McLaughlin Way.

It took me twenty years to perfect my appliance and the way I now use it, but there is no guesswork about it now. As sure as an engineer knows that he can pump steam into his boilers and make his engine go, I know that I can pump electricity into your body and make it go, and go right. There's no guesswork about the engineer's task, as he has learned his trade. I have learned mine in the same way—by experience, and know what I can do.

If you are broken down from hard work or any other reason; if your nerves are shaky; if you have those "come and go," pains in your back, shoulders and hips, if your stomach is weak, your kidneys and bladder ailing, or if you are a man or woman with any trouble which you have tried in vain to cure with drugs, I will cure you first and you can pay me afterward.

My appliance cures while you sleep, and causes no bother.

SPECIAL NOTICE—If you have a belt of the burning kind or a "no electricity" band which has disappointed you, bring it in and I will allow you half price of mine for it.

CALL TO-DAY and get a free test of my Belt. If you can't call write for my beautifully illustrated 50-page book, which I will send, sealed, FREE. Address, enclosing this ad.,

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN,

130 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

GLASS EYES.

Germany and Switzerland produce over 2,300,000 glass eyes in a year; and a Paris manufacturer, with a reputation for finer work, some 300,000. They are made in the shape of a hollow hemisphere, and the utmost skill is required in forming the pupil out of colored glass. The great majority of artificial eyes are used by workmen, especially those in iron foundries, where many eyes are put out by sparks. It is seldom that a woman has a glass eye.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

MRS WINSLOWS SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by millions for their children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c a bottle. Sold by all druggists throughout the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup."

GOLD PRODUCTION.

Australia and California have each averaged a production of $45,000,000 worth of gold a year, and the maximum production—$65,000,000—has also been the same. Each country also has almost exactly the same number of mines.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease, and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

WHAT A HORSE CAN DO.

An ordinary horse can draw a barge of 25 tons at two and one-half miles an hour, or a wagon weighing half a ton, with a load of one ton, at the same rate on an ordinary road.

W P C 1055

People don't take long to find out the merits of an article. Ask your friends what they think of Blue Ribbon Ceylon Green Tea.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC OINTMENT.

For all skin ailments.

J. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, England

Sausage Casings—New importations finest English Sheep and American Hog Casings—reliable goods at right prices. PARK, BLACKWELL & CO., Toronto.

Metallic SKYLIGHTS DOUGLAS BROS., 124 Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONT.

PILE CURE A trial package of Cos's Positive Cure for Piles will be sent free to any address on receipt of two cent stamp. No knife, no greasy salve. Address, THE MUTCHING MEDICINE CO., Toronto, Ont. FREE.

Music Teachers Wanted

To send for our Complete Catalogue of Sheet Music and Books with Special rates of discount.

WHALEY, ROYCE & Co. 158 Yonge St. Toronto, Ont.

TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL 112 Yonge St.

Latest, up-to-date, reliable systems taught for gentlemen's garments. Terms moderate. Write for Particulars.

CHENILLE CURTAINS and all kinds of house Hangings, also LACE CURTAINS DYED & CLEANED LIKE NEW. Write us to show yours. BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO., Sax 168, Montreal

WOOD & PHOTO ENGRAVING J. L. JONES ENG. CO. 6-8-10 ADELAIDE ST W. TORONTO

LAW MILLS, MILLS & HALES Barristers, etc. Removed to Wesley Buildings, Richmond St. W., Toronto.

Catholic Prayer Books, Rosaries, Crucifixes, Statuary, and Church Ornaments. Educational Works. Mail orders receive prompt attention. D. & J. SADLIER & CO., Montreal.

"ONE POUND CAKES" FOR HOUSEHOLD USE Laundry, Washing Clothes, Ironing, Sealing Preserves. PARAFFINE WAX

THE QUEEN CITY OIL CO. Limited. Sam'l Rogers, Prest., Toronto. Ask your dealer for it.

THE MOST NUTRITIOUS. EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. COCOA BREAKFAST-SUPPER.

RAIDING NEAR KIMBERLEY.

Stores Looted and Mail Bags Rifled By Boers.

A despatch from Fourteen Streams says:—A party of ten Boers, under Paul Martis, a Transvaal Boer on parole, surprised the inhabitants of Border Siding on Sunday, and seized two of the Cape Mounted Police, who were sitting in Barnes' store, took their horses, and after completely rifling the men, ordered them to proceed to Fourteen Streams and tell the British that 1,000 Boers were awaiting them. They looted a store, and the mail-bag, and made Barnes himself prisoner, subsequently releasing him on condition that he would remain at the siding. From Coolies' store they also commandeered a large quantity of goods, for which they gave a promissory note. Two shots were fired by the party at a ganger's wife, but they missed.

Mr. McCra, a Phokwani farmer, who was proceeding to Fourteen Streams, was taken prisoner, but was immediately released. The Boers subsequently evacuated the siding. Natives state that the Boers fired upon a passenger train, and that two shots passed through a little girl's hand, afterwards wounding a man and a woman.

Neither railways nor telegraphs have been injured. Monday armoured passenger trains proceeded south. A patrol of ten men, under Lieutenant Fitzgerald, visited the siding, but found no signs of the Boers, although it had already visited the stores for provisions.

Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, of Dgeefontein farm, twenty-eight miles east of Boshof, with their two daughters and their son, who is only six years old, have arrived here after suffering severe privations at the hands of the Boers. Their farm was raided by a party of the enemy, under Captain Hendrik Smit. Mr. Roberts was in bed with rheumatic fever, but he was made to get up and was placed in a cart, while his wife and children were compelled to walk. They started at four in the afternoon, and walked twelve miles, when they halted for the night. Next morning they walked from six to ten miles, when the ladies were unable to proceed further.

Another cart was commandeered for the family, and two days later they arrived at Petrusburg. Here they were housed in a dirty room with a mud floor, and were given nothing to eat or drink until the next day at noon, when they received some mealies. They were only in the hands of the Boers for a fortnight, and during that time Mr. Roberts became so ill that he had to be attended by a Boer doctor, through whose influence his family was eventually released. He then procured an ox-waggon and came to Kimberley. He is still ignorant of the fate of his farm and belongings.

THE CANADIANS SAIL.

Second Contingent Receives an Enthusiastic Send-Off.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—A public farewell was given this morning to 1,800 Australian and Canadian troops, who were about to start for their homes. The Mayor made an address, in which he hailed the colonial troops as heroes of the Empire. He said they had many times been in tight corners, but the idea of hoisting the white flag never entered their heads.

Col. Richards, of the Canadians, in replying to the Mayor's address, said that the Dominion troops had not been fighting solely for South African interests, but for their own.

Governor Sir Alfred Milner, accompanied by his staff, went to the docks to bid the troops farewell. He thanked the contingents for their services, and dwelt upon the fact that their presence in South Africa had strengthened the bonds of the Empire.

DUTCH MINISTRY'S REPLY.

Definitely Declines to Do Anything for Kruger.

A despatch from The Hague says,—The Dutch government on Tuesday finally and definitely refused to take the initiative in behalf of arbitration between the Transvaal and Great Britain.

The decision of the government was communicated in an interview between Mr. Kruger and Dr. Leyds and the Dutch Foreign Minister and the Minister of Finance, N. G. Pierson. Mr. Kruger explained that the object of his journey was to disseminate the idea of arbitration, and the Dutch Ministers replied that the role of the Netherlands must be passive. The initiative belonged to the great powers, they added. When they should have reached a decision the Dutch government might see what it could do.

A serenade of Mr. Kruger by the scholars fixed for Tuesday night, was prohibited by the police out of fear of disturbance.

A GRUESOME CARGO.

1,500 Dead Sailors and Soldiers Brought to San Francisco.

A despatch from San Francisco, says—The transport Hancock arrived on Monday from Manila by way of Nagasaki, with a gruesome cargo. It consisted of the bodies of about fifteen hundred sailors and soldiers who either died in battle or succumbed to the ravages of disease in the Philippines, China, Guam and Honolulu.

This is the largest number of bodies brought home since the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. The Hancock will likely remain in quarantine for a few days.

The bodies will be conveyed to Presidio and placed in the buildings there pending interment or shipment to the homes of the relatives.

DE WET AT BAY

Reported That Knox Has Forced Him to Halt.

A despatch from London says:—It is reported that General Knox, co-operating with the British column at Reddersburg, has stopped General De Wet, and that a battle is proceeding. The report adds that many of De Wet's followers have been captured.

Many residents in the neighbourhood of Rouxville and Smithfield have risen and joined De Wet's commando, but it is stated that they are insufficiently armed with rifles, and a number are therefore following the commando unarmed. It is stated that the Boers are short of ammunition, and are paying a penny a cartridge.

A wounded Boer who was captured in the fight on the 27th, states that in the attack on Dewetsdorp the Boers lost many of their very best fighting men.

One reassuring feature about De Wet's incursion into this district, which was practically pacified, is that, although many of the inhabitants have joined him, these recruits are chiefly byowners, or poor whites, employed on the farms. Many farmers absolutely refused to join the commando. These men dared the Boers to do their worst, and they were generally left unmolested. The country traversed contained a good amount of supplies, forage and plenty of stock. Small raiding parties of Boers are taking nearly every good horse in the district. Water is scarce.

ECONOMIC CRISIS.

Extraordinary Slump in Prices of Mortgage Bonds in Germany.

According to a Berlin despatch there has been such a slump in the prices of mortgage bonds that unless public confidence is restored the economic stability of Germany will be imperilled.

The amount of mortgage bonds in circulation is five millions of marks, $1,250,000,000. The mortgage banks were the principal sources of supply to the money market, their bonds being regarded as first-class securities. This confidence has disappeared and the public are selling bonds indiscriminately. The Pomeranian Bank in one week purchased $4,000,000 worth of its own bonds. The First Preussische Hypothek Bank, and the Deutsche Grundschuld Bank are unable to meet the strain, and the Government has appointed receivers in both cases. The papers demand the arrest of Directors Sanden and Schmidt.

A PRINCELY GIFT.

Lord Mount Stephen Clears Aberdeen Infirmary of Debt.

A despatch from London, says:—Lord Mount Stephen, formerly president of the Canadian Pacific, has donated £25,000 to the Provost of Aberdeen for the purpose of clearing the Aberdeen infirmary of debt.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

THE STREET MARKET.

Toronto, Dec. 18.—On the street today 400 bush white wheat sold at 67 to 67 1-2c., 400 bush. red wheat at 67 1-2 to 68c., 1,000 bush. goose wheat at 61 to 61p1-2c., 1,000 bush. barley at 40 to 45c., 900 bush oats at 29 to 30c; twenty five loads of of hay sold at $12to $14 a ton, and six loads of straw at $12 to $12.50. Dressed hogs sold at $7

Following are the range of quotations:

Wheat, white, straight	$0.67	$0.67 1-2
Straw, per ton	12.00	12.50
Wheat, goose	0.61	0.61 1-2
Wheat, spring	0.00	0.68
Peas	0.00	0.65
Barley	0.40	0.45
Rye	0.00	0.51
Oats	0.29	0.30
Hay, per ton	12.00	14.00
Straw, per ton	12.00	12.50
Dressed hogs	7.40	7.60
Butter, lb. rolls	0.20	0.22
Eggs, new laid	0.24	0.25
Chickens, per pair	0.30	0.40
Turkeys, per lb.	0.09	0.10
Geese, per lb.	0.06 1-2	0.08
Ducks, per pair	0.45	0.70
Potatoes, per bag	0.35	0.40
Apples, choice, per bbl.	1.15	2.00
Apples, fall, per bbl.	0.75	1.25
Beef, hind quarters	7.00	8.50
Beef, fore quarters	4.00	6.00
Beef, carcasses	5.50	7.50
Calves, each	7.00	8.50
Mutton, per lb.	0.05	0.07
Lambs, spring, per lb.	0.07	0.08 1-2

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Trade is active. Demand is good, supplies large and prices easy. An excellent local trade is being done. Commission houses sell to the trade as follows: Dairy, tubs and pails, choice, 17 1-2 to 18 1-2c; medium, 16 to 16 1-2c; poor, 13 to 15c; dairy prints, choice, 18 to 19c; large rolls, good to choice, 17 to 18c; creamery boxes, 20

Cheese—Full cream, July and August make, sells at 11 to 11 1-2c.

PRODUCE.

Eggs—Fresh eggs are getting scarcer as cold weather becomes more prevalent. Limed are in fair demand and steady. Prices are as follows—Boiling stock, 22 to 23c; fresh gathered, 17 to 19c; limed, 15c.

Poultry—Receipts to-day were larger, but the weather was favourable, and prices were firm. Turkeys were especially firm, probably owing to the large exports to Britain for the Christmas trade. Ducks were also firmer. Prices were firm. Quotations are as follows:—Chickens, per pair, 25 to 40c; ducks, per pair, 40 to 65c; turkeys, per lb., 8 1-2 to 9 1-2c; geese, per lb., 6 to 7c.

Potatoes—Firm. Car lots, on track here, sold to-day at 30c. Sales, out of store, are made, at 35 to 40c.

Field produce, etc.—Turnips, out of store, 30c per bag; onions 60c per bag; carrots, 40c per bag; apples, per bbl., 40c to $1; sweet potatoes, per bbl., $2.50.

Dried fruits—Dried apples sell at 3 1-2 to 4c; and evaporated at 5 to 5 1-2c.

Beans—Ordinary white beans bring $1.20 to $1.25; choice hand-picked beans are quoted at $1.40 to $1.45.

Honey—Dealers quote from 9 to 9 1-2c per lb., for 5, 10, or 60-lb., tins, according to the size of the order. Comb honey sells at $2.40 to $2.75 per dozen sections.

Baley hay—Firm. Choice timothy, on track here, $10.25; two-ton lots, delivered, sell at $11.

Baled straw—Very scarce. Car lots of good straw, on track here, would bring $7.50.

Hops—Quiet. New crop is quoted here at 14 to 15c; and yearlings at 9 to 10c.

Toronto Dec. 18.—At the western cattle yards to-day we have a heavy run, as about 80 carloads of live stock came in. Cattle has been arriving every day this week, and some excellent specimens of Christmas cattle are among the receipts.

There was some shipping trade in cattle done to-day, and prices, advanced, good cattle selling up to 5c per lb., and in a few instances a little more was paid for selections. Prices ranged from 4 1-2 to 5c. per lb.

For ordinary butcher cattle there was not much change and business was quiet, but all the good to prime cattle sold quickly at firm high prices. For loads of the best cattle 4 1-2, 4 3-4 and 5c per lb. was paid, and a load or two of Christmas stuff sold at 5 1-4c per lb. Medium cattle was a fair sale to-day, but common cattle was slow and not wanted.

Feeders are quiet and unchanged at the prices of last Tuesday.

Stockers were quiet; light are worth from 2 1-2 to 3c per lb., and heavy feeders are quoted at from 3 to 3 1-2c per lb., with a little over for prime stockers.

There were only a few milch cows here, and the enquiry was dull.

A load of extra choice butcher cattle, bought by Mr. Crawford, average 1,250 lbs., price 5 1-4c per lb., less $10 on the deal.

Messrs. Dunn Bros. bought several bunches of steers at prices ranging from 4 1-2 up to 5c. per lb.

Mr. W. H. Dean purchased several bunches of shipping cattle at from 4 1-2 to 4 3-4c per lb.

The same dealer also purchased a lot of export bulls at from 4 to 4 1-2c per lb.

Messrs. Crawford and Hunnisett bought several loads of good to choice butcher cattle at from 4 to 5c. per lb.

Mr. Levack bought several loads of choice butcher cattle at from 4 1-2 to 5c per lb.

Messrs. Lunness and Haligan made several deals at 4 and 4 1-4c per lb.

Mr. Smith bought a dozen butcher cattle, average 1,000 lbs., at 4 1-4c per lb.

A load of 22 butcher cattle, average 1,200 lbs., sold at 4 1-8c per lb.

There was a fair clearance of all but the most common cattle.

Sheep and lambs were in steady demand; sheep were perhaps a shade easier, but lambs were, if anything, a shade dearer.

Good calves are wanted.

Hogs are unchanged and steady.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 lbs.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt.	$ 4.25	$ 5.00
Stockers, per cwt.	2.25	3.00
Butcher, choice do.	4.00	4.75
Butcher, medium to good	3.50	4.00
Butcher, inferior	3.00	3.50
Stockers, per cwt.	2.25	3.00
Export bulls, per cwt.	3.25	4.00
Sheep and Lambs.		
Sheep, per cwt.	2.75	3.25
Lambs, per cwt.	3.50	4.30
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50	3.00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each	20.00	50.00
Calves, each	2.00	8.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.	5.75	6.00
Light hogs, per cwt.	5.50	5.75
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	5.50	5.75
Sows	3.75	4.00
Stags	2.25	2.50

BREADSTUFFS, ETC.

Wheat—Ontario wheat is very dull. Dealers say that it is difficult to make sales at present, and prices are largely nominal. Manitobas are in some demand by millers. No. 2 is in fair demand, but rather easier to-day.

No. 1 hard is firm, owing to scarcity. Quotations are as follows: Red winter, 63 to 63 1-2c; and white, 63 to 63 1-2c, middle freights; goose wheat, 62c, middle freights; No. 1 spring wheat, east, 66c; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, old, g.f.t., 93c, and No. 2, at 87 1-2c. No. 1 hard, North Bay, 91 1-2c.

Millfeed—Scarce. Ton lots, at the mill door, sell as follows: Bran, $12 to $12.50; and shorts, $14 to $14.50, west.

Corn—Easy. No. 1 American yellow, 46 1-2c, on track here, and mixed, 45 1-2c.

Peas—Continue steady to firm. Exporters were in the market as buyers again to-day. No. 2 sold, middle freights, at 61 1-2c; and east, 62c.

Barley—Steady, but rather quiet. Some of the exporters will probably begin buying again next week, as more ocean freight space is now in sight. No. 2, east, 41 1-2c, and middle freights, 49 1-2c; No. 3 extra, 40c. east; and 39c. middle freights.

Rye—Easy. New rye, 46c. west, and 47c. east.

BOER LAAGER CAPTURED

One Hundred Burghers Were Killed and Wounded.

A despatch from London says: A despatch from Gen. Kitchener to the War Office gives the details of the fighting at Vryheid last Monday. The engagement lasted all day. The Boers retreated in the evening, after losing 100 killed and wounded. The British losses were two officers and four men killed, 19 wounded and 30 missing.

A British column which was marching towards Vryehad on Thursday routed 500 Boers at Scheeper's nek, inflicting heavy loss and capturing a quantity of arms and a number of cattle. The British lost two killed.

A force of Boers recently surrounded a party of Brabant's Horse in the Zastron district, and compelled 120 of them to surrender. Three of the British force were killed and 14 wounded.

Gen. Methuen confirms the report of the death of Gen. Lemmer.

Gen. Methuen attacked a Boer force on Dec. 14, and captured their entire laager, consisting of 15 waggons, 15,000 rounds of ammunition, 1,460 cattle and 2,000 sheep.

CAPTURED GUNS.

Most of De Wet's Force, However, Has Escaped.

A despatch from London, says:—Lord Kitchener wires the War Office as follows:—

"Knox drove De Wet north to the Thaba N'Chu-Ladybrand line, which our troops held. De Wet's force, about 3,000 strong, made several attempts to get through during the day. A force of Boers from the north who were assisting his attack were driven back, though some Boers from the south got through the line.

"While passing our line De Wet's command lost considerably. We recaptured a 15-pounder taken at Dewetsdorp, a pom-pom, and several ammunition waggons. A portion of the enemy's force has been unable to pass to the north."

Lord Kitchener's despatches showed that General De Wet has been followed by Knox's troopers to Thaba Nchu, on the Ladybrand line, and, in spite of being hard pressed, constantly harried, and temporarily held up, will probably succeed in running the gauntlet and escaping northward. Part of his force has gone through, and there is little hope among military men here that he will be captured without a long and relentless chase.

HAD ONLY 200 MEN

But Clements Saved Everything Except the Tents.

A despatch from Pretoria, says:—Gen. Clements has met with a reverse at Nooitgedacht, twenty miles west of Rietfontein. Gen. Delarey's force had been largely and quickly reinforced from the north by Beyer's commando, and attacked Gen. Clements Thursday morning. Four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers and a number of Imperial Yeomanry fought heroically, but some of them ultimately had to surrender. The position became untenable for the British, and Gen. Clements retreated. He had only two hundred men to protect two camps and save his stores, ammunition, and guns. The work was done in fine shape, however, and everything was saved except the tents. Gen Clements beat off the Boer flanking parties. Both sides suffered severely.

REVERSE FOR CLEMENTS

A British Position Captured by Gen. Delarey.

A despatch from London, says:—Lord Kitchener reports that after severe fighting at Nooitgedacht, General Clements' force was compelled to retire by Commandant Delarey, with a force of 2,500 men. Four British officers were killed. The other casualties were not reported.

Lord Kitchener's official despatch to the War Office is as follows:—

"Pretoria, Thursday, — Clements' force at Nooitgedacht, on the Magaliesburg, was attacked at dawn by Delarey, reinforced by Beyers' commando from Warmbath, making a force estimated at twenty-five hundred. Though the first attack was repulsed, the Boers managed to get atop of the Magaliesburg, which was held by four companies of the Northumberland Fusiliers, and were thus able to command Clements' camp. He retired on Hekpoort, and took up a position on a hill in the centre of the valley.

"The casualties have not been completely reported, but the fighting was very severe, and I deeply regret that Colonel Legge, of the Twentieth Hussars, and Captains McBean, Murdoch, and Atkins were killed. Reinforcements have left here."