

Honey—Firm. Dealers are paying 7c to 7 1/2c outside. Dealers quote from 7c 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—Very little being brought here. No. 1 timothy will bring \$9.75 to \$9, outside.

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

Hops—Sell at about 12 to 18c for Canada, '99's.

### FIGHTING IN ASHANTI.

Flying Column Succeeds in Reaching Kumassi.

A despatch from Bkwai, says:—The column under Lieut.-Col. Burroughs, consisting of 740 men, which started here yesterday, having reinforced the Kumassi garrison and returned for it for two months.

Three old stockades erected by the enemy near Kumassi were attacked and destroyed. The enemy fought desperately, and waited to meet the bayonet charge.

On the night of Aug. 7, Lieut.-Col. Burroughs made an attack on the Ashanti war camp, one mile from Kumassi. The enemy were surprised, and large numbers were killed with the bayonet and sword. No firing took place. The camp and stockades were destroyed.

The enemy defeated by Major Beddes on July 30 moved south, and were surprised by levies from Insaini, who captured their women and children. The latter are now under the protection of a British officer. The Detachment levies, 3,000 strong, are feeding themselves on the Ashanti farms north of Bekwai. They are accompanied by an escort of the West African Frontier force.

The punishment which is being dealt out to the enemy, though gradual, will not soon be forgotten by them. Two more flying columns start this week for a destination unknown.

Recent fighting proves that the rebel forces have not left the vicinity of Kumassi, and it will be necessary to inflict on them two or three more defeats before the country south of the Ashanti capital can be considered cleared of rebels. After this part of the country has been cleared it is probable that the rebel forces will cease hostilities.

A telegram from Colonel Willcocks received at the Colonial Office, states that Lieut.-Col. Burroughs' column consisted of 750 native soldiers.

Describing his night attack on the stockades and the rebel camp, the official account says:—"Before the enemy could quit the rebel camp the flying column was on them, and they killed a large number, all with the bayonet and the sword. The rebel forces were severely punished."

### DE WET BURIES HIS GUNS.

Gets Back in Orange River Colony With 300 Men.

A despatch from London, says:—The War Office has received from Lord Roberts the following:—

"I regret reports from Hammanskraal that Baden-Powell, engaged Grobler's rear guard all day yesterday. Grobler was driven back east of Pienaar's river. Baden-Powell occupied the railway station of that name. During the fight Baden-Powell's advance force and that of the enemy galloped into each other, the Rhodesians losing Colonel Speckley and four men killed and seven wounded. Many of the Boers were killed or wounded. They were at Cyfferskool this morning. Pienaar and Hekman were closely pursuing them."

It seems certain that De Wet, finding it hopeless to make his way eastward, has crossed the Magaliesberg with a few wounded, with the intention of returning to the Orange River Colony. He is in a very difficult position from that when he left the Orange River with six or eight guns and 2,000 men. His guns have mostly been buried, and his personal belongings cannot be more than 300.

It is stated that Steyn with a small body-guard has crossed Pienaar's river on his way to join Kruger at Mahadodorp.

### 7 000 SINCE JANUARY.

Boer Losses Have Been Heavy the Past Few Months.

A despatch from Middelburg, says:—From some official papers which have been found it appears that the Transvaal Boers suffered losses between January 2 and June 20 to the total of over 7,000. Of these the deaths numbered 1,000.

### CHANGE OF FRONT.

Success of The Allies Has Brought Mandarins to Time.

A despatch from London says:—A despatch from Hong Kong to the Central News says the news of the success of the allies has spread rapidly in South China, and has caused a wonderful change in the attitude of the Mandarins, who are now very energetic in protecting foreigners.

### On the Farm.

#### KNOW THE WEEDS.

It has come to be very popular in Canada of late to say that we are in the midst of a "growing time." If one reads will pardon us for borrowing the phrase, we will refer to another way in which we are just at present experiencing a growing time, and in which we may improve some of the opportunities which it presents. The growing time we refer to is this, the season of activity in the vegetable creation—the time when we are afforded so many chances of observing and studying the plant life which surrounds us.

There is no doubt that a more careful observation of the habits of our weeds during the growing season would be very amply fraught with profit, but laying that question aside, we will come a little closer to what we have in mind and press the question which calls forth this article, viz: "Do you know the weeds?" Candidly, we must admit that, notwithstanding what has been said and written and printed to secure greater attention to the weed nuisance, there is still a large number of farmers who continue to stumble over the same weeds season after season, but who never think of finding out, what they are, or in fact, anything about them.

When a weed in not very prevalent, they simply take no notice of it. When it becomes thick enough to be in the way they start to work, and, about the time it is getting to be really bad they have discovered that it is one of their "weeds."

Why is this? Simply because many farmers have not yet learned to acquire the habit of acquainting themselves with the weed plants. "Now it is certainly vastly easier to acquaint oneself with the few or thirty weed plants which are to do more or less harm, and to fight them as they appear, than to get into an acquaintance after they have become established, and to have all the fun of going to work against them."

This is the season of the year look about and see what is growing in the farmyard in the neighborhood, and who keeps his eyes open, will find many of these surprises. Do think carelessly and complacently, we often hear farmers declare, "there are no bad weeds in our part of the country." This foolish egotism is very expensive.

#### CIDER MAKING HINTS.

The present season with its plentiful apple crop will undoubtedly give a great deal of cider and vinegar. The prevailing idea that cider can be made from any kind of apples, results in a great deal of poor and consequently poor vinegar, generally is this true in sections where the temperature dropping is more certain than usual. An attempt will doubtfully be made to utilize this plentifully injured fruit by making it into cider. This may be the best method of disposing of it, but good cider can be expected from such fruit, and will be thin and watery and vinegar from it will contain a small percentage of acetic acid. As apples require 4 to 4.2 per cent acetic acid, vinegar made from cider must be tested before being used.

As the amount of acetic acid in fruit will depend primarily on the percentage of sugar which the fruit contains, it can easily be seen to have the best cider and vinegar well-developed apples contain enough sugar to make at least 10 per cent alcohol must be used. It should not be of the very sour variety of the very sweet. Rev. Smith's Cider, Snow and those of his class are the best. However, judiciously mixing sweet and sour high-class product results.

Another element of success in cider making. Of course, good machinery and keep their buildings and presses perfectly clean, but many of the apple-growing sections there are small mills and presses. These are seldom in the best condition. All apple pomace should be removed as quickly as possible and not allowed to decay near the mill. The crushers and the presses should be cleaned frequently and fumigated, if possible, by the use of burning sulfur. If the pomace cannot be utilized for stock feed, it should be hauled and spread upon the land as fertilizer where it will be of the most benefit, tanks and utensils used about the mill, where fumigation is impossible should be scrubbed with lye from ashes or a strong solution of "potash."

If the utensils are so old that they cannot be removed by this process, it pays to abandon them and get new ones. Where satisfactory conditions concerning surroundings cannot be obtained, it is best to haul the apples to the cider mill, have them worked up at once and take the home the same day. This prevents absorption of objectionable odors and reduces to a minimum the evil effects of a poorly-kept cider mill.

After the juice has been extracted

from the apples, the cider should be kept at a temperature of about 65 deg. if possible, where wanted for use as cider. Even then fermentation will soon begin. After a few days the cider can be racked off into barrels which have been well cleaned. Fermentation or at least the tendency to turn to vinegar will be checked.

#### FOWLS AS SOIL IMPROVERS.

Acres and acres of land by lack of available plant food are not producing large crops. What a help 200 or more head of poultry would prove toward getting profitable yields from this run-out land. Some will keep any kind of cows at little or no profit for the sake of getting manure for their land, or will buy high-priced fertilizers, but do not give much attention to the hen that pays a handsome profit, and at the same time supplies gratis one of the best of plant foods.

If the fowls or growing stock can have the run of a field, after having, they will be found better for the fields than cows. They will get a quantity of food as grass, insects, grasshoppers, etc., and their droppings will not be left in small piles to smother the grass plants, but will be well broadcasted so as to do the most good for next year's crop.

#### DANGERS OF ELECTRICITY.

Novel Experiments Recently Made by Professor Weber, of Zurich.

Some very interesting experiments have just been made in Zurich, with the object of ascertaining the precise conditions under which electricity is dangerous to human life. The general impression has been that currents of less than 500 volts could not be fatal, yet a few cases of deaths have been recorded through currents which were as low as 100 volts. Alternating currents of 100 volts have in like manner been regarded as absolutely harmless, yet experience shows that this conclusion is not always correct.

With the object of arriving at definite truth on the vexed question, Professor Weber, a distinguished Swiss scientist, made several experiments on himself. He first made a test with 30 volts, and found that when he grasped the wires with moistened hands, his arms, wrists and hands were practically paralyzed. It was impossible for him to move a hand, an arm, or even a finger, and the pain in these parts of his body was so acute that he could not endure it for more than ten minutes. He also experienced considerable difficulty in freeing his hands from the wires. His next test was with 50 volts, and the pain in this instance was so acute that he could not endure it for more than two seconds.

Neither was it possible for him to free his hands from the wires, and for the reason that his hands and fingers were so benumbed by paralysis as to be practically lifeless. A similar result was obtained when he made tests with dry hands, but not until the intensity of the currents had reached 90 volts.

THE CONCLUSION at which Professor Weber has arrived is that "there is danger in grasping the conductors of two alternate currents with the hands while in a dry condition whenever the difference between the intensity of the two conductors exceeds 100 volts."

At the same time he points out that, while currents of such comparatively low intensity are dangerous, other currents of very high intensity are under different conditions absolutely harmless. In explanation it is said that these strong currents affect so quickly the surface of the body that it is impossible for them to press into the interior and produce physiological changes there.

Another notable discovery was made by Professor Weber. He knew that many a workman had been killed while handling a conductor in which the current was 115 volts, while engineers had constantly handled a similar conductor without meeting with any injury, and he determined to find out why the current has proved so fatal in the case of workmen. One reason, he claims, is because engineers, owing to their training, are constantly on their guard against danger from electricity, and, furthermore, while performing such work are isolated from the ground through the soles of their shoes. The workmen, on the other hand, sometimes work in their bare feet and sometimes in damp leather shoes, the result being that either through this dampness or through their own bodies a connection is established between them and the earth which necessarily leads to their death.

Professor Weber's experiments have attracted widespread attention among scientists, and the belief among them is general that our knowledge of electricity is more likely to be increased by practical tests of this kind than in any other way.

#### POLITENESS THE BEST RULE.

It is much easier to be polite and neighborly than to fly into a passion when things don't suit you. Take this note, for instance, addressed by a lady to the woman who lived next door:

### SOMETHING QUITE NEW—SALADA CEYLON GREEN TEA

Same flavor as Japan, only more delicious.

### GIANTS OF THE OCEAN.

WHAT THEY COST TO BUILD AND MAINTAIN.

The Records of Some of the Greyhounds of the Deep—Gigantisms the Latest Additions.

To build a modern ocean greyhound, equip it with the latest and most powerful engines, furnish its saloons in an up-to-date style, and then supply the thousands and tens of thousands to complete the ship, would exhaust a banking account of over £1,000,000. This is the figure which the new Hamburg-American liner Deutschland will cost her builders when she stands ready to make her maiden trip.

Indeed, her owners have had so many unexpected incidental expenses, that it is probably we should be well within the limits if we added another £200,000. At the time of writing this article there is an army of divers digging away at the bed of a river, as in the delivery of the giant boat she struck on a bank. Fourteen powerful tugs tried to move her, but after a fortnight declared themselves beaten.

The Deutschland will not only be the costliest passenger ship afloat, but she will also be by far the fastest. By the aid of her two quadruple expansion engines of 35,000 horse-power she will be able to maintain an average speed across the Atlantic of 23 knots or 28 miles an hour. This giant of the ocean will have a length over all of 686 1/2 ft., a width of 67 ft., and a depth of 44 ft. Her stokers will be kept busy in supplying coal to her 112 furnaces.

But the Deutschland can boast of several innovations not found on any of the other large liners. There is a fully-equipped grill-room on the upper deck, where first-class passengers may obtain the succulent chop or steak at any hour of the day. There is also a very spacious playground for children, containing all kinds of toys varied enough to gladden the heart of the most whimsical child that ever crossed the ocean. Most interesting of all, however, is the gymnasium. This is the first time that any liner has been able to boast of possessing a properly constructed gymnasium where young and old may seek recreation and relaxation from the routine of life aboard ship. It is supplied with horizontal bars, parallel bars, a swinging trapeze, Indian clubs, dumbbells, and all the other paraphernalia necessary for a complete gymnasium.

Although the Deutschland is the fastest ship she cannot be said to be the largest, the Oceanic being some 18 ft longer. We have heard a great deal about this latter boat, and she may truly be said to be nothing less than an ocean city. She can carry 1,575 passengers, while her crew number 450. The Deutschland carries 1,067 passengers, and will probably be manned by a crew of over 600.

It is estimated that over 10,000 tons of steel were used in the construction of the Oceanic, and with cargo and passengers it is doubtful if she weighs much less than 25,000 tons. Her ninety-six fires consume over 500 tons of coal a day. Her rudder weighs fifty-three tons, and the two propellers weigh thirty tons each. They have each three blades of manganese bronze, costing about £1,500 per blade.

No fewer than twenty different meals are served each day on the Oceanic. During one voyage this is what the passengers and crew of this floating city consumed, the figures being taken from the chief steward's order book: 31,000 lbs. of fresh meat, beef mutton, and lamb, 2,000 head of chickens and ducks, 1,000 head of game, 25 tons of potatoes, 150 barrels of flour, 6,000 lbs. of ham and bacon, 10,000 eggs, and 6,400 lbs. of sugar.

So large is the vessel that it takes the officer who makes a daily inspection of the ship two hours of rapid, walking to visit all her various departments. The wages bill of her vast army of employes amounts to £2,000 a month. Her daily coal bill when at sea is about £350. It costs £200 to overhaul the floating city before starting for a fresh voyage.

As far as this writer is able to ascertain, such vessels as the Oceanic earn for their owners about £15,000 to £20,000 a month, varying, of course, according to the season.

The third largest liner is the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which has just had such a narrow escape from the fire in New York Harbor. This immense boat has a length over all of 649 ft. She holds the record for crossing the Atlantic, having no fewer than three times surpassed the record formerly held by the Lusitania. On a recent voyage the Kaiser Wilhelm steamed from Sandy Hook Lightship to Cherbourg, a distance of about 4,100

miles, in 5 days 20 hrs. 55 min. To accomplish this feat the giant greyhound must have maintained an average speed, day and night, of 22.65 knots, or twenty-six land miles an hour.

Both the Cunard Company's Lusitania and Campania are sister ships of over 12,000 tons register. The former's record for crossing the herring-pond is 5 days 23 min., an average speed of twenty-two knots an hour. An interesting fact about the Campania is that she carries the heaviest anchors in the world. They each weigh 81-2 tons. Both these vessels cost nearly £750,000 to build.

Another large steamer which has recently been launched is the Union Company's steamer Saxon. She and her sister ship the Briton, both over 10,000 tons burden will be the largest ships trading between this country and South Africa. Mention may also be made of America's four largest steamers. They are the St. Louis and St. Paul, 11,629 tons each; the Paris, 10,699; and the New York, 10,674.

It is interesting to note, however, that many gigantic vessels are now being built. The Cunard Company are building one which they declare will be much faster than their two famous greyhounds the Lusitania and Campania. The White Star Line have already laid the keel of a new boat in Messrs. Harland and Wolff's shipbuilding yard, which will surpass the Oceanic in size. The North German Lloyd also intend to construct a steamer to surpass not only in speed, but in its luxurious interior finish, their rival company's steamer, the Deutschland.

If the large steamship companies go on increasing the length of every new steamer they build, one wonders what the ultimate result will be. At present our large liners are nothing less than huge floating cities, boasting of a population of 2,000 souls, capable of steering themselves through wind and storm across the 3,500 miles of ocean that separate the two great Continents.

#### SULTAN'S EXPENSES.

The yearly expenses of the Sultan have been estimated at no less a sum than \$30,000,000. Of this \$7,500,000 alone is spent on the clothing of the women and \$400,000 on the Sultan's own wardrobe. Nearly \$7,500,000 is swallowed up by presents, \$5,000,000 goes for pocket money and still another \$5,000,000 for the table. It seems incredible that so much money can possibly be spent in a year by one man, but when it is remembered that some 1,500 people live within the palace walls, live luxuriously and dress expensively at the cost of the Civil List, it appears a little more comprehensible.

#### DULL BUT READY.

Two commercial travelers in a railway carriage entered into conversation. One of them tried very hard to make the other understand something, but he was either very hard of hearing or slow in believing.

At last his friend lost his temper and exclaimed, "Why, don't you see? It's as plain as A B C!"

"That may be, said the other: but, you see, I am D E F."

#### JUDGED BY HER DEEDS.

When Norville—nervine—cures is applied, it matters not of how long standing, its penetrating and subduing power is such that relief is almost instantaneous. Nervine—nerve-pain cure. This statement expresses all. Try it and be convinced.

#### AN ESTHETIC DIVERSION.

Is your new boarding place a creature?

Yes, when we begin to learn off the cob our landlady gets from the table and starts music to playing.

#### SAFE, SURE, AND PAINLESS.

What a world of meaning statement embodies. Just what are looking for, is it not? Painless Corn Extractor—the sure-pop corn cure—acts in his. It makes no sore spots; safe, speedy, and with certainty; sure, simply, without inflicting the pain. Businessly. Do not be imposed upon by imitations or substitutes.

#### QUICK REALIZATION.

Hogan—Do you believe in dreams, Mike?

Dugan—Faith, an I do, night I dreamt I was awake, in the morning me dream kemt the same.

#### FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS.

MRS. WINGLAW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used by mothers for their children's teething, for the child, sooths the gums, allays pain, cures colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Sold by all druggists throughout the world, and ask for "Mrs. Winglaw's Soothing Syrup."

#### A SHINING MARK.

Borrow—Easy, is he? Grapher—Well, I should say. I wrote to him once and asked him to lend me \$2. It seems I spent two double 0, and forgot to cross the 2. He sent me \$100.

### YOU MAY HAVE USED MANY BRANDS OF TEAS. LUDELLA

ONYLON TEA. Superior Quality. Finest of the unequalled purity and in its flavor. 25, 30, 40, 50 and 60c.

#### BOXERS PRACTICE BLACK ART.

Lead Ignorant Followers to Believe May Be Made Invulnerable. Some sensational details showing the chief Boxers decide the matter into the belief that they are "Invulnerable," have just come to hand. As a matter of fact, it seems they make a regular business of Black Arts of the far East, and rooms and give exhibitions of unusual cleverness, which they declare only pays a trifling sum to the public and joins the secret society of "Righteous Harmony Fists."

The other day a spy was smuggled into one of these demonstrations, and he has given the following graphic account of his experiences on that occasion. Said he: "When we reached the place the master Boxer and his followers were on their knees saying prayers, during which they threw charms in water which they drank. They declared that this made them invulnerable, and then commenced their exhibition, beginning with swallowing knives and swords."

"Then a man came forward and asked one of my friends to give him some blows on his stomach. He gave him five blows, but they did not appear to hurt him at all. A brother of mine then asked to be allowed to try."

"The Boxers made no objection, whereupon my brother, who is a muscular man, gave him two which were very much upset him; he did not stand a third blow."

"Another man got a chop on his head striking his stomach with it. He, however, took care only to strike the soft part of his stomach, and he did himself no harm. It was just like striking an india-rubber ball."

"Then the man was foolish enough to ask some one to chop him on the arm, saying that it would do him no injury. He was chopped on the arm, with the result that his arm was nearly cut in two."

"Besides this they allowed any one to strike them with a bundle of iron bars. When struck with the bundle they cannot be hurt much, but one of our party asked to be allowed to strike a Boxer with a single bar. He got permission, and gave the Boxer a blow which almost disabled him."

#### SARAH ON DIAMONDS.

Sarah Bernhardt says that the wearing of diamonds destroys the best expression of the face and makes the eyes of the eye and makes the teeth look like chalk.

#### JUDGED BY HER DEEDS.

That slender Miss Simpson looks like a very delicate girl.

"Oh, I don't know; she must have a good deal of strength to squeeze her waist in like that."

#### Failure Impossible.

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#### BUSY.

You don't do anything at all, do you, Bobby?

Don't do anything? Do you know what the work performed by the mere vital processes of the human body every twenty-four hours amounts to? Lifting 3400 tons?

#### MONTREAL HOTEL DIRECTORY.

The "Montreal," Free Bus. Am. Plan. Collage Rates \$1.50 a up. Family Hotel Rates \$1.00 per day.

#### EFFECTS OF CONSTANT COLD.

It is observed by travelers in Siberia that the effect of constant cold is practically the same as the effect of constant heat. The people develop a disposition to work, and become strangers to ambition of any description.

#### DIVERSION REMOVED.

What do you send our parrot over to me? Noisy? No, but our new cook played with her so much it made all our meals late.

#### W.P.C. 1038.

CALVERT'S. Calvert's Disinfectant Soap, Glycerin Tooth Paste, etc. Buy both and save. 100 medals and diplomas for superior quality. Their regular use prevent infectious diseases. Ask your dealer to obtain a sample. Lists mailed free on application.

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EETHING SYRUP. Largest Sale IN THE WORLD.

#### THE NIMMO and HARRISON.

BUSINESS and SHORTHAND COLLEGE. 6, 8, F. Building, Toronto.

#### The Canada Permanent and Western Canada Mortgage Corporation.

Capital Paid Up, \$6,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$1,500,000.

Money to Loan. Deposits Received and Interest Allowed. Debentures Issued in Sterling and Currency.

"They that won't be counselled can't be helped." Good housekeepers will advise you to try Blue Ribbon Ceylon Tea.