

BURNED CONVOY.

Another Success Near Rustenburg.

make a defence, but the Boers burned half of the convoy.

Reinforcements for the British arrived, and the Boers were then dispersed.

The British lost 15 killed, including Lieut. Baker, and 23 wounded.

The Boers suffered considerable loss, some of them being killed with ease shot at 50 yards. Guns and assistance were sent from Rustenburg and Commando nek, and the Boers driven off.

RELEASED PRISONERS.

De Wet Has Also Abandoned a Krupp Gun.

A despatch from Alwal North says:—Wednesday night a British patrol came into contact with De Wet's outpost, close to the place where his main force was laagered. They took one prisoner, who stated that De Wet was suffering from continual teaking, and had abandoned a Krupp gun near the south bank of the Caledon river. The prisoner also asserted that all British prisoners captured at Dewetsdorp had been liberated, with the exception of the officers.

CHINA'S PARTITION.

Partition in China Impossible, Say Peking Advisers.

A despatch from London says:—The correspondent of the Morning Post in a despatch dated Thursday, the impression is growing among all the nationalities there that partition is impossible. It is believed that the partition of the campaign in the inevitable. The partition of the is regarded as the only of the trouble.

A BRAVE HUSSAR.

Gen. Broadwood's Life.

A despatch from Pretoria says:—Gen. Broadwood had a narrow escape during a midnight raid on a Boer laager. He was captured, but a Boer sprang up and fired at the general. Broadwood rushed forward and received a shot in his stomach. He died on the spot.

AT BRONKPORT'S SPRUIT.

2,500 Boers Surrounded and 80 Have Been Killed.

A Pretoria despatch says that fighting has been going on for four days at Bronkport's spruit. Commandants Viljoen and Erasmus, with 2,500 Boers, are surrounded, and so far 80 Boers have been killed.

BURIED IN A MINE.

Battle for Life by Thirty-Two Miners.

A despatch from Scranton, Pa., says that 32 miners were imprisoned one thousand feet below a mine at Dunmore, near here, and a desperate battle for life was fought, as the result of a mine explosion. Only thirty succeeded in gaining freedom by digging their way out. One man was at the mine of the Coal Company. Five miners fell into the mine and were blocked the exit of the mine were far in the interior. The outside formed themselves into parties, and while the men could not be seen, worked with a will. The imprisoned men were working at a point where they blocked the main gangway where it led to a roadway which an exit could be made. The men succeeded in getting away sufficient of the fall before the rescuing party reached them. None of the men were killed.

HOW TO COOK RICE.

A substitute for bread in countries, where it is cooked in the following manner:—

Grains are washed again and again until perfectly free from all the starchy matter clinging to them. Water is then heated to boiling point, and kept in a perpetual bubbling condition, and the grains are then carefully dropped in and kept in a constant state of action by the volcano-like bubbling of the boiling water, which keeps them well stirred. When a single grain can be crushed between the fingers the rice is done, and is then taken off the fire and drained, being ready for consumption. A little lemon added while boiling blanches the rice beautifully, and a dish of it thus prepared is delicious.

Each grain lies apart and does not clump together, and its taste is pure that to add flavoring of any kind would be a pity.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

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

BREADSTUFFS, ETC.

Toronto, Dec. 11.—Wheat—Export demand for red and white wheat continues at 64c, middle freights, and 65c east. Goose wheat was rather better at 62c, middle freights. Manitobas are steady. No. 1 hard is scarce. Quotations are as follows:—Red winter, 64c; and white, 61c, middle freights; goose wheat, 62c, middle freights; No. 1 spring wheat, east, 66c; Manitoba, No. 1 hard, old, g.t., 93c; and No. 2, at 88c.

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

Corn—Steady. No. 1 American, yellow, 47c, on track here; and mixed, 46c; Canadian corn, here, 45c.

Peas—Bids have declined, and offerings are light. There would be good buying of No. 2 on a basis of 60c, high freights, and 61-2c east, but holders want more money.

Barley—Quiet, and about steady. Exporters still buyers, especially of heavy feed barley. No. 2 east, 41-2c; and middle freights, 40-1-2c; No. 3 extra, 40c east; and 39c, middle freights.

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

Buckwheat—About steady but quiet. Car lots, west, are quoted at 49c, and east at 50c.

Oats—Quiet and about steady. Choice new white oats, middle freights, are quoted at 26c; and east at 26 1-2c. Light white oats, and mixed oats, west, 24c.

Flour—Irregular. Export buyers say there are fair offerings at \$2.60 and they report buying under that figure. Holders ask \$2.60 for 90 per cent. patents, in buyers' bags, middle freights; and exporters bid \$2.55. Special brands sell locally from 10 to 20c above these figures.

Duluth, Dec. 11.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 73 1-4c; No. 1 Northern, 71 1-4c; No. 2, do, 62 to 67c; No. 3 spring, 53 to 60c; to arrive, No. 1 hard, 75 1-8c; No. 1, December, 71 1-8c; May 75 1-4 to 75 3-8c. Corn—Not quoted. Oats—23 1-2 to 23 1-4c.

LIVE STOCK.

Toronto, Dec. 11.—We had a total here to-day of 50 carloads of live stock, comprising 1,600 hogs, 1,000 cattle, 700 sheep and lambs, two dozen calves, and a few milkers.

We had no export business to-day. In other respects the market was steady, and quotably unchanged.

All the good to choice, butcher cattle sold readily at good steady prices the prices for the best stuff ranging from 4 to 4 1-2c, per pounds. More cattle of good quality was here to-day than has been the case for some time. In regard to medium and inferior cattle, there was no change, sales were slow and prices were weak.

Stockers, feeders, and export bulls are unchanged, and slow of sale; bulls were a shade weaker.

Little was done in milkers, as few were up to the requisite mark; good cows are enquired for, and will sell up to \$50 each.

Calves are steady and in fair demand; good calves are wanted.

No change occurred in sheep, though there were indications of weakness; prices range from \$3 to \$3.30 per cwt.

Lambs are firm, though for extra choice lambs a shade more than the figures quoted below might be paid.

Hogs are firm and unchanged.

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.	\$ 4.00
Butcher, choice do.	4.00
Butcher, medium to good.	3.50
Butcher, inferior	3.00
Stockers, per cwt.	2.25
Export bulls, per cwt.	2.25
Sheep and Lambs.	
Sheep, per cwt.	2.75
Lambs, per cwt.	3.25
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES

Newly Items About Ourselves and Our Neighbors—Something of Interest From Every Quarter of the Globe.

CANADA.

Parliament will be further prorogued to Jan. 14th.

It is proposed at Ottawa to abolish the mayor's salary of \$1,000.

Reductions by the Hamilton Court of Revision this year total \$190,290. This year in improving Ottawa's Over \$100,000 has been expended this year in improving Ottawa's roadways.

Dr. J. A. Hopkins of Montreal was killed on the Grand Trunk track at St. Henri.

Col. Hughes, Chief of Police of Montreal, announces his intention of resigning.

The Ohio and Indiana Editorial Associations may visit the Dominion next year.

Employees of the C.P.R. and G.I.R. favor a fortnightly instead of a monthly pay day.

It is proposed to extend the ticket-of-leave system to female convicts in the penitentiaries.

Count de Lautrec, charged with forgery at Montreal, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

The opening of the Parry Sound Railway has already caused a falling off in Welland canal traffic.

Chief Justice McGill of Vancouver has decided that a Jap naturalized as a British subject has a right to vote.

Oshawa will establish a water works system and make extensive improvements to the harbor next year.

Mr. J. L. Weiler has been appointed engineer in charge of the Welland Canal, to succeed Mr. Thompson.

Joseph Kent, contractor at Hamilton, narrowly escaped being choked to death by some food which stuck in his throat.

The court at Rossland has awarded James Langley \$10,000 damages in his suit against Mr. O'Connor of Grand Forks, B.C., for assault.

The Provincial revenue from the fisheries of Ontario will this year amount to about \$35,000, or nearly \$4,000 more than that of last year.

Geo. H. Perley, has bought the interest of A. A. Buell, in the Hull Lumber Company, which practically means a consolidation with the Perley Company.

The Minister of Justice has asked for a medical report on the condition of Morrison, under sentence for the murder of a whole family at Moosomin, N.W.T.

David Angur, of Little Farm, near Hull, Quebec, shot a deer in the neck, and the rifle bullet after passing through the deer struck his brother Camille, in the abdomen and fatally wounded him.

Realizing the success which has attended the preliminary undertakings at Sydney, one or two iron shipbuilding plants will be established in the Maritime Provinces.

Ottawa has excellent prospects of having another industry in the shape of a large bridge and structural iron works. Several Montreal capitalists, as well as local men, are interested in the project.

Eugene Brooks, a Faith healer, and W. W. Maltby, the father of a child, who died of diphtheria while being attended by Brooks, are under arrest at Victoria, B.C., on a charge of murder.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Food prices in London have been generally advanced.

The Scotch Iron Manufacturers' Board has reduced wages five per cent.

The London Daily Express says Marconi is certain he can transmit the yield of winter wheat for 1900 in Russia, including Siberia and Central Asia, will be 224,300,000 poods, and the yield of rye 1,407,300,000 poods. wireless telegraph messages across the ocean.

The late Sir Arthur Sullivan's last work was a Thanksgiving Te Deum, dedicated to "Church, Queen and Country."

As the result of investigations into the beer-poisoning epidemic in England the Government will probably restrict the use of certain chemicals by the brewers.

A movement is on foot in London to erect a tablet in St. Paul's Cathedral recording the services rendered to the nation by the war correspondents who fell in the Sudan and South African campaigns.

UNITED STATES.

The late Mr. R. G. Dun of New York leaves an estate of \$2,500,000.

Michigan sportsmen fear the extermination of deer in that State.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will retire 400 employees on pensions Jan. 1.

Andrew Carnegie will give \$50,000 towards a public library at Dubuque.

Ex-Mayor Hewitt told New Yorkers how Gotham policemen got rich on collusion with crime.

Floods in Pennsylvania have rendered hundreds homeless, and caused some loss of life near Pittsburgh.

Senator Cushman Davis, chairman

GREAT NATION IN ARMS.

Voluntary Training Throughout the British Empire.

A despatch from Johannesburg says:—The Caledonia Society gave a banquet in honor of St. Andrew's. There was a brilliant gathering, including representatives of the Administration, Government, and the Administration. Governor Kenzie made an important speech, and said that he would follow the custom observed in many of the colonies of the Ministers making a forecast of the Government's policy at the banquets given on St. Andrew's day. He declared that the decision had been taken that all British subjects of suitable age should in the future bear arms. He expected that the citizens of Johannesburg on returning to the district would make a force of 20,000 men, which would be named the Rand Rifles. This force would be able to defend the district against any possible hostile force in South Africa. This was in the interest of the people, who would thus be enabled to recommence industry without fear of interruption.

A probable result of the war would be that the principle of a nation in arms as against a standing army would be accepted throughout the Empire. He believed that the beneficial training, physical development, and independence of the race would not interfere with its commercial and industrial progress. Germany, with conscription, was making a great industrial advance. The plan he mentioned was not conscription, but voluntary training. Governor McKenzie thanked the society for the references made to the Administration, and said he was doing his best to continue the Government until the civil authorities were replaced.

Messrs. Hoskins, Dunn, and others referred to the war as inevitable, saying it resulted from the irreconcilable conditions prevailing in South Africa, which were due to the Boers having diverged from their peaceful progress of fifty years ago.

THE DRESS MODEL.

A military touch on gowns and separate waists for youthful wearers is just now the correct finish.

The all wool and silk and wool novelty goods and French and English suitings this fall are in soft medium weights in pretty, blended dyes, the result being a nameless, uncertain color.

Reversible satins are used extensively on winter hats and for linings, facings, draperies, choux, tea gowns, accordion plated petticoats, foundations for lace and velvet opera wraps, etc.

On some very charming negligee gowns the fronts droop in blouse fashion and are closed on the left shoulder and down the left side after the style of some of the revived Russian blouses and jackets.

For elegant winter gowns and in the advance display of French millinery black and gold, black and vivid red and black and white combinations and effects are in marked favor both here and abroad.

It is certain that no matter how elaborately the toilets of ceremony or how tastefully the handsome demi dress or house gowns may be decorated all fancy trimmings will be kept from the skirts of utility tailor costumes.

The new costumes of the different shades of red stand out in sharp contrast to those of gray, brown, blue, etc., and they seem too conspicuous for street wear in most instances. The drear, dull days later on may, however, render these bright gowns a welcome color note in the somber landscape of the season.

Most superb and costly are the velvet gowns and costumes made ready for elegant wear next season. There is already a luxurious and bewildering display of them—black, blue, grenat, dark Russian green, wine color, purple, pale fawn and gray. Some of the soft, artistic shades in plum color, blue, brown, etc., garnished with guipure lace and rich furs of various kinds, are regal in effect.

GENERAL.

Pig-iron production in Germany is increasing.

The czar is rapidly recovering from his illness.

The rebellious tribes in Ashanti have been subdued.

Norway and Sweden are uneasy about Russia's designs upon them.

A Russian cruiser costing over \$3,000,000 is to be built for Black Sea service.

Germany strictly enforces prohibition against the importation of American meat.

American plantation experts have gone to South Africa to introduce the culture of Virginia tobacco.

The Russian naval estimates for 1901 amounts to 97,000,000 roubles, being 37,000,000 roubles beyond the normal estimates.

TO DRESS AND SHIP POULTRY.

Poultry should be well fed and watered, then kept for 18 to 24 hours without food before killing. Never kill poultry by wringing the neck. Kill by bleeding in the mouth or opening the veins of the neck and hang by the feet until properly bled. Leave head and feet on and do not remove intestines or crop. Scalded chickens sell best to the home trade and dry picked to shippers. For scalding, the water should be as near boiling as possible, but not boiling. Pick the legs dry, hold by the head and legs, immerse and lift up and down three times. If the head is immersed it turns the color of the comb and gives the eyes a shrunken appearance.

The feathers should be removed immediately very cleanly without tearing the skin. Then plump by dipping 10 seconds in water nearly boiling and then in cold water. Hang in a cool place until the animal heat is out of the body. To dry-pick chickens properly, the work should be done while the chicken is bleeding and before the body is cold. Turkeys should be prepared the same as chickens, but always dry-picked. Endeavor to market all old and heavy gobblers before Jan. 1, as after the holidays the demand is for small fat hen turkeys.

Ducks and geese should be scalded, but it requires more time for the water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. Some advise after scalding to wrap them in a blanket to steam, but they should not be left long enough to cook the flesh. Do not try to dry-pick before killing. Leave the feathers on the head and 2 or 3 in of the neck. Do not singe or remove feathers or down, as it gives the skin an oily look.

Before packing, poultry should be thoroughly dry and cold, but not frozen. Boxes holding 100 to 200 lbs are preferable to barrels. Pack snugly, straighten out the body and legs, and fill the package as full as possible. Avoid if possible putting more than one kind in the same package. Mark kind, weight and description on the package, and write shipping directions plainly on the cover.

WHAT THE LAW DECIDES.

Conspiracy to refuse to deal with a person which is made maliciously to injure him and not to serve any legitimate interests of the person who enters into it, is held in Ertz versus Produce Exchange (Minn.), 48 L. R. A. 90, to be an actionable wrong.

Right of a warehouseman to sell property described in a storage receipt is denied in State versus Cowdery (Minn.), 48 L. R. A. 92, notwithstanding a provision in the receipt that the stored property may be mingled with other property of the same kind or transferred to other elevators or warehouses.

Publication in church papers by the officers of a church, as to the result of their inquiry as to the fitness of their pastor for his office, is held in Redgate versus Roush (Kan.), 48 L. R. A. 236, to be a privileged communication, when it is made in good faith with reasonable occasion for the publication.

Failure to apply for an extension of a vacancy permit for premises that are still vacant on the expiration of the permit, which provides for an extension on application, is held in Henderson Trust company versus Stuart (Ky.), 48 L. R. A. 49, to constitute negligence on the part of an executor or administrator with the will annexed, who is in possession of the premises and of the policy.

Agricultural

ROTATION IN CROPS.

The tendency of the one crop system is to deplete the land of some of the elements of its fertility. When such a result is reached its producing power is gone, even though other food elements should remain in ample supply. Land can no more produce if one of the important elements of fertility is gone, until the exhausted element is restored, than a machine can be made to do its work, in which some of the important parts are wanting, until these have been restored. The one crop system means land robbing in 99 cases out of 100. Even where purchased fertilizers are applied to the soil to restore the waste, no system of applying artificial fertilizers can be adopted that will keep soil for any prolonged period in a healthy mechanical condition, in the absence of a judicious system of rotation.

The benefits of rotation are many. Rotation prolongs the producing power of the land. It means diversity, which is always a safer system of farming than the growing of one crop. When all is staked on one crop and that totally fails, then all is lost for the season. Diversity in crop production also leads eventually to the growing of stock to consume the coarse products grown on the farm, and this means a long stride in the direction of the conservation of the fertility of the soil. Rotation hinders the multiplication of weeds and insects. There is no form of weeds that ever grew on tillable land, and no form of insect that ever preyed upon crops, that cannot be fought in this way. They may not be fought to a finish, but they can be kept reasonably at bay.

Rotation so diversifies the work of the farm that the farmer is not so pressed with work at some seasons that he cannot properly save his crops. Nor has he so little to do but wrangle over politics the whole winter when he ought to be fattening steers at home or producing milk for the dairy. Rotation helps to maintain a proper mechanical condition of the soil; that is, it helps to keep it in that condition which will make it easy of tillage, gives increased power to hold moisture and thus renders it far more productive. The most important feature of all rotations is the grass crop. The aim should be to introduce this crop into the rotation as often as possible. When this cannot be done, let some other crop the equivalent of grass take its place. Due attention to this matter alone would revolutionize farming in the northwest.

It is not possible to give rotations that will have equal adaptation for all soils, or even for localities, with soils similar, but where the climatic conditions differ materially. Far better it is to give principles that should govern rotations, and which must be fitted according to the nature of the conditions. Aim to make the rotations as short and free from complications as possible. Some three year rotations, such as clover, corn and grain, are unexcelled. Make rotations short and simple. Always aim to apply the farmyard manure on the pasture crop the previous winter, or on the pasture some time in the season before it is broken up. Always try to have the pasture crop followed by some grass feeding plant as corn, field roots or potatoes. Sugar beets should not be included. Always try to follow the cultivated crop with some kind of small grain, as the soil is then kept clean, rich, in good tilth and moist. Put in the grain crop by simply pulverizing the soil without plowing. Sow grass and clover seed on the grain crop. Never summer-fallow land without burying at least two green crops in the soil to enrich the land, to add to its store of humus and thus to increase its power to hold moisture.

Some short rotations: Follow clover with corn and corn with any kind of small grain that may be desired; of course this rotation cannot be followed where clover will not thrive. Grass in meadow and pasture, followed by corn and then two crops of grain in succession, is a good five years' rotation. Pasture, corn, grain two or three times; this rotation will depend on the duration of the pasture. It has special adaptation to those localities where grazing is profitable and where such abiding grasses as blue grass and orchard grass grow freely. Summer fallow followed by wheat, wheat; this rotation is for the farmer who persists in growing wheat.

Give heed to this question of rotations. It means the better conservation of soil fertility, larger returns and happier and more prosperous homes.

EWES IN COLD WEATHER.

Winter is the time for the shepherd to use his skill in the care of his flock. Sheds facing the south and east are best, with means of closing in case of storms or extreme cold. Have plenty of sunlight and air, but beware of drafts. Provide running water under cover and keep the pens dry and clean. Do not crowd the pens—from 25 to 50 will do best. Make three classes—ewe lambs, yearling ewes and ewes two years old or over. Do not mix. Be sure and feed at regular hours twice daily.