

THE IMPORTANCE OF CORRECT over this a cloth considerably larget FEEDING.

and back suggestive of Golden Lads, everything to commend her, and a most excellent heifer she was with her first calf. No better breeder than she in the dairy. Yet for two years she was really what would be called an unprofitable cow. What was the cause, and whose fault was it? The manner of excuses. The owner insisted that the trouble lay in the feed and the care. The time to renew a cow is when she is dry and unfortunate is the dairyman who does not know this. When the period of lactation entirely ceased for Daisy Hillie Cream she was fed and cared for as the owner directed. She was developing splendidly for motherhood, udder regan to distend nicely, all four quarers evenly filling and swung a pondersus udder when she walked; calved ill right and is milking at this writing 38 to 40 pounds of milk a day. Had this valuable cow been dealt with as rich, cool loam. It will grow on al thousands of her sisters in this country she would have been ground into root is greatly influenced by the sausage long before this, while today amount of food available and the she is milking almost 6 quarts of

of dairymen if it is not possible to rows and cultivated as any other root improve the old ones. The motto of crop may be treated. In the fall the modern dairying is, choose your breed roots are ploughed out, trimmed off suitable to your taste if you are rich, and the smaller pieces used to reset for business if you want to make a the bed. These root cuttings should living, then feed and care must be be from two to three inches in length daily handmaids to the business.

stomach, not according to the whim end upward. In other words, the root or flea in your brain. There is a dif- cuttings should not be inverted. If ference between a cow's stomach and they are they will grow, but they will the chemist's crucible, but it is sur- make a ragged and fibrous growth. prising how close they do agree after | The details of canning belong to the ration may be a little too large for es are ground up by machine, mixed one paricular dairy and not large with vinegar and bottled. Rarely is the ration is all right, but the bulk the roots, but I suppose there is nothmay be more than the one cow can ing to prevent it, providing he enconsume and not quite enough for the gages in the industry on a sufficient other.-Rev. J. D. Detrich, before scale to warrant the establishment of Penn'a Round-up.

GROW THE PEST.

There is always a certain amount PRACTICAL DAIRY EXPERIMENT of valuable experience obtained in raising fancy stock of cattle, and one receives from it a good deal of pleasure as well as practical experience. There is nothing like making an effort to raise the best in the market to stimulate one's ambitions and love for a calling. By securing one or two fancy animals whose standard of perfection is unquestioned, one has something to look forward to that will give him a new zest in life. There is a constant and increasing demand for fine full blooded stock, and a market can easily be found for all that the larmer or breeder can raise. One should not be deterred from trying is hand at fancy breeding because of the difficulties that must of necessity come in his way. There are many things to learn in breeding pure blooded stock which will prove of great practica, value in handling the ordinary herd. A good breeder of fancy stock invariably makes a successful breeder of ordinary grades. The reason is very simple. He has become accustomed to methods of carefulness in feeding, selection and breeding which he naturally applies to the com- and Farmer, mon stock. He is constantly looking forward to further improvement in the animals, and as a result the herd does well. It is this looking forward to out the use of acid takes time, but for better things, the striving to make the the home garden or for wirdow plants next generations superior to the pres- is well worth waiting for. Put in a ent, that makes success in stock barrel six inches of soil, then a closely breeding of any kind, and any work packed layer of bones, and cover these that will tend to improve a breeder's with wood ashes, and wet with liquid methods should be encouraged. There- manure from the stables or with the fore a little experimental work in house slop. Repeat the layers as there fancy breeding, carried on in addition are bones enough until the barrel is to the regular farming, as a sort of full. Cover with soil, rounding the side issue, must prove of great benefit | surface, and strew thickly with clover

BETTER SEED CORN.

that only a little over sixty per cent. ed, it can stand in the corner of the of corn is good seed. The rest is garden and be a thing of beauty while either dead or low in vitality, and the work of disintegration is going produces poor plants. They find that on within. In a year's time empty the careful selection increases the crop barrel, and, spading the contents to by at least ten bushels an acre. Fol. gother, make into a heap, patting the lowing is the method:

iel from near the butt, middle and phoric acid.-American Gardening. 3p of the ear, turn the ear over and remove three kernels in like manner rom the opposite side, making six next to it. Take a shallow box about -Chicago Tribune. two by three feet in size, put several inches of moist sand, dirt or sawdust in the bottom, place over this a cloth founded in London University a felwhich has been ruled off into squares lowship for the promotion of the study 1 1-2 inches each way, numbered one, of "National Eugenics," the study of two, three, and so on. Place the ker- the agencies under social control that nels from ear No. 1 in square No. 1, may improve or impair the racial from ear No. 2 in square No. 2, and qualities of future generations, either so on with all of the ears. Then place physically or mentally.

than the box, cover with 1 1-2 to two There is a registered cow in the inches of sand, earth or sawdust writer's herd that a good judge of a moisten well, keep in a warm place. dairy animal would gladly hang a rib- and the kernels will germinate in bon on with pride. But if she were to from three to five days. When sufficbe measured by her milking one year lent time has been allowed for the ago she would have been sold for kernels to germinate, remove the covbologna. The circumstances are er carefully, to avoid misplacing the these: She was bred in the silk, her kernels. A piece of light cheesecloth size, dairy type, barrel, udder, front placed on the kernels before the top covering is put on will prevent the kernels from sticking to the cloth.) Examine the kernels in the first row of the germinating box. For example if the kernels in squares Nos. 4, 8 13 and 20 have failed to grow or show weak germination, ears Nos. 4, 8, 13 and 20 on the floor should be rejected feeder tried to excuse himself by all After examining the kernels from the first twenty ears, examine the second twenty, and so on till all the kernels have been examined and the poor ears rejected. Do not fail to remove the ears showing weak germination. If the ground is cold and the weather unfavorable in the spring, these ker nels will rot, or, if they grow at all will produce weak plan's .- Massachu setts Ploughman.

HINTS ON GROWING HORSE-RADISH.

The culture of horseradish is very simple. Preferably the plant likes a most any soil, but the character of the physical make up of the soil. The deeper and more friable the loam, the It is high time to start a new breed smoother the roots. It is grown in and should be planted in an approxi-Balance the ration for the cow's mately upright condition, with the top

all. The arithmetic of the balanced manufacturer's province. The radishenough for the other. The ratio of the work done by the man who grows the canning factory.-John Craig. in The Tribune Farmer.

and in connection with a dairy farm near by, an attempt was made to find out if they could increase the percentage of fat in the milk of ordinary dairy cows which had been kept without any particular care in feeding. They took ten cows from a dairy herd after having a record kept for a year, and then when the selected cows were at the experiment station the experimenters compared the results with ten other cows which were fed and handled as before on the farm. The experiment continued four years. The result was an average increase of 6 per cent. in butter fat contents in the milk, and the result of the more liberal ration was an increase of 50 per cent, in the total amount of milk and fat produced. The actual increase brought about by liberal feeding the first year the cows were taken from the farm was 46 per cent, in milk and 54.6 per cent, in butter fat. The increased production was secured economically so far as the cost of food is concerned .- Mirror

BONES To reduce bones to fertilizers withand value to the farmer or stockman. or grass seed, or plant the top with -James Ridgway, in Indiana Farmer. some quick growing spreader that will knit the soil together as a cover that will not let through more moisture The Iowa corn specialists reckon than is needed. If the barrel is paint sides close, and let stand for a month, Lay out the ears to be tested side then use when it is wanted. The maby side on the floor, remove one ker- terial will be rich in potash and phos-

Land of Girl Slaves. China undoubtedly is the greatest kernels in all, thus securing a sample slave country in the world. Of a popfrom the entire ear. Place the six ulation of 400,500,000 over one-fortieth kernels at the end of the ear from are slaves. Every family of means which they were taken. Be particular keeps its girl slaves. The girls are that the kernels do not get mixed mostly purchased to do housework, with the kernels from the ear lying it being cheaper to buy than to hire.

Mr. Francis Galton, F. R. S., has



"I wish I knew," said the girl wita the chiffon muff, "why stage gowns, dke stage love making and stage sentiments, are always so much more beautiful than those in real life."

"They are not," said the other girl. 'Half the gowns one sees on the stage one wouldn't wear in a drawing room or on the street for anything in the world. Do you know that lots of actresses buy their imported gowns from the secondhand dealers? Well,

"It is not the gown, but the way in which an actress wears it that makes it so attractive. She knows what sort of frock to buy, just how to put it on and just how to carry it. That is what aine women out of ten in private life don't know. The average woman selects a frock without any reference to herself whatever. She just buys it because it is pretty and puts it on exactly as it goes. Usually she looks like an animated clothes rack, with her garments hanging on her.

"An actress gets into the 'feeling' of her gown. The moment she slips into it she 'feels' her role. If the gown is long and clinging and nimy and diaphanous she simply 'floats' every minute that she has it on. If it has yards and yards of train she learns how to manage it, how to sit down so that it will wind itself around her; how to sail across the room as though she were trailing wings after her; how to turn without stumbling all over her skirts. She feels every inch of the dignity that a train gives, and she puts on her haughty look with her haughty frock. But the woman in private life always looks as though her trailing skirts were just hooked on behind. They are not a part of her. Every bride I have seen looked as though she felt the weight and enormity of her train. She actually shrunk into insignificance beside it and shriveled up under her enormous tulle veil. She was entirely subordinate to her clothes.

"Did you ever see Mme. Rejane in one of her ch ffon confections? I did. It was of pink with a mantle of alling from her shoulders and almost completely enveloping her. Well, that was a 'floating' dress, and I don't remember once having seen Mme Rejane walk a step while she had the dress on.

"She just seemed to float on to the stage like a cloud, to float from chair to divan and to float out again. She didn't sit, she didn't stand, she didn't of love, he says not, "This is the day At the New York experiment station | kneel; she just 'moved'; and that was all you knew. When she changed that frock for a short girlish one with a baby waist, you wouldn't have recognized her. She looked ten years younger. Her chin had been lowered. her eyes had grown big and innocent looking, and she seemed suddenly to have acquired feet and to have lost ten years and gained ten pounds. It was all in the 'feeling' induced by the

"An actress makes her frocks a part of herself. If they are friliy, she flutters and flirts in them; if they are nobby she becomes at once jaunty and debonair; if they are magnificent she takes on a new dignity. She trails them, dangles them, sweeps them, holds them, clutches them, flutters them, or hugs them, just as they seem to need it. Sne makes them subordinate to herself, while at the same time she brings into relief their most striking feature and displays to advantage their slightest suggestions.

"Every gown has some sort of motif, and unless you are able to discover its artistic significance you will appear as badly in it as though you should quote a bit of poetry without knowing what it meant."-Indianapolis

VISITING CARDS.

cution, says the Binghamton Press. | nish.

length of name and style of lettering. space will permit.

than script, but will never wholly sup- liant picture. plant it. One thing is imperativeonly one style of letter should be flower ornaments are used for evenshown on a card.

the prefix Mrs. or Miss, and if one be- the flower or tinset. longs to a profession that should be indicated thus: Dr. Katherine Burnham Smith, or Katherine Burnham Smith, M. D., for her business card country with "Hiawatha" is still with only, the social card carrying the regular prefix.

her husband's full name, with recep- has a large indian head painted on a tion day in lower left hand corner and background of leather. The hair of address in opposite corner.

bear a calling day. The young miss erly stitched into place on the head not in society uses a card only among of the painted brave. Not only so, but her school friends. For a year or so he is trimmed with numerous gewafter entering society she visits ex- gaws in the way of beads, and these clusively with her mother, and her also are appliqued on slender thongs name appears under her mother's of leather, on which gayly-colored name on a special card bearing re- beads are threaded, form the fringe ception day and address.

If she is the eldest unmarried daughter her Christian name is omitted, but | Francisco.

THE ART OF WEARING A GOWN. | a younger daughter's name appears in full. When other daughters enter so ciety, the eldest uses a separate card and the next mother's card.

The title Mr. should always appear on a man's visiting card, unless the name is followed by Jr. A business card, however, should not contain that formality. A clergyman may set aside his formal title and use the plain Mr. if he chooses, as may a doctor, though it is customary to use the title. A physician, clergyman or scholar may have the right to the recognized abbrevinations of various titles, honors or degrees conferred upon him, but for the social visiting card it is best to omit all except such as stands for the one title by which he is commonly addressed. For example, a clergyman known as Doctor Newell should have his cards engraved William Dennison Newell, D. D. A club or society membership is indicated in the lower lefthand corner, and the home address in the right-hand corner.

MOTHER-LOVE AMONG JAPS. Public demonstration of affection is most repugnant to the good taste of the Japanese, and it is the absence of this which is so generally mistaken for a lack of genuine feeling. I recall one man, notes a writer in the Outlook, (though I doubt whether he could ever have been said to have 'talked about" her), that when she died, while he was abroad, his depression was so profound that my busband watched him with anxiety lest he should commit suicide. The sto!cal training may render more unsympathetic a coarse nature; but repression to the refined soul brings an exquisite capacity for pain scarcely conceivable by those who are free to give utterance to every emotion.

Another man said to me: "I rarely speak of my mother, for a foreigner does not understand that a Japanese mother may be just as dear to her son as his to him, and by the Japanese it is not expected that one should utter one's deepest grief when his mother died and when consciousness returned rose to make light of a "little dizziness," with reference to its cause. To this day, whenever he goes from home, he carries with him his mother's letters, mounted on a beautiful roll of ivory and brocade, and on the anniversary of her passing beyond his mortal ken ne quietly devotes a portion of the day to meditation and special thought of her. Even to his wife, despite the closest bond of my mother's death."-Washington

STOCK NEWNESS.

There's a new stock. It is a dainty thing, and though novel in shape, it is pretty on the right girl, especially with a white waist.

This particular stock is composed of sheer white mull and Valenciennes lace. There's very little of the mull. On the stock proper it forms an inchwide band with a strip of Val. insertion above and the Val. edge above that. A narrow bit of boning holds it up on each side.

Now for the new part. It consist of eight tabs. Each tab of the muslin is bordered with insertion and edge, and all are joined together save at the center, front and back. Though this is not very visible. since these tabs form what appears to be a ruffle about four inches deep. This ruffle is neatly sewed to the base of the stock, and, when the stock is placed around the neck, this ruffle

rests flatly around the shoulders. This stock may be had ready made, but is quite expensive for it really takes quite a bit of lace, and the workmanship is exceptional.

PRETTY HAIR ORNAMENTS.

A modicum of natural oil is neces-The visiting or calling card, an in- sary for good results in dressing the significant but necessary medium of hair, and this is, besides, supplemented communication on society, should be by the hairdresser with a dressing of the finest quality, and the engrav- that keeps the hair from scattering, ing should be perfect in style and exe- and supplies it with a brilliant bur-

The sizes of different cards vary The low hairdressing which disfrom season to season, but depend plays a chignonlike arrangement of largely upon individual taste, the puffs and braids under a jeweled net is very becoming, as well as a broad-Names should be spelled in full and looking, simple braid. This last style residence numbers spelled when of coiffure upon youthful heads is frequently ornamented with artificial The Roman and Old English letter- flowers, sprinkled with rhinestone ing are considered more fashionable dewdrops, which produces a most bril-

An enormous number of tinsel and ing coiffures, frequently combined with A woman's card invariably carries velvet in the same tone or color as

INDIAN EFFECTS ON CUSHIONS. The Indian craze which struck the us, and it has extended from music to cushions. One of these, designed to The married woman's card carries enhance the weird splendors of a den, this head is real and very Indian hair. The young woman's card does not hair, coarse and black, and it is clev-

> of the cushion. There are 300 Porto Ricans in San



HAM BARBECUE.

Slice cold boiled ham and fry in some of the fat until slightly crisp. Tape up the ham, and to the fat in the pan add three tablespoons of vinegar, a teaspoon of made mustard and a teaspoon of sugar. Heat and pour over the ham.

MIXED MUSTARD.

Mix one-quarter cup of ground mustard with a scant level teaspoon of salt and half a level teaspoon of sugar. Pour on just enough boiling water to make a thick paste, then add sharp vinegar to make of the right consistency.

MUTTON PIE.

Line a buttered pudding dish with mashed and well seasoned potato. Fill the center with thinky sliced mut ton and pour on stock to moisten, two tablespoons of tomato catsup and a dust of pepper and salt. Cover with mashed potato and set in a hot oven. When the ple is heated through brush over the top with soft butter and ser back to brown.

RICH LEMON PIE.

Mix the grated yellow rind and the fuice of two lemons with two cups Fof sugar, one cup of milk, four level tablespoons of cornstarch and the beaten yolks of six eggs. Cook until the mixture thickens, pour into two paste-lined plates and bake. Make a meringue of the whites of six eggs beaten stiff with one-half cup of powdered sugar, and cover the two pies. Set in a very slow even to brown slightly.

APPLES, BAKED WITH NUTS.

Wash eight or ten large apples and core them. Chop one cup of English walnut meats fine, mix with sugar and fill the apples. Set in a making dish, pour one and one-half cups of bot water round and bake. Take the apples out carefully, without breaking, on to a serving dish, and to the syrup in the baking dish add a teaspoon of butter, a pinch of salt and a few gratings of nutmeg or other flavoring and pour around the apples. Dust the top of each with powdered

CHOCOLATE CAKE.

Cream one-half cup of butter, add one cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk, one and two-thirds cups of flour sifted with three level teaspoons of baking powder, the yolks of three eggs, and after beating add the whites of two eggs beaten stiff. Have one and onehalf squares of chocolate melted with three tablespoons of sugar and two tablespoons of water. When smooth and glossy add to the first mixture and a scant teaspoon of vanilla. Bake slowly and cover with a white icing.

RICE BORDER-CHICKEN FILLING. Cook one and one-half cups of rice

in plenty of salted boiling water until tender; drain well and press into a well buttered ring mold. Set into the oven in a pan of hot water for fifteen minutes. Have two cups of chopped chicken in a saucepan, add one-quarter cup of butter subbed with two level tablespoons of flour and cook three minutes, add two-thirds cup of hot cream and the yolks of two eggs beaten. Season with salt and pepper and cook a minute longer. Turn the rice on to a large round plate and pour the chicken into the center. Sprinkle the chicken with a little finely chopped parsley.

TIMELY SUGGESTIONS.

When cleaning knives mix a tiny bit of carbonate of soda with the bath-brick on the knifeboard, and they will polish more easily, says the Binghamton Press.

Half a lemon dipped in salt water will do all the work of oxalic acid in cleaning copper boilers, brass teaket tles and other copper or brass utensils.

When cleaning the bars of a new or rough stove, if they are first rubbed over with a cloth dipped in vinegar and water, the blacklead will be found to adhere, and a brilliant polish to be the result.

Before using new pudding tins place them in the oven with a little oatmeal or bran and water, when they will be muh sweeter, and it will prevent the pudding from sticking.

To clean lamp glasses hold them over a jug of boiling vater until well steamed; then polish with a dry duster. It is far less trouble than washing, and the glasses very rarely break Shabby dark leather will look like new if rubbed over with either linseed oil or the well-beaten white of an egg mixed with a little black ink. Polish with soft dusters until dry and grosay.

The soiling caused by persons leaning their heads against a papered wall may be greatly lessened, if not obliterated, by laying a sneet of blotting paper over the spot and passing over it a moderately warm flatiron.

Stains on white flannel can sometimes be removed by rubbing them with glycerine and yolk of egg mixed in equal quantities. Spread on the stain, leave for half an hour, then wash the garment as usual.

When ironing, if the iron is rough and sticks and is difficult to work, sprinkle a little salt on the ironing board and rub the iron up and down upon it. It will speedily make the iron smooth again, and prevent its sticking.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

Aside from some hesitation at the South, owing to the recent fall in the price of cotton, business conditions are favorable and optimistic sentiments are evidenced by extensive preparations for active trade. As annual reports appear, it is found that the closing months of 1904 made a much better exhibit than the first half, which starts the New Year with smaller stocks of goods in the hands of dealers, assuring liberal contracts in the near future for replenishing supplies. A few minor labor controversies have arisen, but the Fall River mills are more active and in most branches of manufacture there is a steady decrease n the proportion of idle machinery, one prominent producer of woolen goods reporting 9 per cent. of all plants in oper-

Failures for the week numbered 200 in the United States, against 400 last year, and 25 in Canada, compared with 37 a

Bradstreets says: Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending January 5, aggregate 1,-411,947 bushels, against 981,140 last week, 3. 369,323 this week last year, 5,098,951 in 1902, and 3,567,710 in 1901.

Corn exports for this week are the largest since March, 1903, and aggregate 3,186,533 bushels, against 1,582,342 last week, 1,249,599 a year ago, 2,856,981 in 1902 and 136,873 in 1901.

WHOLESALE MARKETS.

Baltimore,-FLOUR-Dull and unchanged; receipts, 10,575 barrels; exports, 3,436 barrels.

WHEAT-Firmer; spot, contract, 1.17@1.171/4; spot, No. 2 red Western, 1.18@1.1814; January, 1.17@1.1714; February, 1.181/2@1.1814; March, 1.2014 @1.201/2; May, 1.211/2 asked; steamer No. 2 red, 1.11@1.111/4; receipts, 3,033 bushels; Scuthern by sample, 1.00@

1.161/2; Southern on grade, 1.051/2@ CORN-Steady; spot, 491/4@4978; steamer mixed, 48@481/8; receipts, 108,-607 bushels; exports, 60,000 bushels; Southern White and yellow corn, 421/2@

OATS-Firm; No. 2 white, 28@381/2; No. 2 mixed, 37@371/2; receipts, 4,500 bushels.

RYE-Dull; No. 2 Western, uptown, 85@87; receipts, 1,750 bushels. BUTTER-Firm; fancy imitation, 22@23; fancy creamery, 29@30; fancy ladle, 19@20; store packed 15@18. EGGS-Firm and unchanged, 30.

CHEESE-Firm; large, 121/4@121/2; medium, 121/4@121/2; small, 123/4@13. SUGAR-Firm and unchanged; coarse granulated and fine, 5.95. New York,-BUTTER-Firm, un-

changed; receipts, 4,540. CHEESE-Steady, unchanged; receipts, 2,235; weekly exports, 2,100

EGGS-Strong; receipts, 7,376; Southern, 20@28; refrigerator, 18@211/2. POULTRY-Alive and dressed.

FLOUR-Receipts, 13.618 barrels; exports, 10,766 barrels; firm and held higher; winter patents, 5.50@5.85; winter straights, 5.30@5.45; Minnesota patent, 5.85@6.25; winter extras, 3.65@ 4.30; Minnesota bakers', 4.30@4.65; winter low grades, 3.45@4.10.

RYE FLOUR-Steady; fair to good, 4.40@4.70; choice to fancy, 4.75@5.00. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR - Quiet;

per 100 pounds, 2.00@2.15. CORNMEAL.—Steady; fine white and yellow, 1.30; coarse new, 1.13@1.14; kiln-dried, 2.90@3.10. HAY-Quiet; shipping 60@65; good

to choice, 80@85. HOPS-Quiet; State, common to choice; 1904, 29@37; 1903, 30@33; olds, 14; Pacific Coast, 1904, 29@36; 1903, 30@33; olds, 14@17.

HIDES-Steady; Galveston, 20 to 25 pounds, 18; California, 21 to 25 pounds, 19; Texas dry, 24 to 30 pounds, 141/2. LARD-Dull; Western steam, 7.00; refined quiet; continent, 7.10; South American, 7.75; compound, 41/8@51/4. COTTONSEED OIL-Steady; prime crude nominal; do. yellow, 22@221/2.

PETROLEUM-Steady; erfined New York, 7.50; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 7.45; do. in bulk, 4.35. RICE-Firm; Domestic fair to extra 27/6@51/4: Japan nominal. POTATOES-Steady; Long, Island

1.75@2.00; State and Western, 1.25@ 2.00; Jersey sweets, 2.00@4.00 PEANUTS-Steady; fancy hand-packed, 51/4@51/2; other domestic, 31/4@51/2. CABBAGES-Steady; flat Dutch

Live Stock.

per 100, 2.00@3.00.

New York-BEEVES-Receipts, 702 Very little trading.

CALVES-Dressed calves quiet, at 90 to 131/2c for city dressed yeals, and extra carcasses, 14c; country dressed, 6c to SHEEP AND LAMBS-Sheep, firm;

lambs, weak. Sheep, 4.00@5.25; no real-

ly prime sheep here; culls, 6.00. HOGS—Receipts, 2.840; feeling steady. Chicago,—CATTLE—Market, steady. Good to prime steers, 5.50@6.00; poor to

medium, 3,90@5.50; stockers and feeders, 2.40@4.25; Cows, 1.25@4.50; heifers, 2.00@5.00; canners, 1.25@2.50; bulls, 2.00@4.50; calves, 3.00@7.00. HOGS-Market strong. Mixed and butchers', 435@465; good to choice heavy, 460@470; rough heavy, 440@

4.50; light, 4.30@4.55; bulk of sales, 4.45@4.60. SHEEP-Market steady. Good to

choice wethers, 4.85@5.50; fair to choice mixed 4.00@4.75; native lambs, 5,50@

MUCH IN LITTLE.

There are more than 217,000 baggagenen, brakemen and conductors in the United States.

Efforts are being made to induce the National Shorthand Reporters' Association to join the labor movement. Ontario is the best organized province in Canada, having 176 unions, with

a total membership of more than 12,-000. The Central Federation Union of New York City is about to begin a national campaign against the open shop.