

THE REALM OF FASHION.

Every woman recognizes the value of a house or breakfast that is fast and becoming. The excellent May Man... illustrated combines many... and is simple of construction... the same time that it is comfortable. If desired it can be... India silk in plain color... wash silk, French flannel...



WOMAN'S HOUSE JACKET.

and all the range of... materials. As illustrated... the trimming embroidery on... with hydrangea blue... in one piece, full at... the effect of the vest being... the fullness drawn down at the... it is stitched to a narrow... the under side, which passes... the front and through open... beneath the trimming, to... the centre front. The big... and attached to the... Ribbons are attached at... and to the belt, which they... The sleeves are one seamed... shaped after the latest mode... size four yards of material... inches wide, three and one... thirty-two inches wide, and... forty-four inches wide, as... required.

White Veil Fad.
In the trail of the green veil fad comes the white veil, which has not been so much in evidence in several seasons. At the seashore, in fact, at all summer resorts, the green veil is omnipresent, but the woman who floats the green veil in the morning dons the white veil in the afternoon. These green "complexion veils," as they are called, more often drape the hat brim than fall over the face.

Diaphanous Toques.
Toques of diaphanous stuffs to match the costume with which they are to be worn are a noticeable feature of the millinery world.

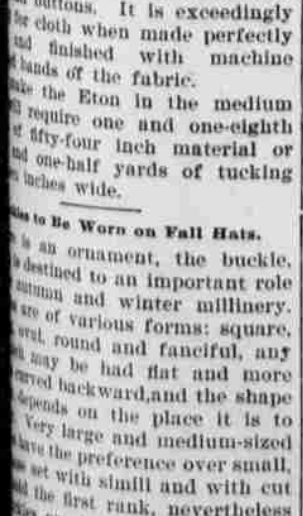
Desirable Children's Dresses.
Princess models, very new, stylish and numerous, are among the most desirable children's dresses.

Ladies' Golf Cape.
There is an ever increasing demand for double-faced cloths that have brought forth many new and artistic combinations of colorings in the plaids. This smart cape, reproduced from Modes, is made of an effective plaid in brown, fawn and beige, the yoke and circular flounce being of plain



LADIES' TAILOR MADE BASQUE.

in the centre back. It is fastened with shoulder and under... are shaped with single... and small steel buckles are... on the narrow taffeta bands... the edges.
The collar reaches only part... from, the opening displaying... stock on the waist.
The sleeves are correctly... with upper and under portions... just enough fullness at the... effect. They are finished at... with a narrow band of taf... which is also used to outline... of the jacket.
This style may be made of... and taffeta, or of light... gold, silver or self-toned braid... buttons. It is exceedingly... and finished with machine... bands of the fabric.



LADIES' GOLF CAPE, WITH YOKE.

For traveling, as well as for golf and mountain wear, these capes are exceedingly comfortable and much more convenient to handle than a close-fitting jacket.
To make the cape in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of fifty-four-inch material.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Use Judgment With Young Pigs.
It is bad practice to feed young pigs in the same manner as you would feed pigs that were being fattened for market. Of course, young pigs need, and should have, all they will eat; but the food should be such as will form both bone and muscle instead of fat. It is a good point to allow only a small amount of the corn to go into the ration of the pigs that are too young to be fattened for the market.

Chickens Can Be Fed Cheaply.
Poultrymen should make it a practice to utilize all the "left overs" from the house and make such a part of the ration. The tops of off vegetables or the fruits or vegetables that are affected in parts can be used, and the very small potatoes that are so often wasted will make an excellent food for the hens, and in a few days after you have started feeding them there will be noticed an increase in the egg supply.

What the Profitable Cow Must Do.
It is claimed that in the sale of milk under present conditions, but little profit is derived from a cow that does not produce at least 5000 pounds of milk during the course of the year; and in better making the cow, to turn in a decent profit, should give sufficient milk to make 200 pounds of butter annually, and the correctness of this has been tested time and again. There is no better argument needed to teach farmers the necessity of testing their animals and thus learn their value.

Plant So as to Save Fertility.
In speaking at a New Jersey Institute a gentleman said that if a farmer cultivated corn many times during the season to liberate plant food, and let the land lie bare through the fall and winter, the plant food made available by tillage would leech down and get away. Land left bare in summer fast loses its humus, or decayed vegetable matter; it is burned out. Now, in a nutshell, this is the idea: Grow a heavy clover sod regularly once in three or four years. Plow under the clover or feed it out on cement floors, so as to save all manure, and return this to the land. Then follow with plenty of proper tillage to liberate plant food that with ordinary management you would never get. In this way you can increase the fertility of the soil greatly.

The Value of Clover Sod.
What is clover sod worth? The answer to this question depends almost wholly on the location of the land and its nearness to a good market. If the land be nearly barren so that nothing can be grown upon it, a clover sod once secured will be the beginning toward making it a paying piece of property. In such circumstances a clover sod is worth much more than on land where it can be easily secured. It is worth more and is usually harder to get on soils that are deficient in vegetable matter, whether they be sand or clay. But of the two, a clay soil is much more hopeful of permanent improvement, for all clay soils contain some mineral fertilizer and may be made rich when a few clover crops are grown upon them without manure. On sandy soil the mineral fertility is lacking, and has to be supplied in commercial fertilizers which are always expensive. Hence the question whether waste land can be profitably brought under cultivation depends in part on its composition. If it is mainly clay soil it probably can. If it is sandy soil without vegetation it will probably require too expensive fertilization to be profitable in most localities.—American Cultivator.

No More Eggs Wasted.
Storage houses have learned economy in the handling of eggs. The large storage concerns propose to have as little loss as possible, and utilize all the eggs in the case, whether fresh, cracked, or dry—even rotten are utilized. This is how they do it:
All of the small, dirty and cracked eggs that are fresh and of good quality are canned. They are put up the same as canned meats. The yolks and whites of the eggs go into separate cans, and this product is a great convenience in hot climates. When a baker has use for the whites of eggs he can buy just what he needs put up in these cans, which saves him the loss resulting from buying eggs as they are ordinarily sold. The quality of this canned product is fine.
Then the rotten and cloudy eggs are put up in cans and sold to tanners and used in putting the gloss on fine leather. The "rotts" serve the purpose of the tanners and can be bought cheaper. The shells are used in making fertilizers, etc., so that the loss is indeed small. When it is remembered that the small things count up fast in making losses or profits, the value of the economy here practiced becomes apparent.—Elgin Dairy Report.

Making Plants Beneficial to Insects.
A fact which may have immense possibilities in scientific agriculture has been advanced by Professor Galloway, who finds that plants may be so cultivated as to change their chemical constitution, rendering them either agreeable or baneful to insect pests, yet without injury to the plants themselves. A tobacco grower has demonstrated that this idea is perfectly practical. He analyzes his plants and finds which are nutritious and which are not so to the insects, and he cultivates those that will starve out the insects. Professor Galloway suggests the extension of similar methods to starve out those other pests now so destructive; the Hessian fly in wheat, the pea plant insect, which for lack of a better name has been called the green-pea house, and which has almost ruined the crop in Maryland for two years. This pest came down on the pea plant in May, 1899, turning whole fields black and causing the loss of half the crop, or \$3,000,000. Beginning to breed when eleven days old, they have from six to twelve daily for nearly a month, so that taking the minimum number over 400,000 will be produced from one in six weeks. As soon as born they attach themselves to the leaf, and remain for two days immovable, sucking the juice of the plant, which is converted into a sort of honey dew, sticky and tarry, ruinous to clothing and even to shoes of persons who go

Good Roads Notes

Wheelmen as Benefactors.
THERE is no public institution more potent in social, political, and commercial well-being than the public highway. There is nothing which by its absence, its presence, its goodness, or its badness, may so make or mar the community which uses it or would like to use it, as the road by which its people may come together for the discussion of matters of public good or for that traffic in products which stamps man as the trading animal. Therefore, the man who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before has his counterpart as a public benefactor in the person who puts down a good, solid, horse-saving, wagon-economizing roadbed where at first only rocks and mud or dust and sand held full sway. Roads, like people, are prone to wear into ruts, and many of the ruts in which the farmer's half-laden wagon joists are primarily caused by the ruts in which the farmer has jolted his representative in legislative assemblies. The farmer has always wanted good roads, but he knows that the farmer has always had to pay for them, consequently he has generally looked upon any movement in their direction as a raid upon his own pocket. It required, then, some new force to join hands and voice with him both in the demand and in the suggestion of ways and means.

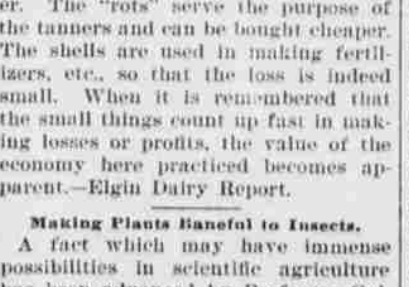
This new force has arrived in the bicyclist. Banded under the banner of the League of American Wheelmen, the riders of the tireless tire have since their organization, in 1880, raised the cry of "good roads," and have kept it up with wondrous energy. They have through their engineers devised or selected the best methods of making the cheapest durable thoroughfares, but they have conquered many obstacles that have stood between them and other groups of persons who are to be benefited equally with them in securing smooth roads, though these very groups hesitated to join the wheelmen's movement, for fear it was selfish and was designed to saddle the costs up on them. The horsemen who drive the road stock and the farmers have been the two classes which have resisted the warmest efforts of the "good roads cranks," as some of the wheelmen are called, to wipe away suspicion. But the suspicion has now evaporated.

The Farmers' National Congress has passed strong resolutions in favor of the wheelmen's way of getting good roads. The State aid systems, as shown in the resolution, recites that the cost of construction of first-class roads connecting farms with market towns is too considerable to be borne by farm property alone; that as the entire population is benefited directly and indirectly by good roads, all property ought to contribute through the medium of a State tax. The Higbee-Armstrong law, by which State aid has been introduced in New York, provides for a division of the cost of road construction among the State, the county, and the local township, and, it is said, many of the towns availing themselves of it will secure from outside sources four or five times the sum they raise themselves, while in the large cities, which will pay most of the funds, the tax will not fall more heavily than one cent per thousand dollars of the assessed valuation. It is by making such calculations that the League of American Wheelmen has fought its way to the farmers' sympathy.

It is no wonder that the farmer feared the cyclist at first. The man on wheels was at first looked upon as a dude in knee breeches, out for an airing with his best girl, who demanded that others should, without cost to him, smooth the roads that he alone might have more pleasure. Then the Wheelmen's League spent vast sums of money printing illustrated road books, thousands of which have been distributed, free of cost, and other thousands barely at cost. In various quarters they have raised large sums to build cycle paths between sections of country, on which the cyclists pass to and fro on business and pleasure. Money has been spent by them, as in Mr. Dorner's case, to be represented at conventions and to spread what they love to call the gospel of good roads, and now in Baltimore Chief Consul Sams, of Maryland Division, League American Wheelmen, and Chairman Auguste Faure, of the Division Committee on Highways, are holding out the hand of friendship to the horsemen, and endeavoring to lay out a combined speedway and cycle path that shall be a local monument to the battle of good roads and serve as a model to be followed by visitors from every community who take a spin, a ride, or a drive upon it. May their efforts succeed in full measure.—Baltimore Sun.

Protecting Shade Trees.

After planting a shade tree upon the street, or on school grounds, the neglect to give it some protection causes the loss of a large majority of young trees. Some thoughtless person, who ought to know better, will hitch a horse to or near a tree, and soon the bark is gnawed and the tree ruined. If a tree is worth planting it is certain worth caring for afterward.
The cambium and inner bark, forming the living connection between the roots and the leaves, require a continuous supply of sap, or moisture, during the growing season. A newly planted tree cannot furnish this moist-



SIMPLE METHOD OF CARE OF TREES.

ure until rootlets have been formed, and this requires considerable time, meanwhile the hot sun, pouring its fierce rays directly upon the bark, injures it, dries up the sap and prepares the tree for inroads of insects—soon the tree is dead. Experts pronounce the cause to have been borers, yet these would never have destroyed the tree but for the exposure of the bark to the summer's sun, without that protection which the fougere and free flow of sap had supplied before removal.

It is a simple matter to make a tree box which will thoroughly protect a young tree. It should not be too large—six inches space within is ample; more will permit too great movement of the tree during windstorms, which sometimes tears the tree at the top of the box, when it breaks off.
Two loops of soft cloth, nailed to the tree at centre, will overcome this.
To make a tree box, take two pieces of board six inches wide and six feet long, nail cleats across in three or four places on opposite sides, as shown in cut.
Drive two strong hardwood stakes three feet long, firmly, and at an angle as anchors, nail them firmly to bottom of tree box.
One board should protect the south side of the tree, the slatted portion being to east and west.
Or, four stakes may be driven into the ground and wrapped with barb wire, care being taken to nail cleats at top to prevent drawing the stakes together when wrapped.—John P. Brown, in Indianapolis Press.

In enlisting for the United States cavalry recruiting officers never accept an enlistment from a man who weighs over 165 pounds, while for infantry or artillery recruits who weigh up to 190 pounds are accepted.

through the field. A bushel of them can be shaken down from a row of peas ten rods long. Sprinkling has very little effect on them. The usual method is to shake out the insects and follow with the cultivator and bury them. They die within two days, and on the third day the process is repeated. It is now proposed to take up as a branch of special study the modification of the pea plant in such a way as to make it distasteful to this destructive insect.

Hatching and Raising Turkeys.
A good deal of the success in hatching turkey eggs with hen mothers depends upon the nest. When turkey eggs are set high and dry in one corner of the hay loft, or in a box or barrel with only a handful of hay in the bottom, the chances of their hatching are exceedingly slim. If you set turkey eggs under hens, borrow a hint from the old turkey and make the nest on the ground wherever practicable, otherwise put a sod in the nest box or barrel, follow it out just enough to keep the eggs in, and cover tightly with hay or leaves, and take every precaution.

When the young turkeys appear in the outer world, don't go poking around and lifting up the old hen to see how many eggs are hatched, but restrain your desire to count your turkeys and let them alone for at least twenty-four hours. They will not require food during that time, and as they are very delicate when first hatched, it is best to avoid handling them until they become strong on their legs, then remove them with the mother hen to the coop and pen which should be all ready for the occupants. Proper coops and pens for the young turkeys until they are fully feathered are absolutely necessary to protect them from rains and heavy dews.

To make a pen take four boards two feet wide and sixteen feet long, place them edgewise in the form of a square, holding them in place by driving stakes in the ground on each side of the boards. Place the coop in the pen. I prefer a coop without a floor, so it can be moved to a fresh spot every day, but if you have any doubts about being able to keep the young turkeys dry and comfortable during a rainy spell, you had better put in a board floor and cover with gravel or sand, which should be renewed as often as every other day. When the mother turkey is left to herself she chooses a new resting place every night, and when you confine them in a coop you must imitate her example by moving or cleaning the coop often.—E. D. Wesver, in American Agriculturist.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Silence in times of suffering is the best.—Dryden.
Burdens become light when cheerfully borne.—Ovid.
Be charitable and indulgent to every one but thyself.—Joubert.
Care admitted as a guest quickly turns to be master.—Bovee.
Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.—Swift.
It is well to learn caution by the misfortune of others.—Pupillus Syrus.
In business three things are necessary—knowledge, temper and time.—Fetham.
Character and personal force are the only investments that are worth anything.—Whitman.

Home Feeling.

As Eskimos love their mountains, so the Eskimos of Alaska, love their bleak, desolate country. The supply of food is limited, and the natives are at times in danger of starving. As they number about 5000, and could be stowed in half a dozen emigrant ships, it has been proposed to send them to a land in which it is fit for human beings to live.
The proposal overlooks the fact that the Eskimos think they are living in the most beautiful country in the world, and therefore would not go to another. Dr. Field, in his narrative of travel through "Our Western Archipelago," tells a pathetic story illustrative of their love of their native land.
Now and then one or two Eskimos are brought to the United States, but how downcast and miserable they look! Our climate is intolerable to them. They pant in the heat like polar bears, and long to get back to their more "temperate" zone. One who came here some years since was stricken with consumption and set out to return, and every morning his first question was, "Have you seen ice?" If he could only get a glimpse of an iceberg he could die in peace.
A people who have such a home feeling are entitled to respect.

Keeping It Bright.

"It's a good thing to be neat," said Mr. Willowby to his wife, "but I believe Sister Jane goes a little too far; I really think she does."
"What has she done now?" asked Mrs. Willowby.
"Well," said her husband slowly, "I went there this morning, and what should I see but a white cloth fluttering from the bell handle. I thought at first something had happened to one of the children. But when I got close I saw that the bell was covered by the cloth, and there was just a kind of a bow fluttering."
"When I got inside I asked Jane what under the canopy she'd tied the bell in that kind of a rigging for, and she said:
"Well, Amos Willowby, if you must know, I've got that bell all polished up for to-night, when the minister's coming to tea, and if you think I'm going to have it all dulled over before night, you're very much mistaken. And I'm making a cover that will just fit on it, and after this I'm going to keep it covered every day till well along in the afternoon, when I'll fling it to have callers."—Youth's Companion.

We Eng Behind.

It is a curious fact that this country, so progressive in all other directions, is at least half a century behind the European States in road building. It is hard to estimate the vast waste of money, time and opportunity entailed by the wretched roads of the greater part of the United States. In Maryland the State Geological Survey Bureau has just issued its report for 1899. From the carefully compiled data given it appears that \$6,000,000 has been spent on the so-called repair and construction of the roads of that State during the last ten years. Yet at present it is estimated that the annual loss to farmers of the State due directly to poor roads—that is, the excess cost of hauling on the present roads over what it should cost on good roads is \$2,000,000. The United States Department of Agriculture in a report made a few years ago giving data from 1200 counties in various States, showed the average cost of hauling one ton one mile on the ordinary American dirt road to be twenty-five cents; this is just three times as much as the average cost of the same hauling on the macadam roads of six European countries. If the loss from bad roads to the farming interests of the State of Maryland is \$3,000,000 annually, the total loss in the United States must be enormous.—New York Sun.

THIS HORSE COULD COUNT.

Understand the Meaning of the Fire Alarm Strokes as Well as the Firemen.
"If there is any animal that knows more than a horse," remarked a member of the fire department the other day, "I would like to see it. I mean one that knows more than a smart horse, for there are fool horses as well as fool people and once in a while we get one of these fool horses in the fire department. But I will say that our horses, as a rule, are pretty smart and knowing."

"I remember one we had in this company some years ago that actually could count. George was his name, if I remember rightly, and George was one of those horses that never did any more work than he was obliged to. Not that he couldn't, but just because, like some people you run across, he was opposed to looking for work. Well, every company of the fire department has a certain district to cover on first alarms. That is, every company responds to certain boxes on the first alarm, and doesn't go to others, except on special or general alarms. Well, sir, we didn't have George many months before that horse came to know our district just as well as any of them. He knew the boxes we went out to on the first alarm, and it is a fact that that horse got so that he'd wait and count the first round before he'd budge out of his stall. If the box was not in our district, George would walk leisurely to his place, but if it was one we were due at on the first alarm he would rush down to his place. In those days we had to litch up on every alarm that came in, whether it was in our district or not, and stand hitched for fifteen or twenty minutes. George knew this, of course, and that was why he'd always take his time going to his place when the box wasn't in our district. And it's a fact that if he was eating when an outside box came in, he'd just keep on eating until the foreman yelled out to bring him down to his place.
"Of course, now and then George would miscount the box and rush to his place on a box not in our district. But when he did make a mistake like that, which was precious seldom, that horse would get so mad and feel so bad about it that he wouldn't get over it for a day or so."—Washington Evening Star.

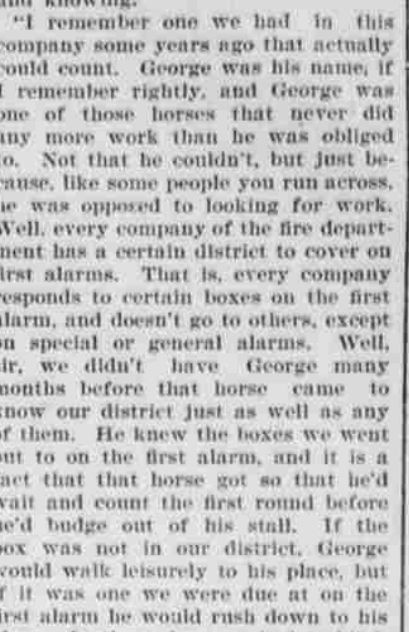
Accident Barred Injunction Service.
A party of citizens of Far Rockaway were speeding to that point from Brooklyn over the Long Island railroad recently bearing with them an injunction from the Supreme Court forbidding the Long Island railroad from laying tracks in Far Rockaway when an accident occurred on the road ahead of them and stopped them. Of course the accident continued to obstruct travel until the objectionable tracks were laid.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE	
GRAIN	
FLOUR—Ballo, Best Fal	47 1/2
High Grade Extra	42 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	73 1/2
CORN—No. 2 White	45 1/2
Oats—Southern & Penn	23 1/2
RYE—No. 2	49
HAY—Choice Timothy	15 50
Good to Prime	12 50
STRAW—Eye in ear	10 00
Wheat Stacks	7 00
Oat Stacks	7 50
CANNED GOODS	
TOMATOES—Std. No. 3	70
No. 2	65
PEAS—Standard	110
Seconds	80
CORN—Dry Pack	80
Moist	70
RICE	
CITY STEERS	9 1/2 @ 10
City Cows	8 1/2 @ 9
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES	
POTATOES—Hudson	1 20 @ 1 40
ONIONS	
PROVISIONS	
HOG PRODUCTS—shd.	8 @ 8 1/2
Clear ribbles	8 @ 8 1/2
Hams	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Meat Fork, per bar	12 50
LARD—Crude	4
Best refined	8
BUTTER	
BUTTER—Fine Crm.	21 @ 22
Under Fine	20 @ 21
Creamery Rolls	21 @ 22
CHEESE	
CHEESE—N. Y. Fanny	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
N. Y. Flats	10 @ 10 1/2
Chk Cheese	8 1/2 @ 7 1/2
EGGS	
EGGS—State	12 1/2 @ 13
North Carolina	10 1/2 @ 11
LIVE POULTRY	
CHICKENS	11 @ 11 1/2
Ducks, per lb	9 1/2 @ 10
TOBACCO	
TOBACCO—Md. Infer.	150 @ 1 50
Round common	2 50 @ 4 50
Middling	6 00 @ 7 00
Fancy	10 00 @ 12 00
LIVE STOCK	
BEEF—Best Beevos	47 1/2 @ 5 15
SHEEP	3 50 @ 4 50
Hogs	5 50 @ 5 90
FURS AND SKINS	
MUSKRAT	10 @ 11
Raccoon	40 @ 45
Red Fox	— @ 1 00
Skunk Black	— @ 20
Opossum	22 @ 23
Mink	— @ 20
Other	— @ 6 00
NEW YORK	
FLOUR—Southern	8 55 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	81 @ 81 1/2
RYE—Western	57 @ 57
CORN—No. 2	44 @ 45
OATS—No. 2	25 @ 25 1/2
BUTTER—State	16 @ 16 1/2
EGGS—State	14 @ 17
CHEESE—State	9 @ 9 1/2
PHILADELPHIA	
FLOUR—Southern	8 55 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	74 1/2 @ 74 1/2
CORN—No. 2	43 @ 43
OATS—No. 2	20 @ 20 1/2
BUTTER—State	14 @ 15
EGGS—Penna. H.	10 @ 10

May Soon be a King

Because of his recent expression of sympathy for Great Britain in her trouble in South Africa, King Oscar, of Sweden and Norway, may be requested by his cabinet to abdicate his throne on June 16, which is the birthday of Crown Prince Gustaf. Prince Gustaf is the heir apparent to the throne and would succeed Oscar. He represents a political party diametrically opposed to that which supports



CROWN PRINCE GUSTAF.

the aged monarch. Gustaf is the most unpopular member of the royal family. If the selection of a king were left to the people the choice would undoubtedly fall on Prince Karl, the third son of Oscar II. Gustaf is very radical in his conceptions of the correct policy toward Norway, and it is known that he is bitterly opposed to the late action of the King in recalling Swedish officers from the sister country at the request of the Norwegians.
The masses in Sweden are all for the Boers and the King's recent expression of sympathy for England has aroused popular feeling.

One Cause of Short Crop.

The Iowa crop report contains a suggestion that may be partly responsible for the short crop of wheat. It indicates a considerable gain in acreage of corn and a falling off in the acreage of wheat and other crops, with improved conditions of live stock. This is an indication that the tendency is more and more each year to devote the farm to corn for stock feeding purposes and to give up the raising of small grains for market. With the usual prices of grain and stock this is good policy, and it is advised by most of the agricultural papers, which urge it as the best plan for small farmers. The shipping of feed when the stock might be fattened on the farm is wasteful.

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