

# Agricultural

### To Prevent Soft-Shell Eggs.

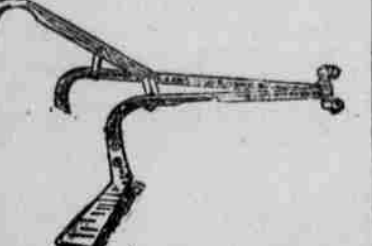
If soft-shelled eggs appear in the poultry house during the winter the proper thing to do is to cut down the feed—the morning feed, not the one which is given in the afternoon. Soft-shelled eggs are almost positive proof that the hens are too fat, and the best way to get rid of the fat is to make the hens work it off in the scratching material. For the morning feed no more than one handful of wheat to ten hens should be given as long as soft-shelled eggs are found in the nests.

### Farm Implement Makers.

It is certainly a great compliment to inventive genius and to the manufacturers of farm implements to be able to say truthfully that the improvement in agricultural implements as now manufactured has reduced the average time in the production of a bushel of corn from four and a half hours to forty-one minutes, and this has reduced the cost of labor from thirty-five and three-fourths cents to ten and one-half cents a bushel. A like reduction in the time and expense of producing wheat, oats and the other farm products has been accomplished also by the wonderful improvements made in farm implements. This has been done since 1850, in the face of the fact that labor on the farm during that period has advanced at least forty to fifty per cent.

### For Harvesting Soy Beans.

These forage plants should be cut off just beneath the surface, raked in windrows and allowed to cure. If only a small area is to be harvested, remove the shovels from an ordinary cultivator, and bolt to the inside shank



on each side a horizontal knife eighteen inches long and sloping back slightly. The knife is shown in position in the illustration (one handle removed) and is made from one of the knives from an old stalk cutter. This attachment is used by the Kansas Experiment Station quite successfully. Any blacksmith can make it.—American Agriculturist.

### Enslaving the Roots.

The cost of growing corn, cutting it and putting it in the silo, has been variously reported at almost all figures from \$1 to \$3 per ton. We do not doubt that it has been done for the smaller sum when the land has been made rich and well cultivated, and the most modern improvements were at hand to do the work, but we think a fair average would be nearer double that with the ordinary farmer, even in a favorable season. But there are not many who would like to grow roots for feeding to stock at that price. Certainly we know of none who would care to sell them at that price, and few would care to grow them at \$4 a ton if they could grow other crops and find a ready cash market for them. As regards the value of them, an average of the various roots show that the amount of each fed with equal rations of hay and grain resulted a little in favor of the roots, but this was more than offset by the two facts that the roots cannot be kept in as good condition for late spring or summer feeding as can the ensilage, and that there is more apt to be a crop failure from drought or other causes with the roots than with the corn. The droughts of the past two years have led many to believe that having ensilage to feed in the summer when pastures are growing poorer is of almost as much importance, and some say more, than having it in the winter.—American Cultivator.

### Keeping Eggs for Winter Use.

There are several methods of keeping eggs for winter use. The best one is to dip each egg in melted paraffin; when it coagulates on the surface examine carefully and pour a little extra paraffin on the spots imperfectly covered. When the air is entirely excluded from the egg it will keep a long time if put away in a cool, dry place. Place in a nice wooden box, two or three layers deep, small end down. If paraffin is not at hand, good melted beef drippings or lard may be used instead, and with this you can feel sure of your eggs for two months or more, if they are kept in a cool place, where the fat will not turn rancid. The grease fills the pores and shuts out the air, and thus keeps the eggs from disintegrating.

Another excellent way to pack eggs for winter use is to press them, small end down, in a bed of common salt (not rock salt). When one layer is placed, fill in all around carefully with the salt and place in a second layer of eggs and so continue until the box is full. Press the salt lightly but firmly in place, so that all air is excluded, and they will be good for two or three months.

To choose a fresh egg hold it up to the light; the white should be clear and the yolk distinct. An egg that is not good will have a clouded appearance. Another thing: The white will perfectly fill the shell if an egg is fresh; as the egg ages, the albumen shrinks. It will be necessary to inspect each egg, holding it between your eyes and a lamp, candle or gas jet, before packing it for future use.—Chicago Record-Herald.

### Raising Calves by Hand.

To one who has had experience in raising calves by hand, the matter seems simple enough, but to the inexperienced a little information may not be out of place, as mistakes are liable to be made that lead to serious results. It is really better for the calf if it is allowed to remain for three days, or even a week with its mother, as it gets a better start that way, al-

though this may cause a little more trouble in teaching it to drink. At first, new milk must be given, and fed direct from the cow, if possible; if not, warm the milk before feeding, as it must never be given cold. Be gentle in handling the calf, it can be managed much easier. Hold its head down to the milk, place hand in milk and insert the fingers in calf's mouth until it gets a taste of the milk, and in a day or two it will learn to drink without assistance.

Feed all the milk that can be spared, and make the change from new milk to skimmed milk gradually. A spoonful of oil meal added to the milk is beneficial, and if any symptoms of scours occur, a spoonful of flour, or an egg mixed in the milk may be given. In feeding skimmed milk it is well to add a pinch of soda frequently, to prevent indigestion. Dry meal or bran may be fed. In a few weeks give the calf good, clean hay, or even straw, but corn fodder is better when one has it. Oats and corn, either ground or whole, may be fed night and morning. At about four months of age water may be substituted for milk. If it refuses to drink water when it is offered, leave the water in the pen or yard, and when it becomes very thirsty the calf will drink.—Ella L. Layson, in The Epitomist.

### Shingles and Shingle Nails.

I wish to say just a word on the subject of shingling. Farmers and stockmen, from the nature of their occupations, require, large, commodious barns, sheds, pens, coops, etc. All these buildings must be covered with some cheap, effective, water-tight material, and wooden shingles, taking the country as a whole and conditions that generally prevail, are esteemed most practicable for the purpose. The best cedar shingles are the most economical in the end, as they can be laid much faster and are far more certain to make a tight roof than the cheaper grades containing knots that are most sure to give trouble, sooner or later. Buy the grade marked "Extras," and do not begrudge the "extra" cost.

Now comes a very vital point, namely, the kind of nail to be used to fasten the shingles. This matter has received very sure and practical demonstration in this section of the country. Never use a wire nail of any description. Be sure to employ a cut nail every time. Furthermore, use an iron cut nail of proper size; not a steel cut nail. The wire nail will not stand the moisture conditions which prevail on a roof. It is slim, rapidly corrodes under dampness, and very often will drop shingles that have been laid less than five years, shingles that have not seen one-third their period of usefulness. This makes it very expensive, and I know of many losses of this kind that are to be traced to the use of the wire nail.

The steel cut nail, while vastly better for the purpose than the wire, is very inferior to the iron nail. Steel corrodes much faster than iron. This has been demonstrated beyond a shadow of a doubt in the case of steam boiler tubes, as well as with roof coverings. I myself recently was working on an old roof, removing old shingles that had been laid thirty years, and replacing them with new ones. This roof was shingled with the old-fashioned iron nail, and this nail was tough and strong, necessitating much effort in taking off the old shingles.

This matter of shingle nails is no notion of mine, and I cannot emphasize it too strongly, as I have seen the wire advocated but a short time since in a certain newspaper article, whereas I positively know that to use a wire nail in shingling will invariably result in financial loss.—M. Sumner Perkins, in the Country Gentleman.

### Convenience For Handling Straw.

When straw is stacked outside the barn and some of it is wanted in the stable for feeding or bedding purposes the usual plan is to carry in a little at a time on a fork or in a rope or strap sling. This in the use of a fork is anything but a speedy operation, next to impossible on a windy day, and with a sling a very unpleasant job in cold weather.

Procure first some light lath, say three-quarters by two inches, and make an almost square frame, using eleven of the lath pieces as if making a box with one corner left out. On the inside of this frame, at the desired height nail two heavier and longer pieces for handles. A couple of three by one inch boards, proper length and with one end narrowed down to



fit the hands, will answer for the handle pieces. On the bottom of the frame nail lath or boards, letting the two nearest the centre project about six inches in front. These should be a little heavier than the others, to prevent springing. Between the projecting ends place a small wooden wheel six or eight inches in diameter. This wheel may be a circular piece cut from a one or one and a half inch board, and have a light iron band fitted on to keep it from splitting, or be a wheel from an old barrow or something similar. A light wire spoke wheel from a toy wagon is excellent for the purpose.

The axle on which the wheel revolves is attached to the under side of the projecting pieces of the frame by a staple driven over it into each piece. The two rear upright pieces of the frame extend down level with the lower rim of the wheel to act as feet. Put braces across the front (as indicated by dotted lines) to strengthen the frame and hold it in the straw. Other light strips may be tacked on the sides of the frame to serve the same purpose.

If the contrivance is made of the right material, it will combine strength with lightness and be very durable. If made only two and one-half by three by four feet, it will hold a considerable quantity of straw and be found a time and labor saver.—Ohio Farmer.



## GOOD ROADS

### Better Country Highways.

MAKING had considerable experience in road building as Commissioner of Highways. I want to say a word on how roads can be much improved before the great tidal wave of permanent improvement reaches us, for, although it is bound to come, we need not stand back, knee deep in the mud, waiting; and what is done in the way of draining—the first of importance—and grading, and otherwise clearing up the sides, will all be so much gained toward the final finish. I will give a little experience of how I make a good earth turnpike on a level piece.

First, I provided ample drainage, then, early in the spring, before the ground was thoroughly settled, I back-furrowed to the centre, then harrowed lengthwise and rolled, which process I repeated for the third time, the last time doing a very thorough job of finishing with harrow and roller.

Now, those that never tried it will be astonished to see how high these workings will make a road, and, contrary to the "expectations of some," this road settled down hard and smooth, and made a durable turnpike, and without a single pain or backache, as caused by the old scraper method then in use. Now, the modern wheel road machine would materially assist.

My purpose in writing this is particularly to deal with another phase of road improvement, suggested by articles often published, that is, in relation to convict labor in competition with outside labor. The person that is fortunate enough to keep out of jail has no just reason to complain. In the first place the jail labor would be employed to a considerable extent, if outside, or not in jail, which, of course, would come in competition with industries in all branches, and when men have forfeited their liberty there is no good reason why they should be fed and clothed at the expense of the State, for the express purpose of giving the other part of the community markets for labor as well as produce. There is nothing fair about it. As the State is responsible for their keeping, it should be at liberty to use them to the best possible advantage, to compel them to help, at least, to earn their own living—a new experience to many, I think.

Then the effect on the convicts themselves is worth any sacrifice to outside labor, and it shows a selfish motive to even mention or bring up the question. Again, there is no person outside of jail in this country who wants a day's work who cannot get it, and at fair compensation.

As a matter of fact, many commit petty offences for the express purpose of getting into jail, in order to get their winter's board. If they were compelled to break stone, saw wood or shovel snow in a chain gang I am sure many would prefer to board themselves. As I have said, it is a weak, selfish argument to be harping about the employment of convict labor as in damaging competition with outside employment—for the tax paid to support this idle class will more than offset the difference of being employed in jail or out.

Criminals, even, have some self-respect, and I think many a young man, if loaded into a wagon and carried to some distance and put to work digging, or on other road work, where he would not be shielded from public gaze behind the bars, would resolve "If I live to get out of this, I will work out my own road tax as long as I live!"—A. B. C. in the New York Tribune.

### Helping State Road Work.

The annual report of Director Dodge, of the office of Public Road Inquiries, Agricultural Department, says that representatives of the officers visited nearly all the States during the year and made scientific investigations regarding local condition, road materials, etc. Several State legislatures asked for and obtained assistance in framing new road laws. Farmers' organizations, farmers' institutes, business organizations, schools, colleges, etc., petitioned for co-operation and advice, and all of them were accommodated as far as the resources of the office permitted.

Never before, says the report, has there been so much interest manifested in the subject of road building, and more actual work in that line was done last year than ever before. The object-lesson methods of teaching practical road building, carried on for several years, became so valuable and were so highly appreciated that there were many calls for their extension.

To meet the constantly increasing demands for practical assistance and advice the director suggests the organization of two or three outfits of road building machinery, including rock crushers, screens, rollers, road graders, etc., to be used in illustrating actual road construction. The road materials would be cheerfully furnished by the local authorities, who would also contribute the common labor terms and fuel. This plan would make the expense of building experimental and sample roads very easy to be borne, and would enable the Government, with a small expenditure, to accomplish much practical benefit. The director asks that the appropriation for the purpose be increased to about \$1000 for each State and Territory.

### Another Good Roads Train.

In pursuance of the policy of developing territory tributary to its lines a "good roads train" of ten cars is to soon be sent out by the Southern from Washington, under charge of President W. H. Moore, of the National Good Roads Association. The train is to stop at various points in the South to build sample roads and stir up interest among the residents on the subject. All necessary road building machinery will be carried on the train and operated by a corps of road experts. It will be well remembered that the Illinois Central ran such a train over its lines a few months ago.

Sewing-cotton and pocket-knives are the only British made goods that now hold their own in Brazil.

## LIVED TO BE 370.

Native of Bengal Who Attained Remarkable Longevity.

If Maffens, the historian of the Indies, can be believed, one Niemens de Cugna, a native of Bengal, lived to the astonishing age of 370 years. Although the story is confirmed by Lopez Castegno, who, at the time of Cugna's death, in 1550, was historiographer royal of Portugal, and although it is altogether the best proved instance of so great longevity, its correctness has been somewhat doubted. But whether or not Cugna or his friends mistook the time of his birth by a century or two, there is no denying him the distinction of the greatest age of which we have anything like reliable data. He is described as a man of great simplicity of habit, and of very easy and quiet manners; though wholly illiterate, he was possessed of a memory so remarkable that he could recite the minutest details relating to most of even the daily events of two and a half centuries. He is said to have had many wives during his long life, and it is related that the color of his hair and beard changed several times from black to gray and from gray to black.

The next greatest instance of longevity known to us is that of Peter Zetron, a French peasant, whose death is recorded on January 25, 1724, at the remarkable age of 183 years. Immediately succeeding Zetron in the instance of Louis Truxo. This person was a negro of Tuscolmia, in South America, who, in October, 1780, had reached the age of 175 years, and was living in so good a degree of health that she promised many years in addition.

However extraordinary these facts are to a family by the name of Rovin, which resided about 1730 in Tunirax, in France, furnished three particulars, each of which is without a known parallel. 1. The combined ages of the parents amounted to 338 years, in the father, John Rovin, being 174, and the mother, Sarah, being 164. 2. They had been married 147 years, and what is nearly as extraordinary, "they lived throughout this long period in much peace and contentment." 3. At the time of their death they had three children living, the youngest of whom was 116 years.

England next enters the list and furnishes three remarkable instances of long life in Henry Jenkins, Thomas Parr and Lady Acton. The first, a native of Yorkshire, lived to the age of 169 years, and once gave evidence in court of justice on a circumstance which had happened 140 years before. In his time three queens and one king were beheaded, a Spanish and a Scottish king were seated on the throne of England, and a score of revolutions had spent their fury and wrought their effects. Jenkins died in 1670 at Allerton, Lady Acton, an Englishwoman of quiet manners and even temper, was the widow of John Francis Acton. She was born in 1736, and her death, as announced by the London Times, was at the very mature age of 137 years.

### Why Teachers Are Poorly Paid.

The words of a wealthy man, a large giver to educational work, are thus reported in a newspaper account of one of his recent speeches: "For the teacher cannot be a slave. She must think and act for herself. On her depends the training of the children of a free people. She rocks the cradle of the State. What profession is so noble and so sacred? All honor to the teacher!"

On the same evening he entertained at dinner the designer of his yacht, while the teacher of his children dined with them, as always, in the servants' ordinary. Besting on his own little ones he is trustee of a great school and has the deciding voice on the salary of the women who do the chief work in it. On his pay-roll are teachers at \$450 a year, in a city where hall bedrooms and board at \$7 a week is not considered high, though it is luxurious for a woman who would have a balance of \$95 for a year's expenditure for clothing, books, car fare, amusements and everything else.

This gentleman in an interview on salaries says: "We want the best teachers, but we don't propose to pay \$2 where \$1 will do." He is not a monster of cruelty or selfishness. He is a genial, gracious citizen, generous in various directions.—William McCandrew, in the World's Work.

### New Use For an Ice-Breaker.

"The attempt to reach the North pole with a Russian icebreaking vessel has been abandoned," remarked Tenterhook. "I didn't know that such an attempt had been made," said Hammersmith. "That's because you don't keep up. This happened some time ago."

"Then that's the reason. I knew of it at the time, doubtless, but dismissed it from my mind. You see, Tenterhook," Hammersmith went on, "my mind is not like yours, a receptacle for all sorts of unimportant information. It's you who don't keep up, not I. Forget a few things."

"Much obliged, I'm sure, for your kind words. But it seems a pity that a vessel of great crushing power should fall to do the work expected of it."

"Oh, that's all right. The ship will still be of use."

"How?"

"In winter it can keep the ice in one of the Russian harbors pounded up, and in summer it can be used to break off the final jagged syllable of Russian proper names."—Pittsburg Gazette.

### Courtesies Pay Dividends.

The small courtesies of business are worth their weight in gold. A polite acknowledgement of a favor shows appreciation and cement friendship. A word of commendation for conscientious work brings more of it. Taking time to be cordial, never expressing an investment never lost. I remember a manufacturer upon whom I called in New York. I told him there was nothing he could sell to me, then, and perhaps there never would be, yet he invited me to his private office, where we had a pleasant ten-minute smoke and chat. He impressed me as being a thorough business gentleman, and it has since been a pleasure to me to send my friends to him and to place considerable business with him myself.—Saturday Evening Post.

## EPWORTH LEAGUE MEETING TOPICS

March 2—The Joy of Service.—Pa. cxvii, 5, 6; Matf. xxv, 19-21.

Notice the conception of God in the Psalms. He is no absentee overseer; no king, enthroned in pomp, at an immeasurable distance from and beyond his creatures, but the Good Shepherd, the Divine Healer. He is a being of noble completeness; an active force, ruling all things, knowing every link and loop in the chain of life, so that nothing is added unless by his permission, nothing taken away unless his eye sees it and his intelligence knows and weighs it. He dries the tears of grief, upholds the banner of the true, pities the erring, and inspires the struggling.

The important rewards of the kingdom. Be it one talent, or be it ten. If we should truthfully say, "We have worked night and day over this business, we have toiled our best, but it seems to have come to naught," God assures us that our heaven will be just as sure; but he does more. He tells us that it is impossible for us to do our best in the Gospel sense of the term without our exertions ending in honorable failure. The period of toil and trial and weeping may seem long and severe, but the glory will be proportionately great.

Think of the apostle Paul. Through a quarter of a century he toiled. The Jews hounded him from city to city. Now they mobbed him; now they beat or stoned him. Often he went hungry, scantily clothed, or in great stress of difficulties. His churches of men seemed to be falling to pieces; his anxiety for them was agonizing. He was imprisoned; he was shipwrecked, and finally beheaded. Truly he wept forth weeping as he bore the precious cross of the Gospel. But hear his note after note of triumph; see how the Gospel he preached has filled the earth; hear America, Europe, Asia, Africa, and the Isles of the sea about his praise; read his burning words, and glorify God for such a life. So our reward is sure. We may not be as great as Paul, but the same God is behind us, and the same principles dictate our reward. Do your duty, trust God, and you will surely be rejoiced with the "Well done, enter into the joy of thy Lord."

## RAM'S HORN BLASTS.

THE easy path leads nowhere. A license is an endorsement. Results are the best rewards. Calmness is the mark of true courage.

Education is greater than instruction. Salvation is not a matter of Shiloh.

Godliness is true and eternal greatness. A conspiracy of silence is usually one of sin.

With God Egypt is preliminary to Canaan. Vice is never so vicious as when arrayed as virtue.

Truth is not made false because we doubt her. Dark days make a good background for bright lives.

Only those whom the cap fits will criticize its cut. You cannot make a live church out of dead people.

The source of lust is as low as that of love is high. Daily Dridger may be the door to divine delights.

Some people forgive by forgetting, but the true way is to forget by forgiving. When the heart is full of faith the hands will be filled with good works.

When the heart of the church is with her Lord her hands will be with His lost. The drunkard carries the disregarded danger signal half way between his lustful eyes and his devouring mouth.

The life of the sinner depends on the death of souls. God's forgiveness does not depend on His forgetfulness. A world struggling with its problems needs more than pilgrim Christians.

Many take their business into the house of God who are afraid to take Him into their house of business.

### Bathes in Ice Water.

Prof. Sugarman, who gained notoriety three years ago by taking a daily swim in the Mohawk river during the winter season, and who revived the practice in 1899 and 1900, says the New York Sun, intends to keep up his unique pastime during the present winter. The professor, who is residing at Fort Plain this season, took his first plunge of the winter on Saturday, and repeated the performance on Sunday. The colder the day the more amusement Prof. Sugarman derives from the swim. Yesterday the mercury hovered around the zero mark, but he didn't mind a little thing like that. He went to the Mohawk river, half a mile from his home, with a pair of tights under his arm, chopped the ice from the bank for a considerable distance, and then disrobing, plunged into the icy water. Going far out in the river he disappeared beneath the surface. He reappeared and repeated the act several times before the several witnesses in his winter clothing shivered in their winter clothing. Prof. Sugarman generally takes his icy plunge in the late afternoon, and never experiences any ill-effects. He enjoys the best of health, and declares that after a person becomes accustomed to a swim in the icy waters of the Mohawk he would taboo all other forms of bathing.

### Curious Result of a Translation.

In the preface to a new translation in English of Tolstoy's "Sevastopol" an amusing story is told of the way in which a German translator handled the inscription to "Anna Karenina": "Vengeance is mine; I will repay." That transcription was written by Tolstoy in the ecclesiastical Slavonic used by the Russian church, and the translator produced this rendering: "Revenge is sweet; I will pay the account."

## COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dun & Company's "Weekly Review of Trade" says: Business continues to progress satisfactorily, notwithstanding heavy losses through the elements. The new year has been unusually handicapped in this way, floods and snow blockades being closely followed by fires and explosions, destroying much property and retarding traffic. It is only another evidence of the solid basis upon which the nation's industries are established that in such case plans for rebuilding on a grander scale were made before the shock of the catastrophe had fully passed.

The labor situation has distinctly improved during the past week. In the iron and steel industry it is now being demonstrated that there is such a feeling of confidence in the ordinary Christian, and that is God's love. Whatever the ordinary Christian thinks of God's love, he does not give it sufficient prominence or importance. And it is no wonder, for as many a theologian and expert in systematic theology, The Bible distinctly declares that "God is love"; not merely that He shows or exercises or has love, but that He "is love." This being so, it is obvious that whatever God does is a manifestation or expression of love. Yet there are definitions, or descriptions, of love, in statements of what it is, which omit the very mention of love. In the same line, or in the same twist and perversion, many a child and grown person wonders at the statement of George Love. Little children say at times that God does not love a bad girl or a bad boy, but it is because God loves sinners that any of us expect or hope to be saved. A good student, who is exercised on this subject, writes:

"For once I intrude upon your valuable time and biblical scholarship to ask for light on the thought of the ordinary Christian, and that is God's love. Whatever the ordinary Christian thinks of God's love, he does not give it sufficient prominence or importance. And it is no wonder, for as many a theologian and expert in systematic theology, The Bible distinctly declares that "God is love"; not merely that He shows or exercises or has love, but that He "is love." This being so, it is obvious that whatever God does is a manifestation or expression of love. Yet there are definitions, or descriptions, of love, in statements of what it is, which omit the very mention of love. In the same line, or in the same twist and perversion, many a child and grown person wonders at the statement of George Love. Little children say at times that God does not love a bad girl or a bad boy, but it is because God loves sinners that any of us expect or hope to be saved. A good student, who is exercised on this subject, writes:

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### LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour—Best Patent, \$4.90; High Grade Extra, \$4.40; Minnesota Bakers, \$3.25-3.45.

Wheat—New York No. 2, 88½; Philadelphia No. 2, 86½; Baltimore No. 2, 85½.

Corn—New York No. 2, 68½; Philadelphia No. 2, 65½; Baltimore No. 2, 65½.

Oats—New York No. 2, 40c; Philadelphia No. 2, 39c; Baltimore No. 2, 39c.

Green Fruits and Vegetables—Apples—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, packed, per bushel, \$2.00-2.50; New York, assorted, per bushel, \$3.75-4.50.

Cabbage—New York State, per ton, domestic, \$15.00-16.00; do. Danish, per ton, \$18.00-20.00. Carrots—Native, per bushel box, 40-45c; do. per bunch, 1½-2c.

Celery—New York State, per dozen stalks, 25-30c; native, per bunch, 30-40c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, per crate, \$6.00-6.50; do. Jersey, per bushel box, \$5.00-5.50. Eggplants—Florida, per crate, \$3.50-4.00. Kale—Native, per bushel box, 15-20c. Lettuce—North Carolina, per half-barrel basket, 75c-85c. Onions—Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bushel, \$1.25-1.50; do. Western, yellow, per bushel, \$1.25-1.50. Oranges—Florida, per bushel, \$2.00-2.50. Oyster shells—Native, per bushel, \$4.00-5.00. Spinach—Native, per bushel, \$1.00-1.50. Strawberries—Florida, per quart, 30-35c.

Potatoes—White—Maryland and Pennsylvania, per bushel, No. 1, 75-80c; do. seconds, 65-70c; do. New York, per bushel, best stock, 75-80c; do. seconds, 65-70c; do. Western, per bushel, prime, 75-80c. Sweets—Eastern Shore, Virginia, kidney, per bushel, \$2.00-2.50; do. per bushel, \$2.75-3.25; do. Maryland, per bushel, \$2.50-3.00.

Provisions and Hog Products—Bulk clear rib sides, 9½c; bulk clear sides, 9½c; bulk shoulders, 9c; bulk ham butts, 9½c; bacon, shoulders, 9½c; sugar-cured hams, 10½c; sugar-cured California hams, 8½c; hams, canvased or uncansived, 12 lbs. and over, 12c; refined lard, tierces, barrels and 50-lb. cans, gross, 10½c; refined lard, second-hand tubs, 10½c.

Butter—Separator, 28-30c; gathered cream, 25-26c; imitation, 22-23c; prime, 1 lb., 27-28c; rolls, 2 lb., 25-27c; dairy prints, Md., Pa. and Va., 27-28c.

Eggs—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, per dozen, 27c; Eastern Shore, Maryland and Virginia, per dozen, 27c; Virginia, per dozen, 27c; West Virginia, per dozen, 26-27c; Western, 27c; Southern, 25-26c.

Live Poultry—Turkeys—Hens, choice, 15c; young toms, choice, 13-14c; old toms, 11-12c. Chickens—Hens, 11-12c; old roosters, each, 25-30c; young, 12-13c. Ducks—Fancy, large, 13-14c; fancy, small, 11-12c; muscovy and mongrels, 10-11c. Geese, Western, each, 60-75c. Pigeons, young, per pair, 20-25c.

Cheese—New Cheese, large, 6 lbs., 11½c to 12½c; do. flats, 37 lbs., 11½-12½c; picnics, 23 lbs., 11½c to 12½c.

Hides—Heavy steers, association and salters, late kill, 60 lbs. and up, close season, 10-12c; cows and light steers, 8-9c.

### Live Stock.

Chicago.—Cattle—Good to prime steers, \$6.50-6.75; poor to medium, \$4.00-6.25; stockers and feeders, \$2.50-4.75; cows, \$1.25-2.25; heifers, \$2.25-3.25; canners, \$1.25-2.25; bulls, \$2.25-4.60. Hogs—mixed and light, weak; close, lower; mixed and butchers, \$5.00-6.00; good to choice heavy, \$6.00-6.45; rough, heavy, \$5.00-6.25; light Yorkers, \$6.00-6.15; pigs, \$5.80-5.90; roughs, \$5.00-6.00. Sheep steady; best wethers \$5.00-5.35; culls and common, \$2.00-3.00; yearlings, \$4.50-5.05.

East Liberty—Cattle steady; choice \$6.50-6.75; prime, \$6.25-6.40; good, \$5.50-6.00; mixed steady, \$4.50-5.25; \$8.15-8.50; mediums, \$6.00-6.40; heavy Yorkers, \$6.20-6.25; light Yorkers, \$6.00-6.15; pigs, \$5.80-5.90; roughs, \$5.00-6.00. Sheep steady; best wethers \$5.00-5.35; culls and common, \$2.00-3.00; yearlings, \$4.50-5.05.

### LABOR AND INDUSTRY

Chillicothe, Ohio, has women street car conductors.

There are 1,513 miles of sewers in Greater New York.

Indianapolis has revived the project to build a labor temple.

The French Chamber of Deputies has adopted the eight-hour bill for miners.

The Brewers and Bottlers' Union has gained an eight-hour day at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Chicago school teachers are making a bitter fight against the proposed 20 per cent. reduction in salaries.

The cry of "scab" is a sufficient cause for an officer to make an arrest under the new police order in Boston.

About 75,000 machinists are now working under a nine-hour system, and 2,000 are striking for a similar concession.

The Canadian Pacific Railroad will build immense locomotive and car works in Montreal and employ 7,000 men.

## GOD'S MESSAGE TO MAN

PREGNANT THOUGHTS FROM THE WORLD'S GREATEST PROPHETS.

Poem: Pilgrim's Garments—The Ordinary Christian Does Not Give Sufficient Prominence to God's Love—Why Jesus Was Sent on Earth—Proof of His Love.

Al! This life-garment with its rents and stains. So soiled ere life's long journey we complete. Despite our care, despite our watchful pains, To keep it always clean and whole and sweet.

And yet I love to think that, mother-wise, God loves the garments that are frayed and worn, And looks with pitiful and tender eyes Upon the robes of life we've stained and torn.