Farm, Garden and Household.

Farming in the South.

A correspondent of *The Farmer* writing from Aiken, S. C., relates the experience of a Northern settler who removed thither in 1867. He purchased 105 acres covered with stumps, roots and bushes in the piney woods region, which the first year of his possession yielded 400 pounds of seed cotton per acre, and 1½ bushels of wheat, with other crops in proportion. By grubbing, clearing and burning off the rubbish, and spreading the ashes on the soil and other improvements, he in five years raised his crops to 1,400 pounds of seed cotton per acre. He plows furrows in the fields in winter and fills them with leaves, cotton stalks and what manure he can make; covering it with a bull-tongue plow. This lays the foundation for the cotton beds of the next season. Cotton is grown year after year on this plan, and by using purchased fertilizers. The seed is sown about the 15th of April, after which nothing is done but to keep the soil clean until the cotton is ready to be picked. The plant grows from 18 inches to 2 feet high only. Grass will not grow. Door-yards look bare, desolate, and poverty stricken. Cows reach the dressed weight of 300 at maturity on corn shucks, rye straw and cow pea vines, assisted by a healthy appetite and what casual shelter can be gained beneath the front steps of the planter's houses. This Southern farmer practices the unheard of extravagance of giving his cattle a little grain or meal. Clover has been tried for fodder and green crops for manure without encouragement to persevere, and the cow pea or bean is depended on for these purposes. The rotation of crops is rye, harvested in June; cow peas, harvested in October, followed with rye turned down in Spring for cotton. The mistake of Northern farmers is to suppose that their advanced methods will succeed in the South. The conditions are not suitable or sufficient for success, and the new comers get rich very slowly. They also own too much land. One hundred acres is enough. The laborers who work on shares find all the teams, implements and labor, two-thirds of the fertilizers, pay for two-thirds of the bagging, ginning, &c., and take two-thirds of the crop. Corn succeeds very well but does not pay at $1 a bushel. Cotton only pays. The money made by cotton buys more grain and meat than can be raised by the same labor on the same land. Corn ripens in July and the average crops raised are 5 bushels per acre with 500 pounds of fodder. The ears remain on the corn and are gathered as they are wanted during the Fall and Winter. Vegetables all succeed well except cabbages. The success of this Northern farmer interests his neighbors, who are friendly and sociable, and give advice and encouragement freely to the extent of their ability.

Smut in Wheat.

A scientic Frenchman, who has made the subject one of life-long study, assures us it is owing to the presence of parasitical animalcule, not unlike the tiny eels that vinegar produces, and which exist in the smut-ball as whitish filaments. Although dryness suspends the life of these worms they immediately regain it on being plunged into water. The humidity of the soil effects the same change. When the sown grain germinates, the larvæ of the diseased seed are attracted to the young plant, live on its pulpy matter, forming tumors on the stem and leaves, and ultimately lodge in the ear. They are now in an adult state; the sexes become distinct, the female deposits her eggs; from 1,200 to 1,500, as many thousands being found in a single grain of wheat. The new larvæ remain in a desicated state till the following season, and may be dried and restored to life several times with impunity.

In France, when such grain is sifted, it is roasted in an oven and given to fowls. Steeping the seed-wheat in solutions of arsenic or blue vitriol or ammonia kill the parasite effectively. Placing the seed for twenty-four hours in a solution of one part of vitriol and 150 of water is a favorite remedy.

Agricultural Fairs.

The officers of agricultural associations might do worse than spend a portion of their time and thought this Winter in considering a question which vitally affects their interests and the general welfare. A great deal of dissatisfaction usually follows the awards at the Autumn Fairs. Prominent exhibitors receive premiums to which they declare they do not feel themselves entitled, and they complain of not receiving others to which they feel they have a just claim. Some persons, aggrieved by the unfair decisions, refuse any longer to exhibit, and the absence of their stock must leave a considerable vacuum. The feeling is becoming very general that judges should be well-knowd experts with whom no possible partiality can exist, and whose awards would be free from all objections on that score, as well as on that of ignorance of the character of the stock they are called upon to judge.

Propriety of Washing Butter.

In reference to the preparation of good table butter, Dr. Wilkens Pogarth remarks that there is a rather common belief that the process of washing injures its peculiar fine flavor, and renders the butter more perishable. The former part of the proposition Dr. Pogarth admits; yet thinking the use of fresh water indispensable for removing the milk and hardening the butter, he recommends its application directly in the churn, avoiding working and kneading by hand or spatula. Butter which keeps well is made in Holstein, by repeated salting and heavy pressure, without the use of water; but it is too salt to be considered fine table butter.

Women Printers in France.

M. Theotiste Lefevre was, thirty-five years ago, chosen by the celebrated house of Didot to establish a printing-office at Mesuil, near Dreux. Under the direction of his son, this has now become one of the most important in France. At Mesuil the work is almost entirely performed by women. M. Theotiste was able to teach the peasent women to read and compose not only French and Latin manuscripts, but also Greek ones. It was women whom he taught to stereotype, to feed and receive the sheets. Women print from copper-plate the numerous plates which adorn the encyclopædia works of the great publisher, Firmin Didot. Whatever may be the opinion which one entertains respecting women's work, it is impossible not to be astonished at the results obtained here. It is a woman who arranges the pages of the enormous work known under the name of the Didot-Bottin, or Annuaire de Commerce (Directory), the completion of which requires every year an incredible rapidity. Women perform at Mesuil the more complicated and the most simple tasks.

The Kings of the Forest.

So much of late years has been written about the gigantic *Sequoias* or big trees of California, and so familiar has almost every one been made with the wood and bark—the cones, seeds, and foliage of these wonders of the woods, by a specimen exhibited all over the country a few years ago, that many words need not be spent upon them here. Although some of the *Eucalypti* of Australia are said to exceed them in height—or, rather to exceed those already discovered, and the baobab of Africa to equal them in diameter, yet, both dimensions considered, they must be regarded as the giants of the vegetable creation, and fairly entitled to be called "kings of the forest." In order to get a practical working idea of the size of the *Sequoias*, let us pause a moment over the dimensions of other famous trees.

For example, the diameter of the yew which was planted at Hedsor, in Buckinghamshire, England, some four hundred years ago, is twenty-seven feet.

The largest oak in England (Calthorpe Oak, Yorkshire), at six inches above the ground, measures thirty-one feet around.

The tallest tree in England is said to be in Clipston Park, an estate of the Duke of Portland. It reaches to the height of one hundred and forty-one feet.

The circumference of an *acer*, growing in South Carolina, is, at four inches from the base, forty-one feet.

Now, the "Father of the Forest," on the Calaveras slope, measured, in its prime, four hundred and thirty-five feet in height, and one hundred and ten feet in circumference at the base. The "Mother of the Forest" measures now three hundred and twenty feet in height, and ninety feet in circumference at the base. The "Traveler," which was felled in 1853, by five men working twenty-five days with pump-augers and wedges, was three hundred feet high, and ninety-six feet in circumference on the ground. The "Burnt Tree" will admit a horse and his rider to trot over a space of sixty feet within its body, and then, by a stoop of the head, permit him to ride out through a knot-hole.

Of the *Sequoias*, of which these are samples, there are known to be seven groves and one hundred and ninety-eight trees. In the vast unexplored regions of the Sierra Nevada there are, doubtless, others. The cones of these trees are of the size of a hen's egg, and the seeds so small that fifty thousand of them will not weigh one pound avoirdupois. The bark is very thick—sometimes eighteen inches—and is corrugated longitudinally. The wood, soft and elastic, is straight-grained, free-splitting, and light—not as even as the red-cedar, but quite as valuable for material in house-finishing. The soil in which these trees grow is deep, the altitude where they are found from five to seven thousand feet; the condition in which they are now, under the care of the State guardian and owned by the United States, is good, and the prospect of their preservation for several centuries longer probable.

Perhaps the *Sequoias* are most remarkable of all for the very gradual manner in which they taper toward the summit of the trunks—a circumstance which, it is needless to say, greatly increases the actual cubic measurement of the timber they yield. Some of them, at two hundred feet from the ground, measure from five to eight feet in diameter. In others there is a loss, in circumference, of less than one foot in a rise of one hundred feet. Those who are accustomed to the measurement of timber will readily perceive the enormous number of cubic feet which must thus be contained in a single tree.

The age of the *Sequoia gigantea* is now supposed to extend back of the Christian era, perhaps to the days of Abraham, certainly to those of King David. In the tree which was felled eighteen hundred annual circles were distinctly counted, without including very many around the heart of the tree, which were too intermixed to be distinguished—so that, when "Solomon began to build the house of the Lord that was at Jerusalem, in Mount Moriah," and sent a letter to Hiram, the King of Tyre, saying, "Send me cedar-trees, fir-trees, and algum-trees, out of Lebanon," the great trees of California were sapplings.

High Temperatures.

At a recent meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History in London, Professor Mayer delivered an interesting discourse upon the determination of high temperatures in furnaces by sounds, describing some original researches of his own and illustrating his remarks by several effective experiments. In order to understand Professors Mayer's conclusions, it is nescessary to briefly review the laws of vibrations in elastic media, If a tuning-fork be set in motion, its vibrations are transmitted to the air, and the latter vibrates in unison, making the same number of movements per second, whether five hundred or fifty thousand. To comprehend the reason, said the speaker, imagine a sphere of delicate membrane containing air of the same elasticity as that which surrounds it. Suppose this sphere to contract and expand, say, one hundred times per second; for each expansion there will be a corresponding condensation of the shell of air next to the surface of the globe; the air being elastic, this condensation is transmitted to the shell of air which envelops the first shell, thence to another beyond, and so on. Conversely, if the sphere contract, a rarefaction of its immediate envelope of air takes place, which rarefaction is also transmitted outward, each succeeding shell diminishing in density in turn. These motions of course are mere undulations, similar to waves of water or of light in its passage through ether.

THE MODOC WAR ENDED.—The following dispatch has been sent to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States:

"We have sent a messenger with these terms: The Modocs to surrender themselves prisoners of war, to be removed to a southern and warmer climate, and provided for.

"They accept the terms, and have sent a delegation of eight to talk over details, but not to conclude them. Captain Jack is sick. Everything looks favorable for peace. They ask for small homes and to be located collectively. We think well of their request for amnesty to all. Captain Jack desires to visit Washington with one or two of his young men"

The dispatch was signed by the Commissioners.

In many States it is an offense to shoot, trap, or otherwise interfere with quail, partridge, and prairie chicken, and the law remains in force until the 1st of September. It is, as a consequence, illegal to purchase these birds or to eat them.

London in a Snow Storm.

A correspondent writes that for the first time in several years London has had a snow storm. Last Sunday at 8 o'clock in the forenoon the feathery flakes first made their appearance. The storm increased rapidly, until the atmosphere seemed to be one immense sheet of falling snow. I never saw it snow faster. In two or three minutes the ground was white, and by noon at least eight inches had fallen, of which about six remained, for it was hardly cold enough for a successful snow storm. Rain is London's "strong suit," as Mark Twain would put it, but she demonstrated that she was also equal to the new occasion.

It had been supposed, and with good reason, that no weather could take the heart out of the English people, but certainly their weak side is found at last. The Briton cannot abide snow. In an hour after the storm began the streets of London were deserted as a Maine forest. Here and there might have been seen a staunch churchman, prayer-book in hand, wending his way to church, looking more like the embodied spirit of a snow-drift; now and then, but at very long intervals, a Hansom, with two or three horses tandem and a postilion. Every omnibus, every horse-car and nearly every cab was withdrawn long before noon, and a conveyance could not be had for love or money until the next day. With my Americanism strong upon me I sauntered out. I went to the Charing Cross, whence omnibuses radiate in every direction ordinarily, but there was not a vehicle to be seen in any direction. Every cab stand was deserted, and the only sign of life was an occasional muffled-up, shivering pedestrian, "waiting for the next 'bus." I could not help thinking that, badly governed as she is, New York would not allow the withdrawal of every public conveyance merely because it was a little more inconvenient and expensive to operate it.

The Englishman remained at home all day, or if he went out, he did not get any further than the nearest public house. Soon after noon two Americans, with the unconquerable desire for display that characterises some of their countrymen, came through the Strand in a "cutter." Where they unearthed that generally useless article (in this country) I am at a loss to imagine, but as they dashed along public house after public house was emptied of its human contents. The jingling bells gave notice of approach, and then came the crowds and crush to see the novel spectacle. The match-boys snow-balled everybody they could see. Fortunately the targets were few, but the policemen allowed a certain liberty, as the sport had not been enjoyed for a long while, and could not be enjoyed long now.

Opening and Shutting of a Door.

An ingenious correspondent of the *Scientific American* has discovered a new gauge for measuring men's characters, by the manner in which they open and shut doors. Out of 1,000 persons recorded, 335 opened the door and shut it carefully when they came in and when they went out, without much noise; 226 opened it in a hurry, and made an attempt to shut it, but did not, and merely pulled it to when they went out; 302 did not attempt to shut it, either on coming in or going out; 96 left it open when they came in, but, when reminded of the fact, made ample apology, and shut it when they went out; 102 opened it in a great hurry and slammed it violently, but left it open when they went out; 20 came in with "How do you, do sir?" or "Good morning!" or "Good evening sir!" and all these went through the operation of wiping their feet on the mat, but did not shut the door when they went in or when they came out. We have employed men out of all these classes, and during that time have had an opportunity of judging of their merits. The first class—of 335—were those who knew their trade and commenced and finished their work in a methodical manner; were quiet and had little to say in their working hours, and were well approved by those for whom they did their work. They were punctual to time, and left nothing undone which they were ordered to do. They did not complain about trifles, and in all respects were reliable men, and were kind and obliging in their general conduct.

Cosmical.

One of the most interesting cosmical theories generally received at present is that which regards the whole universe as an immeasurable sea of highly attenuated matter, imperceptible to the senses, and in which the heavenly bodies move with scarcely any impediment. This fluid, which is called ether, fills the whole of space—fills the intervals between the heavenly bodies, as well as the pores of interstices between the atoms of a substance. The smallest particles of this subtle matter are in constant vibratory motion—a motion which, when communicated to the retina of the eye, produces, if the impression on the nerves be sufficiently strong, a sensation which is called light. Every substance, therefore, which sets the ether in powerful vibration, is luminous; strong vibrations are perceived as intense light, and weak vibrations as faint light, both of them proceeding from tne luminous object at the extraordinary speed of 186,000 miles in a second, and they necessarily diminish in strength in proportion as they spread themselves over a greater space. According to this theory, therefore—which is based on the revelations made by the spectrum analysis, that miracle of modern science—light is not, in reality, a separate substance, but only the vibration of a separate substance, which, according to its various forms of motion, generates light, heat or electricity.

Mishaps.

A young man in Minnesota has met with the following mishaps: He stepped on board a train which, as he had every reason to believe, would take him to Jonesville swiftly enough to enable him punctually to keep an appointment he had made to marry a young woman. The train was delayed, the lady got huffy, and, since the expected bridegroom did not appear, instantly married another man, who suddenly remembered he had loved her fondly. The ardent first lover was so anxious to reach Jonesville that he acted nervously, was taken in charge by detectives as one implicated in a great robbery which had just been committed in Chicago, and was liberated at last only to find that blight and mildew had gathered all over his holiest affections, and that the world was indeed cold and desolate and unsympathetic.

A young man in Salem, Ohio, lately killed himself because his lady love accused him of writing her a vile letter, which proved to have been sent by some young rascals who considered it a funny thing to do.

Workingmen Determined to Strike.

The workingmen of the city of New York, the *Tribune* tells us, are very reticent, but nearly all trades are quietly and effectively perfecting their organizations for a combined strike this spring. Secret societies are forming, but the most diligent search among the leaders failed to yield any definite information of their plans, beyond the general declaration that a strike has been determined upon in April or May. Thus far the Crispin organization has been the most prominent in instituting measures for an increase of pay, and therefore a reporter sought out A. Limberg, the chairman of their combined lodges. He was found exceptionally communicative.

He said: There are five lodges in the trade, one German, one English, and one French, engaged in the manufacture of goods for men's wear; one for making ladies' boots, and one of women who call themselves Daughters of St. Crispin. The total membership aggregates about 12,000, and all are a unit for higher wages. Now we work 16 hours a day, and if we make no mistakes with our work (all of which we are compelled to assume), we are able to make only about $12 a week. We shall demand an advance of 10 per cent. at least, and I am favor of asking for an increase of 25 per cent. We are in communication with all the other trades, and I know and do not care to conceal the fact from you, that this city will witness a strike of all the working classes. The time fixed upon is about the end of April or the beginning of May. The cigar-makers employed by one firm have already struck for an increase of pay, and their demand has been acceded to.

This information was corroborated in other quarters by workingmen, from whom it was also learned that the carpenters, joiners, and others in the building trade, will demand eight hours, and that the committees from the various branches of this interest have met in joint session, organized, and definitely decided to strike. The fact that the International organization is heading the movement, was ascertained from good authority, as well as the fact that they boast of a membership of 10,000, and are determined to win in the coming contest with their assumed enemy, capital.

City, Town, and County Indebtedness.

There was presented to the Constitutional Commission of the State of New York, in session at Albany, a report which presents the startling fact that the local indebtedness due by the cities, towns, and villages of the State amounts at present to over $214,000,000, and that there is every indication that the municipal bonded debt at the close of 1873 will reach fully the aggregate amount of $225,000,000. In a large majority of the towns bonded it has been found that the debt has been created under either the general or the special railroad bonding law. In nine-tenths of the towns the property, real and personal, will be compelled to pay the interest as well as the full amount of the bonds issued. The majority of these obligations will fall due between the years 1890 and 1900.

In a recapitulation of the county bonded debts it is shown that thirty-nine counties have a bonded debt and twenty-one counties have none. The bonded debt of those thirty-nine counties, including what is known as the county debt of New York, amounts to $46,685,264.40. The aggregate assessed valuation of these counties is $1,931,644,392.46, making a percentage of 2⅜ of county debt upon the valuation. Outside of New York the counties have a county debt of $15,030,159.94.

A preponderance of towns not bonded exists in the State. There are 416 bonded towns and 517 that are not. The aggregate indebtedness of all these towns amounts to $25,140,181.83. The sum of $328,292,236.16 represents the annual valuation of the towns bonded. Statements from the villages show that 155 villages report no bonded debt, and 66 return a bonded debt, the aggregate of which is $2,204,700.09. In the case of the non-bonded villages, in almost every instance it is found that their charters forbid the issuing of bonds.

In Samana Bay.

A correspondent with the new American Santo Domingo Company, gives us the following glowing picture of Samana Bay. He says: The morning when we entered the bay, was as lovely as ever came out of the heavens. I saw nothing extraordinary in the approach to Porto Plata (possibly because it was raining) to awaken the emotions that stirred the souls of previous narrators; but I can forgive the enthusiasm that has but half expended itself on the beautiful Bay of Samana. We rounded Cape Balandra just as the sun was rising over a sea as georgeous as ever Turner painted. It was tropical to a fault, and the fault was there was too much brilliant color. But the sea had not all the glory of the picture to itself, for sky and shore lent their aid to frame a sight so full of beauty and splendor, of tender tints, now opaline, again all roseate and again all golden, that the senses were confused with the teeming effects of the invisible artist, yet the heart protested that any shadow or sombre change should for a moment rest upon a scene so eminently bright and captivating. To you folks, shivering under the gloom of northern skies, this may seem the language of exaggeration; but you should have seen Captain Delanoy, the typification of prose scepticism, drop his three-foot glass to feast his naked eyes upon the grandeur of the spectacle. Onward we moved, breaking the glassy surface of the bay into ripples that seemed to lose themselves like a dream in the calm of eternity. The shore to our right flung at its summit a long, green, waving pennon to the sky. Afar off on the other shore there was a deep purple lining to the horizon that faded in the perspective into a gauzy glimmer of the faintest amethyst.

So They Die.

The accident last September, by which an Englishman and an American lost their lives while being lowered by ropes into the crater of Vesuvius, had a counterpart January 25th, when a Belgian named Lemiux, and a Swiss named Schmidt, met a similar horrible fate. These foolhardy tourists insisted on being lowered, and in spite of remonstrances of the guides, took hold of the loops and swung over the gloomy void. The guides' last warning to them was to not venture inward. Whether they were smothered with fumes of sulphur, or missing a step, were hurled into the abyss, nobody will ever know. Contrary to the advice of the guides, they let go the looped ropes, and ventured into the crater's recesses. The tourists above cried out, but no response came. The guides were lowered repeatedly, and several of the excursionists went as far as the ropes would allow, in search of their comrades, but in vain. This is the third disaster of this nature within the past ten years.

What Icicles Are.

Icicles are a pretty paradox, formed by the process of freezing in sunshine hot enough to melt snow, blister the human skin, and even, when concentrated, to burn up the human body itself. Icicles result from the fact that air is all but completely transparent to the heat rays emitted by the sun—that is, such rays pass through the air without warming it. Only the scanty fraction of rays to which air is not transparent expend their force in raising its temperature. The warm puffs of the summer breeze are not heated directly by the sun itself, but by the earth and the objects on it which the sun has previously warmed. The truth of this is sensibly felt on entering a town after sunset, from the open country, in sunshiny weather. The same difference of temperature is never felt at the close of a cloudy day. This cause is one of the reasons why the air on a mountain top is colder than the air at its foot. The air on high mountains may be intensely cold, while a burning sun is overhead. The solar rays which, striking on the human skin, are almost intolerable, are incompetent to heat the air sensibly, and we have only to withdraw into perfect shade to feel the chill of the atmosphere.

Delaware is to have a constitutional convention on the 20th of May next.

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IT is a rare thing that physicians give any countenance to a medicine, the manufacture of which is a secret. About the only exception we know of is *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment*. This, we believe, all endorse, and many of them use it in their practice with great success.—*Com.*

PERSONS requiring purgatives or pills should be careful what they buy. Some pills not only cause griping pains, but leave the bowels in a torpid, costive state. *Parsons' Purgative Pills* will relieve the bowels and cleanse the blood without injury to the system.—*Com,*

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Perils of the Season.

The inhospitable winds and chilly fogs of spring are unwelcome visitors to the feeble and ailing, and are by no means congenial to the healthy. If there is any germ of disease lurking in the system, they are sure to develop it, unless proper precautions are taken to prevent such a misfortune. Bilious complaints, dyspepsia, nervous debility, rheumatism, irregularities of the bowels, and disorders which affect the kidneys, are all aggravated by the peculiar condition of the atmosphere at this season. Invalids who are subject to any of these disorders, or have a predisposition thereto, should therefore forearm themselves against danger by strengthening the digestive organs, the nervous system and the muscular fibre with daily doses of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. There is no period of the year at which a stimulating tonic and regulating medicine is more urgently required than in the spring; and there is no preparation of that class in which so many valuable restorative and preventive properties are combined in such a perfectly safe and harmless form as in Hostetter's Bitters. It may be stated positively, as uncontradictable fact, that a course of this agreeable vegetable specific, commenced now and continued through the spring months, will effectually shield the inhabitants of marshy and miasmatic localities from the intermittent and remittent fevers caused by unhealthy exhalations from a wet soil.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.

Beef Cattle—Prime to Ex. Bullocks$	.13 @	.14½
First quality	.11½@	.12½
Second quality	.10½@	.11
Ordinary thin Cattle	.09 @	.10
Inf'rior or lowest grade	.06¾@	.07
Milch Cows	40.00 @	75.00
Hogs—Live	.05¾@	.05¾
Dressed	.06½@	.07½
Sheep	.05½@	.07¾
Cotton—Middling	.20¾@	.21¾
Flour—Extra Western	6.75 @	7.15
State Extra	7.00 @	7.50
Wheat—Red Western	1.70 @	2.02
" State	1.90 @	2.25
No. 2, Spring	1.60 @	1.65
Rye	.93 @	.94
Barley—Malt	1.00 @	1.56
Corn—Mixed Western	.63½@	.65½
Oats—Mixed Western	.51 @	.52
Hay	1.10 @	1.15
Straw	1.00 @	1.40
Hops 72s. 30 @ 46.—'71s	.20 @	.25
Pork—Mess	11.75 @	15. 50
Lard	.08 @	.08¼
Petroleum—Crude	9 Refined	.19¼
Butter—State	.37 @	.39
Ohio, Fancy	.29 @	.31
" Yellow	.18 @	.25
Western Ordinary	.12 @	.20
Pennsylvania fine	.30 @	.35
Cheese—State Factory	.15 @	.16½
" Skimmed	.06 @	.12
Ohio	.13 @	.16
Eggs—State	.34 @	.35
BUFFALO.		
Beef Cattle	5.40 @	6.00
Sheep	4.50 @	6.25
Hogs—Live	5.40 @	5.50
Flour	7.50 @	10.00
Wheat—No 2 Spring	1.50 @	1.63
Corn	.52 @	.53
Oats	.42 @	.45
Rye	.85 @	.85
Barley	.75 @	.00
Lard	.07½@	.08¼
ALBANY.		
Wheat	1.70 @	2.20
Rye—State	.90 @	.92
Corn—Mixed	.70 @	.70
Barley—State	.95 @	.95
Oats—State	.52 @	.52
PHILADELPHIA.		
Flour, Penn. Extra	8.00 @	9.50
Wheat, Western Red	1.92 @	1.95
Corn—Yellow	.58 @	.58¼
Mixed	.61 @	.62
Petroleum—Crude	.13¼ Refined	19
Beef Cattle	.06 @	.07
Clover Seed	9.00 @	10.00
Timothy	3.75 @	4.00
BALTIMORE.		
Cotton—Low Middlings	.19¼@	.19¾
Flour—Extra	7.75 @	12.50
Wheat	1.70 @	2.05
Corn—Yellow	.59 @	.60
Oats	.48 @	.49

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