POTATO BREAD AND ROLLS

Substitute For Part of Flour Makes Appetizing Product.

As Nutritious as Ordinary Bread and Keeps Fresh Longer—Baking Methods That Have Proved Satisfactory.

Excellent bread can be made by using three pounds of boiled and mashed potato and two and one-fourth pounds of good bread flour, according to the baking specialists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The bread so compounded has a rich brown crust and tender and elastic crumb. It has an appetizing odor and a very agreeable taste, which is preferred by many to that of bread made wholly from flour. When made according to the directions given below, potato bread contains more mineral matter, fibre, and moisture, but otherwise, in composition and nutritive value, is practically the same as ordinary bread. Its higher moisture content helps to keep it fresh several days longer than ordinary bread. In localities where there is a surplus of potatoes or where they are very cheap, potato bread costs less to make than all-flour bread. This would prove an excellent way in which to utilize cull potatoes. Even, however, where the relative market prices of potatoes and flour are such that there is no economy in substituting potato for flour, the individual flavor and keeping quality of potato bread make it desirable as a variant in the family diet.

Potato bread as known abroad is made generally with potato flour, about ten parts of this commonly being used with ninety parts of wheat flour or a mixture of rye and wheat flours. As potato flour and dried potat flakes are not accessible to the American housewife, the specialists conducted a series of successful experiments in using boiled potatoes with flour.

It was found that a mixture of boiled potatoes and wheat flour, in the proportions given in the accompanying recipes, gave a very desirable loaf, a trifle smaller than that made from all flour, but wholesome and nutritious. Figured to a basis of equal moisture content, the boiled potato would represent twenty-five per cent and the flour seventy-five per cent of the mixture.

The following methods for making potato bread, worked out in the baking laboratory, are recommended:

Potato bread—Straight dough method.

For four one-pound loaves, the following ingredients are required:

Three pounds of boiled and peeled potatoes.

Two and one-quarter pounds of good bread flour.

Three level tablespoonfuls of sugar.

One and one-half level tablespoonfuls of salt.

Two cakes of compressed yeast.

Four tablespoonfuls of lukewarm water.

Wash thoroughly and boil in their skins about 12 potatoes of medium size. Cook them until they are very tender. Drain, peel, and mash them while hot, being careful to leave no lumps. Allow the mashed potato to cool to 86 degrees F., or until lukewarm. To three pounds (five solidly packed one-half pint cupfuls) of the mashed potato, add the yeast, which has been rubbed smooth in a cup with three tablespoonfuls of lukewarm water. To get all the yeast, rinse the cup with the remaining tablespoonful of water and add this also to the potato. Next add the salt, the sugar and about four ounces of the flour, (one scant half-pint of sifted flour). Mix thoroughly with the hand, but do not add any more water at this stage.

Cover the mixing bowl to avoid the formation of a crust on top and place out of the way of drafts to rise, where the temperature cannot fall below 80 degrees F. or be much higher than 88 degrees F. Where the housewife has no thermometer, she should see that the dough in all the risings is kept moderately warm, but not up to blood heat. Any water used in mixing the dough should be moderately warm, but by no means hot. This sponge, if kept at the proper temperature, should, after two hours, become quite light.

To this well-risen sponge, which now will be found to be quite soft, add the remainder of the flour, kneading thoroughly until a smooth and elastic dough has been formed. The dough must be very stiff, since the boiled potato contains a large amount of water which causes the dough to soften as it rises. Do not add water to the dough unless it is absolutely necessary to work in the flour. Set the dough back to rise again,—temperature at about 86 degrees F.—until it has trebled in volume, which will require another hour or two. Then divide the dough into four approximately equal parts, reserving a third lump weighing two or three ounces for an "indicator." Share the sample into a ball and press it into the bottom of a small tumbler with straight sides. The glass should be slightly warmed. Note the volume of the ball of dough in the tumbler and mark the glass at twice this volume.

Mold the four portions into loaves and place in greased pans which have been slightly warmed. Place the glass containing the "indicator" beside the pans and let all rise, under proper temperature, until the "indicator" shows that it has doubled in volume. Then place the loaves in the oven and bake in a good, steady heat (400 degrees to 425 degrees F.) for 45 minutes.

To test oven. Where no oven thermometer is at hand, a convenient test will be to put a teaspoonful of flour in an earthen dish in the oven. If this flour becomes light brown evenly throughout in five minutes' time, the oven is right for bread baking. If the flour scorches in that time, the oven is too hot.

POTATO BREAD—SPONGE METHOD

For four one-pound loaves are required:

Three pounds of boiled and peeled potatoes.

Two and one-fourth pounds of good bread flour.

Three level tablespoonfuls of sugar.

One and one-half level tablespoonfuls of salt.

One cake of compressed yeast.

Four tablespoonfuls of water.

Boil, peel, and mash the potatoes as directed in the straight dough methods. In the evening take one and one-half pounds or two and one-half solidly packed half-pint cupfuls, of the cool mashed potato, add to it the salt, four ounces of flour (one scant half-pint cupful) and the yeast rubbed smooth with the water, reserving one spoonful to rinse the cup.

In the morning add the remainder of the potato, the sugar, and the rest of the flour. Knead thoroughly until a smooth and very stiff dough is formed. After working the dough, set it to rise according to the directions given for the second rising under the straight dough method. Thereafter handle the dough exactly in the same way as it given under the straight dough method.

POTATO BREAD ROLLS.

Very good rolls can be made from a similar mixture of boiled potatoes and flour by adding shortening and sugar. The following proportions will yield one dozen small rolls:

Eight ounces of boiled and peeled potatoes.

Six ounces of sifted flour.*

One-third cake of compressed yeast.

Three-quarter level teaspoonful of salt.

Two tablespoonfuls of lukewarm water.

Two tablespoonfuls of sugar.

Two tablespoonfuls of butter.

*Two tablespoonfuls of powered milk added to the dough, will greatly improve the quality of the rolls. Although milk liquid or cream may be used, it must be borne in mind that they will increase the liquid content.

Boil, peel and mash the potatoes as directed for bread making. Add in order to this the salt, the powdered milk, (if used) the yeast rubbed smooth and mixed with the water, and lastly two tablespoonfuls of flour. Let this mixture stand at a temperature of about 86 degrees F. until the dough begins to collapse. Add to this sponge the butter, the sugar, and the remainder of the flour and, if necessary, enough more flour to make a very stiff dough. Knead thoroughly until a smooth dough which is no longer sticky has been formed. Set back to rise again, and when the dough has trebled in volume, knead lightly, form into small balls and place, not too close together, in greased pans. Allow to rise until double in volume, as shown by the "indicator," and bake 20 minutes in a moderately hot oven, at about 400 degrees F.

RECOMENDED BY BEST AUTHORITIES

All of the Ingredients of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Peptiron Pills.

Every one of the ingredients of Hood's Sarsaparilla and Peptiron Pills is recommended by the highest authorities—the U. S. Pharmacopoea, the Dispensatory of the U. S. and the American Dispensatory.

The medicinal substances used in Hood's Sarsaparilla include roots, barks, herbs, berries, etc., and those used in Peptiron Pills, pepsin, nux iron, celery, gentian, etc.

They are indicated, these authorities say, in such diseases and ailments as scrofula, rheumatism, dyspepsia, neuralgia, nervousness and debility.

When you buy Hood's Sarsaparilla and Peptiron Pills you are buying good medicines. Get them to-day.

At all druggists. 200 doses $1. (Adv.)

PRICE OF COTTON GOODS ADVANCING

Philadelphia, Oct. 25.—Forced upward by conditions never before experienced in the memory of the oldest houses here, prices of cotton goods are advancing almost daily in an unprecedented manner.

The raw material at virtually nineteen cents, the greatest advance business has ever known and a tremendous export demand are principal causes for this constant appreciation in values. The extent of the export volume may be realized when a glance at the government's export table of cotton manufactures shows that during the seven days ending October 17 more than 12,000,000 yards were shipped to foreign countries. These shipments included bleached, unbleached, printed, piece dyed, duck and knit goods.

Yesterday well-known lines of brown and bleached cottons, percales, twills, longcloths, cambrics, etc., were marked up a full one-half cent over price levels of the day previous. All linens of Wamsutta goods were also boosted one-half cent a yard. Southern denims were advanced one-half cent to a basis of nineteen and one-half cents for indigo goods.

WANT YOUNG MEN FOR EUROPE'S ARMIES

London, Oct. 25.—The war threatens soon to become a struggle between mere boys. The pace is said to be entirely too fast for the older men long to endure. It is asserted here that next year the entente allies will be facing boys of 17 in the German army.

General Sir Douglas Haig, commanding the British expeditionary forces, is said to have objected to the sending out of men of middle age. He wants men from 18 to 25 years old. After the latter year it is said the fighting value of the human unit shows a rapid and steady decline.

The good soldier of to-day, it seems, must be of the age which excels in the more strenuous athletic games—the football player type. The older men have their place, but generally speaking, it is said now to be in "the army behind the army"—the men back of the line, in the supply and transport divisions, where the strain is not so great. These older men are too susceptible to trench diseases to be of great use on the firing line.

England already is registering boys born in 1898, preparatory to calling them when they attain their eighteenth year.

MAY ELIMINATE ADVICE TO DYING

Deputies Vote Change in Prayer Book Relative to Making Wills.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—Clergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church will no longer advise dying persons as to the disposal of their property, if the House of Bishops concurs in an action taken in the House of Deputies of the church general convention in session here to-day.

This action would eliminate from the prayer-book the direction to ministers to urge a dying person, who has not disposed of his goods, to make his will, declare his assets and liabilities "for the better discharging of his conscience and the quietness of his executors."

Francis A. Lewis of Philadelphia asserted that "whether a man has made his will is none of the clergys' business. His creditors will take care of his debts and his executors in all probability will be well paid."

As a result the lower house, sitting as a committee of the whole, voted to drop the objectionable part of the present rubric.

The deputies also rejected a proposal to admonish clergymen to "earnestly move such sick persons as are of ability to be liberal with the poor." Several attorneys, who are delegates, said such solicitation has caused much legal controversy.

For the first time in the history of the church provision was made for voluntary confessional, followed by absolution. The lower house approved a recommendation to insert in the service for the visitation of a sick, a rubric directing that the "sick person shall be moved to make a special confession of his sins, if he feels his conscience troubled with any matter; after which confession the minister shall assure him of God's mercy and forgiveness."

Marlin Yrbas, member of Constitutional Democratic party in Russian Duma, now in New York, declares assertion by Professor Muensterberg as to separate peace and alliance between Russia and Germany are preposterous, that there is practically no peace talk in Russia, and that Russia will remain true to allies, being closely bound to France and having financial and commercial interests interwoven with those of England.

LIVES UP TO HIS NAME.

"For the first year of his married life Rounder came to dinner in evening clothes."

"What does he do now?"

"Now he comes to breakfast in them."—Boston Transcript.

GREAT BATS FISH EATERS

Interesting Specimens from Porto Rico for Museum.

Fine Collection of Birds and Mammals of That Island Secured by Member of the Museum Staff—Moose at Close Range.

The American Museum of Natural History has received a fine series of birds and mammals collected by H. E. Anthony of the museum staff in Porto Rico. Mr. Anthony conducted this expedition as part of a plan of a natural history survey of the island undertaken by the New York Academy of Sciences and the American Museum of Natural History in cooperation with the insular government.

Included in the collections are a number of specimens of bats and fossil mammals. It is not generally known that bats are the only mammals found on the island to-day. Not less than 12 distinct species were found in a collection of nearly 500 specimens. Caves are found all over the island and nearly 50 were visited. Many of these caves are extensive, and contain underground streams, so that exploration is a difficult procedure. In some places bats were found by the thousand, and when disturbed, the noise of their wings was like that of a gale of wind.

Although the layman regards a bat as a commonplace sort of animal, closer acquaintance yields many interesting facts about them and in the variety of forms obtained on the island, many important scientific points concerning them were noted. Most of the bats are insectivorous and play an important part in the control of insect life. The largest bats on the island are reputed to be fish-eaters. On this point, however, no first-hand evidence could be secured. The guano in many of the caves is a valuable asset as a fertilizer and the deposits are being worked by the natives.

STRANGE FOSSIL MAMMALS.

In addition to the bats fossil mammals of a type hitherto unknown were secured. These mammals were, like the bats, to be found in the caves, but it was necessary to search for the latter by digging in the loose soil of the cave floors.

Without doubt these animals lived before human habitation, but it is possible that some of them—larger rodents—formed an important item in the diet of the early Indian dwellers who used to visit the caves probably to celebrate religious ceremonies, at which time the animals may have been eaten and the bones cast aside. Evidence of this was found by examination of a number of refuse heaps in the caves in which bones and broken bits of Indian pottery were found.

The fact that Porto Rico at one time doubtless had an abundant mammalian fauna is an important point in the study of the history of the West Indies.

Immediately after his return from Porto Rico, Mr. Anthony proceeded to Ontario, Can., where in company with George Shiras, 3d, of Washington, D. C., an expedition for moose was planned and for the photographic study, by Mr. Shiras, of mammals living along the northern shore of Lake Superior. Permits to collect moose were secured both from the provincial government and from the State of Minnesota and camp was made on Gunflint lake near the international boundary line.

MOOSE AT CLOSE RANGE.

Mr. Shiras generously provided for the expenses of the trip and supplied the guides. It was found that although moose had been abundant during the summer, for some unknown cause they had migrated from the vicinity about four weeks prior to the arrival of the party. Sufficient sign of their earlier occupation was found, and after a week of continuous hunting that proved futile, Mr. Anthony left the main party and proceeded to another camp on Arrow lake. Here a few moose were located and a fine specimen of a bull was collected for the museum. At this point Mr. Anthony was able to make an interesting study of the animal. Although difficulty was encountered in securing the bull specimen, cows and calves were seen on several occasions and for a considerable period. The animals were observed at close range and once a large calf, feeding at some distance from its mother, became lost when the mother took fright and ran away, and in its anxiety to locate its parent paid no attention to the hunters. That same evening a calf, presumably this one, swam out to meet the motor launch of the party, possibly mistaking the noise of the moving water for the return of the mother. At any rate he came sufficiently close to the launch that it was possible to cut him off from the shore and a rope could have been placed around his neck had it been so desired.

Other animals that were observed on this trip were beaver, now as numerous in this part of Ontario as they were a hundred years ago. Wolves could be heard howling during the clear nights, and deer were to be found generally distributed throughout the region.

ANIMALS PHOTOGRAPHED.

Mr. Shiras put out flashlight cameras at night and was successful in having flashes fired by skunks and other prowlers which came about the camp, as well as having one of them fired in the day time by a passing band of Indians, which threw the Indians in a panic and afforded considerable amusement to the party. One afternoon a large black porcupine appeared along the beach, to the joy of the photographer. This animal is a common denizen of the forest.

An interesting Indian mound was found on the shore of Arrow lake, in which were found bits of decorated pottery and implements of native copper, undoubtedly the work of the early Indian tribes living in this part of Ontario.

HIS DOCTOR'S ORDERS.

An old colored uncle was found by the preacher prowling in his barnyard late one night. "Uncle Calhoun," said the preacher sternly, "it can't be good for your rheumatism to be prowling 'round here in the rain and cold." "Doctor's orders sah," the old man answered. "Doctor's orders?" said the preacher. "Did he tell you to go prowling 'round all night?" "No, sah, not exactly, sah," said Uncle Cal; "but he done ordered me chicken broth."—Brooklyn Citizen.

FREE PRESS WANT ADS. PAY BEST.

HONDURAS DEBT RIDDEN

Each Man, Woman and Child Owes $220 for Nation.

Mostly Created by Loan-Shark Methods—Country Willing to Agree to Pay Ten Dollars to Get One.

Honduras, probably an unknown land to more Americans than any other country of the western hemisphere, presents many difficulties to the traveler, according to F. J. Youngblood in a communication to the National Geographic society, a part of which has been released by the society at the following bulletin:

"This country, which is just a little larger than the State of Pennsylvania, has a population of only a little more than half a million. It has the largest per capita debt of any nation on the face of the globe except New Zealand—at least it had before the present European war upset all statistical conditions. Each man, woman and child in the land owes $220 for the nation, and most of this debt was created by loan-shark methods, for Honduras would agree to pay $10 in order to get one—or some such ridiculous proportion.

"The name of the country is said to be derived from a Spanish term meaning 'depth,' the early explorers having found difficulty in striking water shallow enough for anchorage. They were so delighted when they reached the Nicaraguan shore nearby that they called the headland 'Cape Gracias a Dios' (Cape Thanks to God), a name it still holds.

"It is a voyage of 22 days from San Francisco to Amapala, the Pacific coast port of Tegucigalpa, the inland capital of Honduras. It is not the distance which necessitates so long a time, but the slow boats and the numerous stops at Mexican and Guatemalan ports in order to discharge freight.

"Tegucigalpa has the unenviable distinction of being the only capital city in North or South America which is not connected with the seaboard by rail. The three-day journey inland must be made, therefore, on mule-back, with heavy baggage sent forward by the slower oxcart.

"A mozo or servant is hired with the mules. He is an absolute necessity to the stranger and is usually sent to the traveler by the owner from whom the animals have been hired. The mozo practically arranges the day's journey; he packs and saddles the mules, shows the way, does any odd thing desired while on the road, and may be depended on always to get a house for the night, for, except in Amapala, Tegucigalpa, Puerto Cortes, or the largest places, so-called hotels cannot be found.

"As a rule the night will be spent in a native house, sometimes little more than a hut, built of mud, thatched or roofed with tiles. One is apparently always welcome to the best the house affords, but a hammock as part of the traveler's outfit is a necessity, for the beds of stretched bull-hide or canvas are usually occupied, if not by those at whose home you are a guest, then by other residents greatly to be feared.

"Everybody sleeps in one room—men, women and children together. Your hosts are curious, but politely so, watching you undress and get into your hammock, with a calm stare that must not be considered impertinent, for a white man is not an every-day visitor. I, myself, rarely undressed completely. Sometimes I would only take off hat, coat, and boots; sometimes only my hat, for sleeping in one's clothes becomes second nature after awhile, and bathing and changes of linen can be better indulged in along the roadside.

"Arrived in Tegucigalpa, one discovers that it is not necessary to carry a large outfit from the States. The city, with the adjacent town of Comayaguela, boasts a population of from 12,000 to 15,000 and has many good stores where almost all the ordinary things required on such a trip can be purchased.

"In time the country will be far better known than it at present seems to be, for it undoubtedly holds great mineral wealth among its natural resources. It is said to be the most backward of all the Central American republics, and it will remain so until railroads cross the country and the government becomes stable. Then there will be great opportunities here for many and Americans and American capital will always be welcome."

BIDS FOR WAR SHIPS IN BIG FIGURES

Prices Range From $10,060,000 to $11,475,000 Each for Battleships.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Bids for the four new battleships, Colorado, Maryland, Washington and West Virginia, were opened to-day at the navy department. While all of the tenders show the heavy increase in prices due to the abnormal condition of the ship building industry, they were within the department's limit of cost. It is virtually certain therefore, that all four ships will be awarded to private concerns.

Prices for the battleships quoted ranged from $10,060,000 to $11,475,000 as against the department's limit for hull and machinery of $11,500,000. It is believed the Fore River Shipbuilding company will get two of the big ships and the Newport News Ship and Dry Docks company the other two. The New York Ship Building company, however, may get one ship on final examination of the figures quoted.

The department was somewhat disappointed at the time of deliveries set by the bidders. Although the completion in 36 months had been asked, 39 months was the lowest estimate made.

The department received 24 offers for the construction of the 20 destroyers, contracts for which are to be let. The limit of cost is fixed at $1,250,000 which again is a decided increase over the limits for the last similar ships contracted for. Bids ranged from $1,150,000 to $1,195,000 each and the time of delivery from 22 to 28 months. The Bath Iron Works of Bath, Me., the Union Iron Works of San Francisco and the Fore River Shipbuilding company were the principal bidders, making offers for four, six and eight vessels, respectively. The Cramp company also bid for four boats. The contracts will be awarded among these four concerns.

A week from to-day the department will open bids for four 35 knot cruisers and 29 submarines.

FREE PRESS WANT ADS. PAY BEST.

WHERE HE GOT ON.

Tom, his mother, an old sister, and baby brother took the train for grandfather's. One seat did not hold them all and Tom was placed in the one in front of his mother. After they were some way on their journey a portly gentleman entered from the smoker and seated himself by Tom. He turned and, beaming on the small boy, said: "Well, my little man, where did you get on?" Tom looked wonderingly at him for a moment and then slowly and carefully answered: "Just a little way behind the engine."—Christian Herald.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Boston, Oct. 25.

FLOUR—Mill shipment, spring pat[illegible] $9.50@10.25; spring clears $8@8.50; sp[illegible] short patents $10.50@10.75; winter pat[illegible] $8.50@9.25; winter straights $8@8.85; [illegible]er clears $7.25@8.60; Kansas patents [illegible] sacks $8.50@9.75.

CORNMEAL AND OATMEAL—Cornm[illegible] granulated, $5.50; bolted $3.45, bag [illegible] $2.12@2.14; cracked corn $2.14@2.16; [illegible] meal, rolled, $6.15; cut and ground $6[illegible] rye flour $7.10@7.45; graham flour $7.[illegible] $8.90.

CORN—Spot, car lots, No. 2 yel[illegible] $1.15, No. 3 yellow $1.14; for shipment, [illegible] 2 yellow, $1.14½@1.15; No. 3 yellow $1.[illegible]@1.14.

OATS—Spot, car lots, No. 1 clipped wh[illegible] 65c; No. 2 clipped white 64c; No. 3 clip[illegible] white 63c; for shipment, fancy, 40 lbs., [illegible] 64½c; fancy, 38 lbs., 63½@64c; reg[illegible] 38 lbs., 63@63½c; regular, 36 lbs., 62@6[illegible]

HAY AND STRAW—Hay, choice, [illegible] No. 1 grade $20@21; No. 2 grade $17@[illegible] No. 3 grade $15@15.50; stock hay $15@[illegible] alfalfa hay $17@21.50; rye straw $14.[illegible] straw $10@11.50.

MILL FEED—Mill shipment, spring b[illegible] $30.50@31; winter bran $31@31.50; mi[illegible] feed $33@36; hominy feed $39.25; c[illegible] feed $36; oat hulls $22.50; alfalfa m[illegible] $26@28; No. 2 quotations on middlings, [illegible] cottonseed meal, linseed meal, red dog [illegible] gluten feed.

PORK PRODUCTS—Heavy backs [illegible] short cuts $30.50; medium $28.25@28[illegible] long cuts $31; raw leaf lard 17¼c; [illegible] dered leaf 18½c; pure lard 17¾c; coun[illegible] dressed hogs 13@13½c.

FRESH MEATS—Beef, extra sh[illegible] 14½@15c; medium 11½@13½c; heavy hi[illegible] 17@17½c; heavy fores 12@12½c; c[illegible] 9@10c; spring lambs 16@16½c; fall [illegible] winter 14@15c; mutton and yearli[illegible] 12@13c; veals 16@16c.

POULTRY—Northern fowl, large, 23@[illegible] common to good 20@22c; western fo[illegible] large, 22@23c; medium 19@21c; na[illegible] broilers 26@28c; western 24@26c; north[illegible] roasting chickens, large, 28@30c; medi[illegible] 24@26c; western roasters, large, 23@[illegible] medium 21@22c; native green ducks 22@2[illegible] geese 24@26c; squab $3.50@5 doz.; pige[illegible] $2@2.25 doz.

LIVE POULTRY—Fowl 17@18c; chick[illegible] 17@18c; roasters 12@13c.

EGGS—Choice henery and nea[illegible] 52@53c; eastern extras 46@47c; west[illegible] extras 41@42c; western prime firsts 36@3[illegible] western firsts 34@35c; storage extras [illegible] storage firsts 31@31½c.

BEANS—Car lots, choice pea, hea[illegible] $6@6.10; red kidney $5.75@6; yellow [illegible] $4.60@4.75; California small white $6.1[illegible] 6.25; Scotch green peas $4@4.10; Can[illegible] peas $2.75@2.85; lima beans 7@7¼c lb.; [illegible] bing prices 10@15c above car lots.

APPLES—Gravenstein, $2.50@5.50; h[illegible] McIntosh Reds $3@4.50; Baldwins $2@2[illegible] Wealthy $2@3.50; Wolf River $2.25@[illegible] Pippins, Porters, etc., $1.50@2.50; bus[illegible] boxes 50c@$1.25.

POTATOES—Maine $1@3.10 per 2-bu. b[illegible] in bulk at Charlestown, $1.50 bu., swe[illegible] $2.50@2.75 bbl.

FRUIT—Oranges, California, $4.50@6 b[illegible] grapefruit $4@4.50; grapes, pony bek[illegible] 12@14c; pineapples $2.75@5.75 crt.; cr[illegible] berries $1.50@1.75 crt., $5.50@6.50 b[illegible] casaba melons $2@2.50 crt.

REFINED SUGARS—The American gu[illegible] granulated and fine as a basis at 7.50c [illegible] 100-bbl. lots and 7.60c for 50-bbl. lo[illegible] Wholesale grocers quote 7.80c for less th[illegible] 50 bbls.

BRIGHTON MARKET.

Trading in beef stock was still slow [illegible] the Brighton yards Tuesday morning, b[illegible] ers being slow to take hold. Hogs w[illegible] higher, and canner cows were advanced [illegible] trifle.

Arrivals for Tuesday were 18 cars fr[illegible] the Boston and Maine railroad and six c[illegible] from the Boston and Albany. During [illegible] week the arrivals included 13 cars of cat[illegible] and six cars of hogs from the West, [illegible] cars of livestock from New York State, [illegible] cars from the Boston and Maine and fo[illegible] cars from the Boston and Albany. Arriv[illegible] for Tuesday at Watertown were 19 ca[illegible] This makes a total for the week at b[illegible] terminals of 96 cars compared with [illegible] cars for the preceding week and 45 c[illegible] two weeks ago.

Some very good beef cattle were offer[illegible] Tuesday morning, and prices were distinc[illegible] better for such stock, which has be[illegible] scarce while the holidays were in progre[illegible] Tops sold Tuesday morning at 9 to [illegible] cents, with good cattle 8 to 8½ cents, a[illegible] light cattle at 6 to 7 cents.

Beef cows were still rather easy, thou[illegible] canner cows were better in the biddin[illegible] Sales of the latter were made at 3½ [illegible] 3¾ cents, while ordinary cows sold at 4 to 4[illegible] cents, good cows at 4½ to 5 cents, a[illegible] best stock at 5½ to 6 cents. Choice he[illegible] cows sold at 5¾ cents and only an e[illegible] tremely fancy cow would bring over [illegible] cents.

Scrubby bulls were in over supply, a[illegible] prices were lower on such stock. Avera[illegible] stock sold at 3 to 3½ cents, with fan[illegible] a little higher. Bolognas sold at 3¾ [illegible] 4½ cents.

Calves held their own very well, wi[illegible] some fancy small lots selling at 11 to 11[illegible] cents. Bunch lots of choice stock so[illegible] at 10 to 11 cents and fair lots at 8 to 9[illegible] cents. Grassers and drinkers brought 6 [illegible] 8 cents.

In spite of a better run of hogs and [illegible] larger kill than for many weeks, prices [illegible] both live and dressed stock stiffened [illegible] again, and were about one-fourth ce[illegible] higher than a week ago. Best stock so[illegible] at 10 to 10¼ cents, with rough lots at 9 [illegible] to 9¾ cents.

More sheep and lambs were on the trai[illegible] Tuesday morning than have been seen f[illegible] many weeks. Prices were still firm, wi[illegible] really choice lambs bringing a little mo[illegible] than last week. The range of prices w[illegible] 9 to 10 cents for lambs and 6 to 7 cen[illegible] for sheep, though some poor lots sold f[illegible] less.

The milch cow market has been slo[illegible] and draggy lately, but a better demand w[illegible] expected yesterday. Arrivals are fair[illegible] heavy, but buyers are shy. Ordinary milc[illegible] ers are quotable at $40 to $50, with goo[illegible] springers at $50 to $75, and fancy milkers [illegible] $80 to $100 and occasionally more.

Boston packers report a big increase [illegible] the local kill of hogs, the total for s[illegible] week being 22,000 hogs, against 15,500 f[illegible] the preceding week and 10,000 for the sam[illegible] week last year. Since January 1, 1916, th[illegible] total kill by Boston packers has bee[illegible] 865,700 hogs, against 831,000 for the sam[illegible] period in 1915.

Exports of pork products show a mo[illegible] erate increase for the week, the total e[illegible] ported by Boston packers being valued [illegible] $125,000, against $103,000 for the preceding [illegible] week and $92,000 for the same week la[illegible] year. Since January 1, 1916, the total ex[illegible] ports of pork provisions by Boston pack[illegible] ers have been valued at $4,735,000, again[illegible] $4,809,000 for the same period in 1915.

Notwithstanding the big increase in th[illegible] run of hogs, prices of dressed hogs sho[illegible] a moderate reaction, the local packer[illegible] quoting 13 to 13½ cents, against 12¾ to 1[illegible] cents a week ago.

LIVESTOCK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 25.

BEEVES—Receipts 2,885. Steady. Stea[illegible] $6@9.65; bulls $4.50@7; cows $3@6.25.

CALVES—Receipts 2,218. Weak. Yea[illegible] $7.50@12; culls $6@7; grassers $4.50@6.7[illegible] yearlings $4.50@5.25.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts 5,43[illegible] Steady. Sheep $4.25@7.25; culls $3@4; lambs $9@10.75; culls $7@8.50.

HOGS—Receipts 7,400. Firm. Light [illegible] heavy $9.90@10.35; rough $9.55@9; pig[illegible] $9.60@9.85.

GRAIN AND PRODUCE.

New York, Oct. 25.

WHEAT—Spot firm. No. 1 Durum $2.0[illegible] No. 2 hard $1.95; No. 1 northern Duluth new $2.05¾; No. 1 northern Manitoba, new $1.99 f. o. b. New York.

CORN—Spot easy. No. 2 yellow $1.1[illegible] nominal c. i. f. New York.

OATS—Spot steady.

PORK—Firm.

LARD—Weak. Middle West $16.35@16.4[illegible]

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged.

CABBAGES—Firm and unchanged.

RAW SUGAR—Firm. Centrifugal 6.5[illegible] molasses 5.91c, refined firm; fine granulate[illegible] 7.50@7.60.

SPOT COTTON AND FUTURES.

New York, Oct. 25.

Spot cotton quiet. Middling upland [illegible] $19.10; no sales.

Cotton futures closed: Dec. $19.07@20 [illegible] Jan. $19.09@24; March $19.25@32; Ma[illegible] $19.38@43; July $19.41@47.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

Chicago, Oct. 25.

WHEAT—Dec. $1.80⅝; May $1.83½; July [illegible] $1.45⅛.

CORN—Dec. 87⅞c; May 84⅞c.

OATS—Dec. 54c; May 57½c.

Provisions.

PORK—Jan. $26.65.

LARD—Jan. $13.20.

RIBS—Jan. $14.25.

Cash quotations:

PORK—$28.

LARD—$13.92

RIBS—$14@14.75.

BOSTON BUTTER MARKET.

(Furnished by the Associated Press.)

Boston, Oct. 25.

BUTTER—Firm. Northern 38@38½c; western 34½@36c.

CHEESE—Firm. New York twins choice 21@22c; good 19½@20c.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE QUOTATIONS ON BUTTER

Boston, Oct. 25.

To-day's Chamber of Commerce quotations, the price of commission merchants to dealers, follows:

BUTTER—Creamery extra 35½c; creamery firsts 34@34½c; creamery seconds 33c; dairy butter 28@32c; ladles 29c; renovated butter 31c; storage creamery extra 35c; storage creamery firsts 34c.

October 20 to April 1 is the season for fox hunting. The animals may be killed and possessed during the period. The deer-hunting season opens November 1. One buck with horns not less than three inches long may be shot. The duck season ends January 1, following the federal and not the State law. Some excellent bags are being obtained.