THE FARM AND HOUSEHOLD.

Taking Care of Hogs.

In hog raising the opinion is widely held that hogs need less care than any other kind of live stock. It is a common opinion that any kind of water is good enough for hogs, and that anything they eat will increase their growth. With this idea many intelligent farmers adopt or act on the principle that corn is the best feed that hogs, young or old, can have; fed with plenty of corn all the time they need no other kind of feed; but experiment has upset this theory. It is well known that hogs need as much variety in the way of food as any other kind of farm animals, and no farmer can make the best attainable result in hog production unless he uses the strictest care in feeding his pigs and young hogs in a regular way with several articles of food beside corn. Corn is good in its place and should not be dispensed with where it can be had easily, but in addition to the corn all young hogs should have a certain amount of grass, roots, potatoes, artichokes, and beets can be fed to young hogs in a sparing way, mixing a certain amount of bran or ground oats in with them. Any of these articles can be advantageously used to ease down the overfeeding with corn. Probably the most common failure to give good care to swine is in the matter of sleeping places. The hog is very sensitive to cold, and will try to keep warm by burrowing into his litter, or when in large numbers crowding close together or upon each other. Either of these is directly opposed to receiving a supply of pure air, and the hog needs this as much as other domestic animals.—*Rural Messenger.*

The Planting of Trees.

A Rochester firm gives the following directions: Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots up to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibers. Cut back the top and side branches in such a way as to correspond with the more or less mutilated roots, as follows: Trees, with branching heads, should have the small branches cut clean out, and the larger ones, intended for the framework of the tree, cut back till within two or three buds of their base. In cases where there is an abundant root, and small top or few branches, the pruning need be very light, but where the roots are small and the top heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. These remarks are applicable to all deciduous trees and shrubs. Evergreens seldom require pruning, but arbor vitæ and other evergreens planted in hedge rows may be advantageously shorn immediately after planting. In planting dig holes, in the first place, large enough to admit the roots of the tree to be spread out in their natural position. Then, having the tree pruned as above directed, let one person hold the tree in an upright position, and the other shovel in the earth, carefully putting in the finest and the best from the surface in among the roots, filling every interstice and bringing every root in contact with the soil. When the earth is nearly all filled in, a pail of water may be thrown on to settle and wash in the earth around the roots; then fill in the remainder, and tread gently with the foot. Guard against planting too deep. The trees, after the ground settles, should stand in this respect as they did in the nursery. In very dry, gravelly ground, the holes should be dug twice the usual size and depth, and filled in with good loamy soil. No manure should be used around the roots at the time of planting, only good surface soil. The manure can be applied on the surface afterward. If the trees are tall and much exposed to winds, a stake should be planted with the tree, to which it should be tied in such a manner as to prevent chafing. A piece of matting or cloth may be put between the tree and the stake. When the tree is planted throw around it as far as the roots extend, and a foot beyond, four or six inches deep of rough manure or litter. This is particularly necessary in dry ground, and is highly advantageous everywhere, both in spring and fall planting. It prevents the ground from baking or cracking, and maintains an even temperature about the roots. The grass should not be allowed to grow around young trees after being planted, as it stunts their growth and utterly ruins them. The ground should be kept clean and loose around them until they are well established.

Farm and Garden Notes.

Burn the corn cobs and use the ashes for a fertilizer.

The harrow is an excellent implement for finding manure that has been sown broadcast as a top dressing.

There is no cure for a horse with confirmed heaves; climate, food and care will do much for its alleviation.

Plant your corn in hills unless you can make your drills so straight that the cultivator can work close up to the stalks.

In answer to inquiries why hens lay soft eggs, it may be stated that the difficulty is caused by a lack of lime. Pounded oysters shells should be within easy reach of the fowls at all times.

Put a couple of bushels of well rotted stable manure about the trunk of each tree, scatter a little grain upon it and turn in the poultry. They will scratch among the manure, making fine and mixing it with the soil, and will destroy multitudes of destructive insects.

Pigs need a run at grass. An orchard is a fine place for swine; it affords good grazing for the pigs, while the trees are benefited by the destruction of insect pests. Young pigs may be fed milk at an early age with profit. Much depends upon the early start that an animal gets.

The term hybrid is quite loosely used by many horticulturists and farmers. If two varieties of one specimen are united or crossed, we get a variety-hybrid; if two species of one genus are crossed we get a species-hybrid; if two species of different genera are crossed, we get a genus-hybrid.

Remember when setting out plants of any description to spread the roots out in their natural position, not cover them when cramped or doubled up. Be careful not to cover the crowns of strawberry plants with earth; set them just level with the surface, and press the earth firmly about them.

The detached leaf buds of some plants are capable, under favorable conditions, of forming new plants. The ends of the shoots of brambles take root when bent down to the ground. In rare instances buds form on the roots and may be used for purposes of propagation, as in the Japan quince.

The squash vine root borer is one of our worst insect pests, as one grub will destroy a whole vine. A simple way of saving vines from his depredations is to cover each joint of the plant with earth. At each of these places new roots will be formed, and if the borer destroys the main root the vine will still grow and perfect its fruit.

To prevent the hair falling off a horse's mane and to restore the growth rub the skin or the part with the following mixture, viz.: One pint of alcohol and one dram of tincture of cantharides. Give the horse a dose of salts (twelve ounces) and feed some wheat bran, which will allay the irritation of the skin, to which the loss of hair is due.

Top-dressing, unless very fine manure, says a writer, is of doubtful advantage with the clover plant. The clover is easily smothered by anything covering its leaves. It may, however, pay if the clover is to be turned under early for a corn or potato crop this season. The best time to manure is before the seed is sown. A very light top-dressing then will secure a heavy growth.

Farmers should teach those pretenders who propose to cure moon blindness in horses by knocking out the so-called wolf teeth that they cannot be played upon in that absurd manner. It is easily seen that these teeth have nothing to do with such blindness. That is a disease of the eye, of a constitutional nature, and it is barbarous to pretend to associate the breaking out of the animal's teeth with the cure of the diseased eye.—*National Agriculturist.*

A successful English gardener gives the following experience with the gooseberry. It prefers a loose holding soil, which readily imbibes, but does not retain, much moisture. The plant is propagated by cuttings and should be transplanted early in autumn, the trees being ranged in lines. The trees should be formed with single stems a foot high, and the suckers, if any spring up from the roots, should be carefully removed. The ground on which the bushes stand should be forked over once a year, but only slightly, so as not to disturb the roots. Manure should be applied either as a top-dressing or in a liquid form. Powdered white hellebore is the only certain remedy for the caterpillars which attack the plant.

Recipes.

GOOD COMMON CAKE.—A good common cake is made thus: Half a cup of butter, one cup of sugar, half a cup of sour milk, one teaspoonful of soda, one egg and two cups of flour; to this add one cup of stoned and chopped raisins, one teaspoonful of cloves, one of cinnamon. Let one cup of dried apples soak over night in a little water, and in the morning chop very fine, and boil them in the water in which they were soaked; when nearly tender, stir in one cup of molasses; when soft, mix with the raisins and spice, and stir in thoroughly with the cake dough. Bake in a slow oven for an hour.

BACON SANDWICHES.—Obtain from any grocer what they call "parings," which are really the outer slices of bacon, and, though equally as good as the remainder, are often of a darker color. For this reason these are often sold at sixpence a pound. Place them between very thin layers of bread, and, having previously prepared a thin batter of one egg to a gill of milk, immerse the sandwiches into the mixture; then place them into a pan of boiling lard, fat or dripping and fry to a rich golden-brown, when the bacon will be sufficiently cooked. These, if trimmed nicely and served on a napkin, much resemble a thin pancake.

TOMATO PANCAKES.—Slice four large tomatoes of firm substance; they may be peeled or used with the skin on, but the potatoes must be firm and the slices cut perfectly even and about half an inch thick. Make a frying batter as follows: Sift together a cupful of flour and one teaspoonful each of sugar, salt and baking powder; have ready a frying-kettle half full of fat, set over the fire, and when the fat begins to grow hot beat two eggs quickly, mix them with a pint of milk, and then stir in the flour; work as fast as possible, so that the batter may be used while it is light with the gas which is generated when the baking powder is wet; season the slices of tomato with salt and pepper, dip them into the batter and drop them into the fat when it begins to smoke; fry them golden brown, then take them from the fat with a skimmer, lay them for a moment on brown paper to free them from grease, and serve them hot.

Household Hints.

Fine Japan cement, made with ground rice and cold water stirred to a thick paste, and then thinned with boiling water, stirred smoothly, and boiled a little more than one minute, hardly two, will make a clear, white paste, almost transparent, which is a strong cement for glass and paper.

After the dust has been thoroughly beaten out of carpets and they are tacked down again they can be brightened very much by scattering corn meal mixed with coarse salt over them, and then sweeping it all off. Mix the salt and meal in equal proportions.

A good way to use up bits of cold turkey or chicken is to cut them in pieces, of uniform size if possible, make a batter of milk and flour and an egg, sprinkle pepper and salt over the cold fowl, and mix with the batter; fry as you do any kind of fritters in hot lard; drain well; serve hot. This is a good breakfast dish.

A Man Aged at Eighteen.

There is in Schuyler county, Mo., a young-old man, who, without apparent cause, living plainly on a farm, has in eighteen years passed through the physical changes of fourscore. At the age of six he had all the development of strength and muscle usually in a lad of fifteen. At twelve his beard was grown and gray hairs appeared. Now, at eighteen, he is as decrepit as any old man of eighty, and seems tottering on the verge of the grave.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

A Mexican woman residing in St. John, Apache county, Arizona, is said to be 115 years old.

In the ninth century horses were only shod in time of frost. William the Norman introduced the fashion into England.

A teamster in Maine conquers balky horses by taking them out of the shafts and making them go round and round in a circle.

The dance called the hornpipe is supposed to have been so named from its having been performed to the Welsh pib-corn, that is horn-pipe, about 1300.

The power of the town of Halifax to put to death all criminals who stole anything worth more than thirteen pence halfpenny was used as late as 1650.

The hurricane in 1866 blew over numberless cocoanut trees in the Bahama islands. Instead of dying, each prostrate tree sent up an upright shoot from the tip.

The eucalyptus or blue gum tree grows so fast that a forest may be formed in twenty years. It is sometimes 300 feet high and has a trunk 100 feet in circumference.

The first wedding ceremony ever performed in America by a lady took place at Columbus, Ohio, recently, where Mrs. Lydia G. Romick, the evangelist, married Charles Pim, of Damascus, to Miss Emma Bryant.

The largest piece of granite claimed to have been quarried since the time of Solomon was lately exhumed at Thomaston, Me. It measured sixty feet in length and seven feet square at the base. Its weight was estimated at 150 tons.

A Danish sailor, in a ship sailing off Cape Lewin, West Australia, went aloft with a can of oil and was pitched overboard. The oil left such a trail on the sea that the man was traced and picked up more than an hour after the accident.

A Frenchman has recently gone deeply down into statistics in regard to matches. His figures show that an Englishman burns eight matches a day, a Swede nine, a German eleven and a Frenchman fifteen. The number of matches consumed in Europe every year amounts to two thousand millions. Nobody is likely to dispute these figures.

An Illinois farmer has employed ants for very useful work, as he reports. He says he is too lazy to pick potato beetles from the vines, and he does not like to use paris green. In this dilemma he bethought himself of the pugnacious character of ants, so he carried into his potato field old pieces of wood, in which ants had established their homes, and left them to do the work. Last year the ants domiciled in two old fence posts, he says, cleaned all the beetles from a quarter of an acre, although their number was legion.

WISE WORDS.

Prosperity is a great teacher, adversity is a greater. Possession pampers the mind; privation trains and strengthens it.

False friends are like our shadow, keeping close to us while we walk in the sunshine, but leaving us the instant we cross into the shade.

A book, however valuable, purchased for the admiration of others and consigned to its shelf, is the most lifeless piece of furniture to which we can give a place.

We are on a perilous margin when we begin to look at our future selves and see our own figures lead, with dull consent, into insipid misdoing and habby achievement.

To think clearly and well is the first step to knowing anything, and, until that has been taken, all others are useless. Equally in the work we perform, in the business we manage, in the various duties of domestic, social and political life, and in the knowledge we gain or the opinions we hold, is the art of thinking well essential.

Earn your own bread, and see how sweet it will be! Work, and see how well you will be! Work, and see how cheerful you will be! Work, and see how independent you will be! Work, and see how happy your family will be! Work, and see how religious you will be!—for, before you know where you are, instead of repining at Providence, you will find yourself offering up thanks for all the numerous blessings you enjoy.

HEALTH HINTS.

Blessed be he who invented sleep—but thrice blessed the man who will invent a cure for thinking.

It is stated by *Dr. Foote's Health Monthly* "that Dr. Thomas Taylor, of Washington, accuses flies of being carriers of contagion in the form of disease germs, and he thinks he has facts to prove it."

The London *Lancet* thinks that if children would wear woolen next the skin, and wear longer clothing, suspending it from the shoulders, we would hear more of boisterous health and less of backaches and pains.

A correspondent in Smryna, Turkey, sends the following cure for lumbago, and states that it is reliable: Take a piece of oilskin cloth, such as we use to cover tables, but of a soft, pliant kind, sufficiently large to cover the loins; place it over the flannel shirt and bandage yourself with a flannel bandage; profuse perspiration will ensue on the loins, and you are quickly rid of this wearisome complaint.—*Scientific American.*

The Care of Pens.

A writer in a German paper states that it is a custom in offices in that country to have a sliced potato in the desk in commercial houses. He does not state whether the esculent should be raw or not, but the probability is that it is not boiled. The use of the potato is to clean steel pens, and generally act as a pen-wiper. It removes all ink crust, and gives a peculiarly smooth flow to the ink. He also states that the Hamburg clerks pass new pens two or three times through a gas flame, and then the ink will flow freely.

The telescope seems to bring distant friends near you; the advertisement really puts you into communication with them.

FASHION NOTES.

Plaited skirts are very much worn.

Brocaded foulards will be much worn.

Colored laces will be worn to trim seaside costumes.

There is a tendency in all dress goods toward the gay colors.

Black lace bonnets are fashionable for middle-aged women.

Flowers, fruits and feathers trim the summer hats in profusion.

The crowns of most of the new bonnets are made either of gold beads or gold braid.

Red or green silk pompon trimmings are fashionably worn on walking costumes of tweed or nun's-gray ladies' cloth.

Garnet, crimson, in fact, reds in all shades, will be the colors most used this summer in facing hats and bonnets.

A new way of applying floral trimmings on bonnets is to sew single blooms on in a double row outside the brim, so as to make a flat bordering.

Ivory-white Canton crepe for a basque, train and lambrequin flounces, and a skirt of Terry velvet make an exquisite combination for a dinner dress.

One of the handsomest black silk costumes yet shown has, at the bottom of the short walking skirt, three gathered flounces, and each flounce has three rows of narrow black velvet ribbon run on near the lower edge.

The fish-wife poke is found to be the most generally becoming of the poke shapes, and a new, quaint effect is given these by slightly turning back the peak of the brim and filling it out with a small bunch of flowers or a smart little bow of ribbon, with forked ends, that rest lightly on the hair.

A new fichu shows the center of gold surah laid in uneven folds, which is bordered with frills of the new pompadour lace; collar and jabot also of the lace. A piece of inch and a half wide ribbon is passed around the collar, over the folds of surah, and tied into a bow with long ends and left to fall over the jabot of lace.

The relingote will hold an important place in walking, carriage and traveling toilets; some dresses even are cut in this fashion. It is made by preference of light cloth, with little trimming and is made with long plaits behind either round or flat, very tight sleeves usually without cuffs, but buttoned at the bottom of the elbow seam, and a revers or military collar.

Large English styles are seen among round hats, and there are also small shapes, like a combination of the derby and English turbans, with round crowns and very high rolled brims. Feathers are still used in round hats in great confusion, and many milliners protest against using flowers for them; still, many of the imported hats have both flowers and feathers.

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

Seeds of the most valuable kinds of cinchona bring $1,000 per ounce in Ceylon. There are nearly 100,000 seeds in an ounce.

Ducks are reported as being the most profitable fowls kept in Great Britain. The first in the market bring the highest prices. Many ducks hatched in the winter are kept in cottages till the weather becomes warm.

The fruit put up in tin cans should be taken out when the can is opened for use. If allowed to remain after the can is opened the action of acid juices upon the tin when exposed to the air may form acetate of tin, which is poisonous. Pour the fruit out into glass or earthenware dishes, and the danger of poisoning is avoided.

Paper mache may be made to imitate the rarest marbles, as it takes a polish superior even to slate, and costs not even so much as the preparation of plaster of Paris, known as scagliola, while it is infinitely stronger. Pedestals, columns, newelposts, vases, clocks and multifarious other articles are made of it in elegant and durable forms.

A novel method of building bridges either for temporary or permanent use is suggested by an English engineer. Iron or steel cylinders, twenty, forty or more feet in diameter, constructed of plates riveted to rolled iron or steel ribs, are rolled into the stream over which it is desired to carry the bridge. These gigantic cylinders, with half their diameter sunk into the water form so many arches, over which a level road can be easily thrown. The cylinders can be built upon the spot where they are required, or filled in with a temporary floor at one end, can be readily floated to their destination. The system is expected to be useful in laying railroads across land subject to occasional floods.

Professor Feser, of Munich, has been making some examinations on animals with a view to establishing the connection believed to exist between diet and the liability to infection. In the trials he has made on rats inoculated with the poison of cattle distemper he demonstrated the fact that the animals which had been fed upon a vegetable diet were quickly attacked by the disease, while those which had been fed exclusively on meat resisted the effects of the inoculation. In recording this fact a leading English journal in connection with the European leather trade attributes to the greater amount of vegetable diet in the shape of bread, beer, etc., taken by wool sorters between Saturday and Monday the greater frequency of cases of outbreak and the aggravation of disease during this period.

Remarkable for overcoming diseases caused by impure water, decaying vegetation, etc., is Brown's Iron Bitters.

AN international protection to animals meeting is to be held in Vienna in September.

NEWBERN, N. C.—Rev. G. W. Offley says: "I have taken Brown's Iron Bitters and consider it one of the best medicines known."

HE couldn't raise the mortgage on his building-lot, and so, poor man, without becoming blind he lost his site.

ROCK HILL, S. C.—Rev. J. S. White says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility. It restored me to strength and vigor."

THERE are 7,000 men at work on De Lesseps' Panama canal.

The North American Indians, especially the Seneca tribe, made such frequent use of petroleum that for many years it was only known as Seneca Oil. Now it is known as Carboline, the Wonderful Hair Renewer.

The Age of Miracles

Is past, and Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will not raise the dead, will not cure you if your lungs are almost wasted by consumption. It is, however, unsurpassed both as a pectoral and alterative, and will cure obstinate and severe diseases of the throat and lungs, coughs and bronchial affections. By virtue of its wonderful alterative properties it cleanses and enriches the blood, cures pimples, blotches and eruptions, and causes even great eating ulcers to heal.

INDIA supplied thirty-one per cent. of the tea used in Europe last year, against twenty-three per cent. in 1878. This year 55,000,000 pounds will go from India to England, against 35,000,000 in 1879.

Get the Original.

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets"—the original "Little Liver Pills" (sugar-coated)—cure sick and bilious headache, sour stomach and bilious attacks. By druggists.

THE first temperance society in this country was organized in Saratoga county, N. Y., in March, 1808.

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," for all those weaknesses peculiar to women, is an unequaled remedy. Distressing backache and "bearing-down" sensations yield to its strength-giving properties. By druggists.

THE proper place for a corner in coal—In the cellar.

The Lowell daily *Courier* speaks of Hood's Sarsaparilla as fast growing into use, and doing much good. The testimonials are bona fide, from parties who have used the preparation, and cheerfully give their testimony as to its worth. Those afflicted with Scrofula, Biliousness or General Debility, should try this remedy. Hood & Co. are careful and experienced pharmacists, and their preparations can be relied on. Sold by druggists.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, bedbugs, ants, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. D'g'sts.

WALCOTT, the gentleman who ate thirty brace of quails in thirty days, was relieved from any disagreeable stomach troubles by using GASTRINE, and took nothing else during the task. Sold by druggists.

Mother Swap's Worm Syrup.

Infallible, tasteless, harmless, cathartic; feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipation. 25c.

Much sickness attributed to dyspepsia and chronic diarrhea is occasioned by humor in the stomach. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy.

Chrolithion collars and cuffs, while thoroughly waterproof, feel as soft as velvet around the neck and wrists.

You would use St. Patrick's Salve if you knew the good it would do you.

"Buchu-Paiba."

The Quick, complete cure, annoying Kidney, Bladder, Urinary Diseases. $1. Druggists.

25c buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners; makes a boot or shoe last twice as long.

No Gouge, No Banners—"A Summer Idyl." From a Providence Merchant.

MR. GEORGE H. DAVIS, a fruit dealer at 297 Westminster street, bears his grateful testimony to the unequaled excellence of the production of one of our most skillful Providence Pharmacists. Mr. Davis says: "Last spring I was very greatly troubled with severe inflammation of the kidneys, and it became so bad that at times I urinated blood, and my sufferings were intense. My condition was so painful that for a while I was scarcely able to attend to business, and the severe pains would come so suddenly and severely that I would be obliged to leave a customer whom I might happen to be waiting upon. During a part of the time I was unable to walk, and scarcely knew what to do or which way to look for relief. At this time a friend recommended Hunt's Remedy. I took two bottles of it, and it took right hold of my disease and cured me very speedily, and I have experienced no trouble with my kidneys since.

"Furthermore, Hunt's Remedy has strengthened me very much, and since I began to use it I have been able to attend to business, and am all right now. I heartily recommend it to all. What it has done for me it will do for you who are afflicted."

Suffered for Twenty Years.

"HON. JOSHUA TUTHILL, of East Saginaw, Mich., says: "Count me among the enthusiastic friends of Hunt's Remedy. It has proven in my case all you claim for it. Having suffered for about twenty years with severe disease of the kidneys (which our local physician pronounced Bright's Disease), I made a journey East to consult the eminent Dr. Haven, of Hamilton, New York, of whose fame in this specialty I had heard much. Dr Haven examined me carefully and simply said: 'Go and get a bottle of Hunt's Remedy and take according to directions.' After having traveled so far for treatment, it struck me as rather funny to be directed to take a medicine which I might have bought within a stone's throw of my own door; but I was in the doctor's hands, and of course I followed his advice, and right glad was I that I did so, for before I had taken Hunt's Remedy half a dozen times I found immense benefit from it, and by continuing the use of it for a limited time I recovered from my trouble entirely, and am to-day, I think, one of the most rugged of rugged Michiganders. The world is indebted to you, sir, for the promulgation of such a medicine, and I hope you may not go without your reward."

Mothers, Attention!

Chas. Jones, of Elizabeth, Spencer county, Ind., says: "I have dealt in medicine a number of years, and will say that Dr. Roger's Vegetable Worm Syrup is the most valuable medicine I ever sold. My customers are well pleased with its effects."

The Testimony of a Physician.

James Beecher, M. D., of Sigourney, Iowa, says: "For several years I have been using a Cough Balsam called Dr Wm. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, and in almost every case throughout my practice I have had entire success. I have used and prescribed hundreds of bottles ever since the days of my army practice (1863), when I was surgeon of Hospital No. 7, Louisville, Ky."

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			7
Beef cattle, good to prime l w	7	@	9¼
Calves, com'n to prime veals	6	@	7¾
Sheep	5¼	@	6¼
Lambs	8	@	10
Hogs—Live	7¼	@	7¾
Dressed, city	9	@	9¾
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 50	@	6 75
West., good to choice	4 70	@	7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 13½	@	1 25
No. 1 White	1 14	@	1 16½
Rye—State	75	@	79
Barley—Two-rowed State	10	@	17½
Corn—Ungrad. West. mixed.	50	@	6½
Yellow Southern	68	@	70
Oats—White State	55	@	59
Mixed Western	48	@	52
Hay—Med. to ch. Timothy	80	@	95
Straw—No. 1, Rye	50	@	60
Lard—City Steam	11 0	@	12 00
Butter—State Creamery	20	@	27
Dairy	15	@	23
West. Im. Creamery.	12	@	22
Factory	10	@	14
Cheese—State Factory	9	@	13½
Skims	6	@	8
Western	10	@	11
Eggs—State and Penn	17	@	17½
Potatoes—State bbl	2 25	@	2 50
BUFFALO			
Steers—Good to Choice	5 80	@	6 60
Lambs—Western	6 25	@	7 50
Sheep—Western	5 55	@	6 50
Hogs—Good to choice Yorks.	7 60	@	7 70
Flour—C'y ground n. process.	7 50	@	8 25
Wheat—No. 1, Hard Duluth	—	@	1 23
Corn—No. 2, Mixed New	58	@	61
Oats—No. 2, Mixed Western.	49	@	50
Barley—Two-rowed State	80	@	80
BOSTON.			
Beef—Ex. plate and family.	16 50	@	17 00
Hogs—Live	8¼	@	8½
Western Dressed	8¾	@	9
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	17 00	@	17 50
Flour—Winter Wheat patents	6 75	@	7 25
Corn—High Mixed	75	@	75½
Oats—Extra White	62	@	63
Rye—State	75	@	78
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef—Extra quality	6 50	@	7 25
Sheep—Live weight	5	@	7
Lambs	7	@	11½
Hogs—Northern, d. w	9½	@	9¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. ex family, good	5 00	@	5 50
Wheat—No. 2, Red	1 20	@	1 20½
Rye—State	70	@	76
Corn—State Yellow	82	@	82
Oats—Mixed	50	@	51
Butter—Creamery Extra Pa.	30	@	31
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	10	@	13¼

IMITATION STAINED GLASS.

Indescribably beautiful. Easily applied to window glass. 1,000 references, samples, etc., 25c. in stamps.

AGENTS' HERALD. 16 pp. 32x46 (10c.); fearless in its denunciations of sundry humbugs. Indorsed by 500,000 government officials and citizens. *Rare chance to coin money.* Subscription 50c. NEW subscribers ONLY 25c. $20 to finder of longest word, each issue of Herald. L. LUM SMITH, Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED MALE AND FEMALE.—From $5 to $10 a day easily made. SEND FOR CIRCULARS. Address office of

MAJOR'S CEMENT

241 William Street, New York City.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT. No pay till cured. Ten years established. 1,000 cured. State case. Dr. Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

80 SHEETS fine writing paper, in border, with calendar, by mail for 25c. Agents Wanted. ECONOMY PRINTING CO., Newburyport, Mass.

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