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COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK

# THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS

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## CATTLE WERE SCARCE, WITH A QUIET AND STEADY MARKET.

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### Hogs Active and About Five Cents Higher—Sheep Quiet and Steady—Condition of Other Markets.

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UNION STOCKYARDS, INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 125; shipments small. The marketing of cattle this week has been of smaller volume, the total showing a decrease of over 1,000 compared with last week, but an increase of fully 1,000 compared with the same week a year ago and 2,000 compared with the corresponding week two years ago. Thus far this year the receipts are nearly 6,200 larger than the same period last year. The trade this week has been unusually quiet, especially in the steer line. The demand has been considerably below normal, which caused a suspension in the marketing of certain grades, particularly the good export cattle, and it has been difficult to ascertain the true position in prices. However, the best information is that values are at least 25c lower than last week, which makes the decline of fully 50c in prices since the high time two weeks ago. Steady prices for the better grades of feeding cattle were reasonably well maintained, but a falling off in the demand for less desirable grades and increased supplies contributed to lower prices for that class. Throughout the week there has been a very satisfactory market for fat female cattle and steady to strong prices have ruled. The marketing of top kinds was not as liberal as last week and consequently there was not as many sales at extreme prices, but the average was at least steady. Some of the principal buyers for calves were out of the market, which caused a decline of 25@50c in prices. At the close of the week all of the fat cattle had been sold, but several loads of common to medium feeders remained in the pens unsold. Extreme prices paid this week were $5.50 for steers, $5.25 for heifers, $5 for cows, $4.50 for bulls and $7.25 for calves. There were very few fresh arrivals to-day and as usual under such conditions the market was quiet at quotably unchanged prices. Representative sales will indicate the class of stock on the market. Quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Good to choice steers, 1,350 lbs and upward | $6.00@ 6.50 |
| Plain fat steers, 1,300 lbs and upward | 5.50@ 6.00 |
| Good to choice 1,200 to 1,300-lb steers | 5.25@ 5.75 |
| Plain fat 1,200 to 1,300-lb steers | 5.00@ 5.50 |
| Good to choice 1,000 to 1,150-lb steers | 5.00@ 5.25 |
| Plain fat 1,000 to 1,150-lb steers | 4.25@ 5.00 |
| Choice feeding steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs | 4.25@ 4.50 |
| Good feeding steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs | 3.75@ 4.10 |
| Medium feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs | 3.25@ 3.65 |
| Common to good stockers | 3.00@ 4.00 |
| Good to choice heifers | 4.00@ 5.00 |
| Fair to medium heifers | 3.50@ 3.85 |
| Common light heifers | 2.75@ 3.40 |
| Good to choice cows | 3.75@ 4.50 |
| Fair to medium cows | 3.00@ 3.65 |
| Common old cows | 1.25@ 2.75 |
| Veal calves | 5.00@ 6.75 |
| Heavy calves | 3.00@ 6.00 |
| Prime to fancy export bulls | 3.75@ 4.25 |
| Good to choice butcher bulls | 3.00@ 3.60 |
| Common to fair bulls | 2.00@ 2.75 |
| Good to choice cows and calves | 35.00@50.00 |
| Common to medium cows and calves | 20.00@30.00 |

Hogs—Receipts, 2,500; shipments, 600. The receipts of hogs this week exhibit a decrease of about 5,000 compared with last week and the same week a year ago, and an increase of 4,500 over the corresponding week two years ago. Thus far this year the receipts are a little over 6,000 smaller than the same period last year. For the week ending yesterday local packers purchased a total of 20,377, against 22,814 the preceding week and 20,500 the same week a year ago. During the same period the shipments were 10,213, against 11,125 the preceding week and 10,864 the corresponding week a year ago. The fluctuation in prices this week has been frequent and of more than ordinary extent. The irregular and uncertain competition was responsible for uneven values on the same day—that is, at times the market opened higher and closed lower, and vice versa. Therefore the trade has probably been more unsatisfactory to salesmen than it would have been had there been a steady movement in values. The week opened with a gain of 5@10c in prices, but the following two days there was a loss of 20@25c. Later, with moderate receipts, there was another upward movement, and at the extreme close of the week the average was probably not to exceed 10c lower than the opening of the week, which was the high time and fully steady compared with the average at the close of last week. Generally there has been no complaint of the quality, but choice heavy hogs were not as plentiful as last week. A shrinkage in receipts, following a decline in prices, leads one to believe that the country is determined to keep prices in a high position, while there is no doubt that buyers are just as determined to push values to a lower level at every opportunity. The receipts of hogs to-day were quite small, even for a Saturday market, but the quality was as good as the average heretofore this week, fully an equal proportion of the supply being hogs that would average upward of 200 pounds. The market opened with only a moderate demand from shippers, and their orders were principally for light weights. The supply being only about large enough to meet the requirements of packers, the bidding was therefore reasonably strong, and from the start the market was fairly active, with most of the sales 5c higher than yesterday's average. It did not take long to exhaust the early arrivals, and those that came in late sold promptly at opening prices. Sales ranged from $5.75 to $6.55, and a large proportion of the supply sold above $6. Quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Good to choice medium and heavy | $6.35@6.55 |
| Mixed and heavy packing | 5.90@6.45 |
| Good to choice light weights | 5.90@6.10 |
| Common to fair light weights | 5.75@5.85 |
| Common to good pigs | 5.00@5.75 |
| Roughs | 5.25@6.10 |

Sheep—Receipts small; shipments none. There is an increase of about 300 sheep and lambs this week over last, 1,100 over the same week a year ago and 2,200 over the corresponding week two years ago. Thus far this year the receipts are nearly 3,500 larger than the same period last year. The market this week has been generally satisfactory, but there has been a slight reduction made in prices compared with last week. The supplies have just been large enough to meet the requirements of all buyers, and with the quality hardly as satisfactory as last week, and less favorable reports from other places, the decline in prices was justified. There has been probably 20c change in prices of the best lambs, while medium grades were generally considered 25c lower and sheep were anywhere from 10c to 25c lower, according to quality. Shippers have been the leading buyers, as usual, but the demand from local butchers has been of about the usual importance. During the week lambs sold as high as $5.85, yearling sheep $4.65 and old sheep $4. There were very few fresh arrivals to-day, the quality was not very satisfactory and buyers were not inclined to pay steady prices, but finally did, and a good clearance was made. Lambs were reported at $3.50@5.10 and sheep at $3.25@3.75. Quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Good to choice lambs | $5.25@5.80 |
| Common to medium lambs | 4.00@5.00 |
| Good to choice yearlings | 4.00@4.25 |
| Good to choice sheep | 3.25@3.75 |
| Common to medium sheep | 2.00@3.00 |
| Stockers and feeding sheep | 2.00@3.00 |
| Bucks, per 100 lbs | 2.50@3.00 |

### Transactions at the Interstate Yards.

INTERSTATE STOCKYARDS, INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts light; shipments none. The week ends with prices slightly lower than a week ago. The decline has been general, no one grade suffering more than the others. There has been no decrease in the demand and the market generally is very satisfactory. As usual the best call is for fair to best kinds of butcher stock, and all such is promptly snapped up by local dealers. The veal market is about steady, with only moderate supplies. The best sell at $6@6.50. The few offered to-day commanded prices steady at yesterday's figures. The market closed quiet and steady at quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Good to choice steers, 1,350 lbs and upward | $6.00@ 6.50 |
| Plain fat steers, 1,350 lbs and upward | 5.50@ 6.00 |
| Good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs | 5.20@ 5.75 |
| Plain fat steers, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs | 4.75@ 5.25 |
| Good to choice steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs | 4.00@ 5.10 |
| Plain fat steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs | 4.00@ 4.60 |
| Choice feeding steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs | 3.75@ 4.25 |
| Good feeding steers, 900 to 1,100 lbs | 3.25@ 3.75 |
| Medium feeding steers, 800 to 900 lbs | 2.75@ 3.25 |
| Common to good stockers | 3.00@ 3.50 |
| Good to choice heifers | 4.00@ 4.75 |
| Fair to medium heifers | 3.25@ 3.75 |
| Common to light heifers | 2.50@ 3.00 |
| Good to choice cows | 3.50@ 4.25 |
| Fair to medium cows | 2.75@ 3.50 |
| Common old cows | 1.50@ 2.50 |
| Veal calves | 4.00@ 6.50 |
| Prime to fancy export bulls | 3.75@ 4.25 |
| Good to choice butcher bulls | 3.00@ 3.75 |
| Common to fair bulls | 2.00@ 2.75 |
| Good to choice cows and calves | 30.00@50.00 |
| Common to medium cows and calves | 15.00@30.00 |

Hogs—Receipts, 600; shipments, 500. Another general advance of 5c to 10c is noted. The market throughout the week was very unsettled with very frequent fluctuations. The tendency was not constant either way and as a result the week closed with prices just about the same as at this time last week. There has been no decided change in the market during the past six weeks, the best heavy hogs selling within 10c of $6.50 during all that time. The market to-day was active and strong, with shippers the principal buyers. There were not as many good hogs sold to-day as yesterday. The best mixed loads sold at $6.45; choice heavy hogs were quoted at $6.50@6.60, with the best light grades going at $6@6.20. All were soon sold, the market closing strong at quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Good to choice heavies | $6.45@6.60 |
| Good to choice medium grades | 6.10@6.35 |
| Common to good lights | 5.75@6.20 |
| Light and heavy mixed | 5.85@6.45 |
| Pigs, 110 lbs and up | 5.25@5.80 |
| Light pigs and skips | 5.00@5.75 |
| Roughs | 5.00@5.90 |

Sheep—Receipts small, shipments none. There were no changes from yesterday's quotations. The conditions remain much the same as for some time past. The demand greatly exceeds the supply. Trading ruled quiet with offerings of only ordinary quality. All were sold and the market closed quiet at quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Good to choice lambs | $5.50@5.85 |
| Common to medium lambs | 4.00@5.00 |
| Good to choice yearlings | 4.00@4.50 |
| Good to choice sheep | 3.50@4.25 |
| Common to medium sheep | 2.00@3.25 |
| Stockers and feeding sheep | 2.00@3.00 |
| Bucks, per 100 lbs | 2.50@3.00 |

### Elsewhere.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—Beeves—Receipts, 635; all consigned direct, no sales reported. Dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, 6½c to 10c per pound. Cables last received quoted American steers at 12@12½c dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10@10¼c per pound. Exports to-day include 1,635 beeves and 5,950 quarters of beef.

Calves—Receipts, 17. About 100 head on sale, mainly Western calves, which were reported not sold. Market quoted steady; few Jersey veals sold at $5@8.20 per 100 pounds; city dressed veals, 9@13c per pound.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,145; 15½ cars on sale. Market uncommonly dull; only 1½ cars reported sold up to a late hour—mainly lambs sold at a slight further decline from yesterday. A few sheep for slaughterers sold at $3.50; a few head for export at $4.75; lambs at $6@6.10; dressed mutton, 6@8c; dressed lambs, 8@10c per pound.

Hogs—Receipts, partly estimated, 2,294. One car on sale, not sold up to late hour. The market quoted nominally steady.

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 400. Market compared with a week ago steady to 10c higher; to-day's quotations nominal. Choice export and dressed beef steers, $5.85@6.75; fair to good, $5@5.75; stockers and feeders, $3.50@4.75; Western fed steers, $4.75@5.20; Texas and Indian steers, $4.25@5.50; bulls, $2.50@4.25; native cows, $2.75@5; heifers, $3.50@5.25; canners, $2@2.65; bulls, $2.50@4.50; calves, $4@6.25. Receipts for week, 30,500; last week, 33,800.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,500. Market strong. Top, $6.50; bulk of sales, $5.65@6.35; heavy, $6.40@6.50; mixed packers, $6@6.50; pigs, $4.25@5.25. Receipts for week, 75,500; last week, 79,400.

Sheep—Receipts, 200. Market compared with week steady; to-day's quotations nominal. Western lambs, $5.50@6; Western wethers, $4.50@5; yearlings, $5@5.50; ewes, $4@4.50; culls, $2@4; feeder lambs, $4.50@5.30. Receipts, for week, 13,200; last week, 11,700.

CHICAGO, Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market steady. Good to prime nominal at $6.50@7.25; poor to medium, $4@6; stockers and feeders, $2.25@4.50; cows, $1@4.60; heifers, $2.25@5; canners, $1@2.25; bulls, $2.25@4.50; calves, $2.50@6.25; Texas fed steers, $4@6.

Hogs—Receipts, to-day, 17,000; Monday, 37,000; left over, 5,000. Market steady; close weak. Mixed and butchers, $5.90@6.40; good to choice heavy, $6.30@6.60; rough heavy, $6@6.25; light, $5.50@6; bulk of sales, $5.90@6.30.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,000. Sheep steady; lambs steady. Good to choice wethers, $4.30@5; fair to choice mixed, $3.75@4.50; Western fed sheep, $4@5.20; native lambs, $3.50@5.85; Western fed lambs, $5@5.85.

Official yesterday: Receipts—Cattle, 3,222; hogs, 24,974; sheep, 9,963. Shipments—Cattle, 2,748; hogs, 3,635; sheep, 1,093.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 400, including 150 Texans. Market dull and steady. Native shipping and export steers, $5@6.25; dressed beef and butcher steers, $4@6; steers under 1,000 lbs, $2.65@5.65; stockers and feeders, $2.50@4.50; cows and heifers, $2@5; canners, $2@2.85; bulls, $2.50@4; Texas and Indian steers, $3@5.35; cows and heifers, $2.55@3.70.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,100. Market strong. Pigs and lights, $5.85@6; packers, $5.90@6.10; butchers, $6.10@6.55.

Sheep—Receipts, 300. Market steady. Native muttons, $3.25@4.75; lambs, $5@6.25; culls and bucks, $2.50@4.50; stockers, $1.50@2.25.

SOUTH OMAHA, Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, 200. Market dull and unchanged. Native steers, $4@6.15; cows and heifers, $3@4.85; Western steers, $3.30@5.40; Texas steers, $2.70@4.40; canners, $1.75@2.85; stockers and feeders, $2.80@4.50, calves, $4@7; bulls, stags, etc., $2.25@4.50.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,000. Market 5c higher. Heavy, $6.20@6.50; mixed, $6.05@6.20; light, $5.70@6.10; pigs, $4.50@5.50; bulk of sales, $6.05@6.25.

Sheep—Receipts, 600. Market steady. Fed muttons, $4.40@5.10; Westerns, $3.80@4.35; ewes, $3.50@4.10; common and stockers, $2.75@4.25; lambs, $4.50@6.

EAST BUFFALO, Jan. 25.—Cattle—Receipts, light. Market outlook steady to firm for all grades; veals lower. Tops, $8@8.50; others, $5.50@7.75.

Hogs—Receipts, 8,200. Market active and generally 5c to 10c higher. Best heavy, $6.55@6.60; mixed packers, $6.40@6.50; pigs, $5.60@5.70; roughs, $5.40@5.75; stags, $4@4.50.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 9,000. Market slow. Mixed sheep, tops, $4.10@4.35; wethers, $4.50@4.75; yearlings, $4.50@5; culls to good, $2@4; top lambs, $5.85@5.90; culls to good, $3.50@5.80.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 25.—Cattle steady. Choice to prime shipping steers, $5.35@5.75; medium to good shipping steers, $4.50@5; choice butcher steers, $4.40@4.75; medium to good butchers, $3.75@4.25; choice veals, $5@5.50.

Hogs strong and generally 5s higher. Best heavies, $6.40; mediums, $6; lights, $5.80; 100 to 120-lb pigs, $5.35@5.40; 80 to 100 lbs, $4.90@5.25; 50 to 80 lbs, $4.60@4.90; roughs, $4.50@5.50.

Sheep and lambs strong and higher on choice grades. Best sheep selling at $2@3.50; extra lambs, $5@5.25; others steady.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—Hogs active and higher at $4.75@6.45.

Cattle steady at $2.25@5.85.

Sheep steady at $2@4. Lambs steady at $4.25@5.65.

### Lumber Dealers Assign.

BOSTON, Jan. 25.—The Arey, Maddock & Locke Company, leather dealers, of which George F. Maddock is president, has assigned for the benefit of creditors to S. K. Hamilton. At this time it is impossible to ascertain the financial condition of the concern, as President Maddock is ill at his home. In the leather district it is estimated that the liabilities will reach $150,000. The company was incorporated in Maine with a capital of $150,000. The concern controlled the Regis tannery at Saco, Me.

### Tin Can Works Dismatled.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Jan. 25.—The machinery of the local plant of the American Can Company is being dismantled preparatory to shipment to Chicago. The reason given for removal is that the plant is too far from the market. The plant here was one of the most important of the combine.

### Patrick Trial Adjourned Till Monday

NEW YORK, Jan. 25.—There was no session to-day of Recorder Goff's court which Albert T. Patrick is being tried. Th trial will be resumed Monday.

# TRADE IN GOOD VOLUME

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## UNUSUAL BUSINESS CONDITIONS FOR A MIDWINTER MONTH.

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### Traveling Salesmen Bring in Good Orders and Bills Are Well Paid—Lighter Arrivals of Grain.

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Trade has been unusually good during the entire month. In most lines quiet times are anticipated, but more business has been done than in any January of many years, if not in the history of the Indianapolis wholesale houses. The dry goods houses, the druggists, the leather dealers, the confectioners and iron and steel handlers all speak of their business as being excellent for winter months, and on Commission row much more has been done in the aggregate than is usual, so favorable most of the time has been the weather for shipping fruits and vegetables. Prices, as a rule, are not as strong as a week ago. Stocks of fruits and vegetables are larger than had been expected. Especially is this true of vegetables, as Irish potatoes are in ample supply to meet all requirements and foreign potatoes are supplying Eastern markets to a large extent, but prices are well held at high figures as compared with former years. The produce markets are in strong tone except in eggs, which are coming in more freely and prices have weakened somewhat. Hens and chickens are in good request at prices quoted, and choice butter is a fast mover. Cheese is in good request with prices unchanged. In groceries there is a good deal of activity, the condition of the country roads admitting of getting goods to places off the railroads without the usual trouble in winter months. Prices on all groceries rule fairly steady except on sugars, which are somewhat unsettled. Traveling salesmen who came in Friday and Saturday report conditions very favorable for an early and large spring trade. Financial conditions of retail merchants, as a rule, are good and their bills are being paid by their customers with more than ordinary promptness. This, in turn, helps the retail merchant to keep his bills with wholesale houses well met.

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### Indianapolis Grain Market.

The week closed with all cereals weaker in price than its beginning and with the weaker tone to price, receipts are decreasing. All arrivals, however, were readily taken at the folling range of prices on the track, as reported by the secretary of the Board of Trade:

Wheat weak; No. 2 red, 87½c track; No. 2 red, 86½c on milling freight; No. 3 red, 83½@85½c track; 86½c track; wagon, 88c.

Corn weak; No. 1 white, 63c; No. 2 white, 63c; No. 3 white, 63c; No. 4 white, 59@61c; No. 2 white mixed, 61¼c; No. 3 white mixed, 61¼c; No. 4 white mixed, 57¼@59¼c; No. 2 yellow, 61½c; No. 3 yellow, 61½c; No. 4 yellow, 57½@59½c; No. 2 mixed, 61¼c; No. 3 mixed, 61¼c; No. 4 mixed, 57¼@59¼c; ear, 63c.

Oats weak; No. 2 white, 48¾@49½c; No. 3 white, 48¼@48¾c; No. 2 mixed, 47½@48c; No. 3 mixed, 47@47½c.

Hay weaker; No. 1 timothy, $11.50@12; No. 2 timothy, $10@10.50.

Inspections—Wheat: No. 2 red, 2 cars. Corn: No. 3 white, 3 cars; No. 3 white mixed, 1; No. 3 yellow, 2; No. 3 mixed, 2; total, 8 cars. Oats: No. 2 white, 1 car. Hay: No. 1 timothy, 1 car.

### WAGON MARKET.

Offerings on the wagon market, as usual on Saturday, were not as large as on preceding days of the week. Prices ruled weak on corn and oats, but little selling at the best quotations, while hay was a free seller and most of it at the highest figures. The wagon weighmaster reported the range of price for the day as follows:

Corn—68@72c per bu.

Oats—48@50c per bu.

Hay—Timothy, choice, $12@13; mixed, $10@11; clover, $9@10 per ton, according to quality.

Sheaf Oats—$10@12 per ton.

Straw—$6@7 per ton, according to quality.

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### Poultry and Other Produce.

(Prices paid by shippers.)

Young turkeys, 10 to 12 pounds, 8c per lb; hens, 7c; cocks, 3c; young chickens, 7c; ducks, 6c; geese, $4.80 per dozen.

Cheese—New York full creams, 13c; domestic Swiss, 17c; brick, 14c; limburger, 13c.

Butter—Choice roll, 11@12½c per lb; poor, No. 2, 8@10c.

Eggs—20c per doz.

Beeswax—30c for yellow, 25c for dark.

Feathers—Prime geese, 30c per lb; prime dark, 20c per lb.

Wool—Merchantable medium, 16c; burry and unmerchantable, 3@5c less; coarse grades, 15c; fine merino, 13@15c; tub washed, 25@28c.

### HIDES, TALLOW, ETC.

Green-salted Hides—No. 1, 8¼c; No. 2, 7¼c; No. 1 calf, 10½c; No. 2 calf, 8½c.

Grease—White, 4c; yellow, 3½c; brown, 2¼c.

Tallow—No. 1, 4½c; No. 2, 4c.

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## THE JOBBING TRADE.

(The quotations given below are the selling prices of the wholesale dealers.)

### Candies and Nuts.

Candies—Stick, 7c per lb; common mixed, 7c; grocers' mixed, 6½c; Banner twist stick, 8c; Banner cream mixed, 10@11c; old-time mixed, 8c.

Nuts—Soft-shelled almonds, 18@20c; English walnuts, 12@14c; Brazil nuts, 10c; filberts, 14½c; peanuts, roasted, 7@8c; mixed nuts, 12c.

### Canned Goods.

Corn, 85c@$1.25. Peaches—Eastern, standard, 3-lb, $1.75@2; 2-lb seconds, $1.40@1.60; California, standard, $2.10@2.40; California seconds, $1.90@2. Miscellaneous—Blackberries, 2-lb, 85@90c; raspberries, 3-lb, $1.25@1.30; pineapples, standard, 2-lb, $1.55@1.80; choice, $2@2.10; cove oysters, 1-lb, full weight, 95c@$1c; light, 60@65c; string beans, 3-lb, $1.10; Lima beans, $1.20@1.25; peas, marrowfats, 95c@$1; early June, $1.10@1.15; lobsters, $1.85@2; red cherries, 90c@$1; strawberries, 85@90c; salmon, 1-lb, 95c@$2; 3-lb tomatoes, $1.35@1.40.

### Coal and Coke.

Anthracite (all sizes), $7.25 per ton; Blossburg, $5; smokeless, $4.75; Jackson, $4.25; Kanawha, $4.25; Pittsburg, $4.25; Raymond, $4.25; Winifrede, $4.25; Luhring, $4; Hocking Valley, $4; Brazil block, $3.50; Greene county, $3.25; Indiana lump, $3.25; slack smokeless, $3.25; slack Jackson, $2.50; slack Pittsburg, $2.50; slack West Virginia, $2.50; slack Indiana, $2; Connellsville coke, $6.50; lump coke, 11c per bu, $2.75 per ton; crushed coke, 13c per bu; $3.25 per ton. Bags, 25c per ton extra, ground floor or dumped in cellar; bags, 50c per ton extra, second floor or carried in cellar; from wagon, 25c per ton extra, by wheelbarrow, chute or basket.

### Drugs.

Alcohol, $2.62@2.75; asafoetida, 40c; alum, 2½@4c; camphor, 68@70c; cochineal, 50@55c; chloroform, 58@65c; copperas, brl, 50c; cream tartar, pure, 30@33c; indigo, 65@80c; licorice, Calab., genuine, 35@40c; magnesia, carb., 2-oz, 20@22c; morphine, P. & W., per oz, $2.45@2.60, madder, 14@16c; oil, castor, per gal, $1.15@1.25; oil bergamot, per lb, $3; opium, $3.50@3.70; quinine, P. & W., per oz, 34@39c; balsam, copabia, 55@60c; soap, castile, Fr., 13@16c; soda, bicarb, 2½@6c; salts, Epsom, 1½@4c; sulphur flour, 2¾@5c; saltpeter, 10@14c; turpentine, 43@50c; glycerine, 16½@20c; iodide potassium, $2.45@2.50; bromide potassium, 55@60c; chlorate potash, 15@20c; borax, 9@12c; cinchonida, 38@43c; carbolic acid, 31@40c; cocaine, mur., $5.55@5.75.

### Dry Goods.

Bleached Sheetings—Androscoggin L, 7½c; Berkley, No. 60c, 8¾c; Cabot, 7c; Capitol, 7½c; Cumberland, 7c; Dwight Anchor, 8c; Fruit of the Loom, 7¾c; Farwell, 7¼c; Fitchville, 7c; Full Width, 5½c; Gilt Edge, 5½c; Gilded Age, 5c; Hill, 7½c; Hope, 7½c; Linwood, 7¼c; Lonsdale, 7¾c; Peabody, 5½c; Pepperell, 9-4, 19c; Pepperell, 10-4, 21c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 19c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 21c.

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 6c; Argyle, 5½c; Boott C, 4½c; Buck's Head, 6c; Clifton CCC, 5½c; Constitution, 40-inch, 6½c; Carlisle, 40-inch, 6c; Dwight Star, 7c; Great Falls E, 5¾c; Great Falls J, 5c; Hill Fine, 7c; Indian Head, 6¼c; Pepperell R, 5¾c; Pepperell, 10-4, 19c; Androscoggin, 9-4, 17c; Androscoggin, 10-4, 19c.

Prints—Allen dress styles, 5c; Allen TR, 4½c; Allen robes, 5½c; American indigo, 4½c; Arnold long cloth B, 7½c; Arnold LLC, 6½c; Cocheco fancy, 5c; Hamilton fancy, 5c; Merrimac pinks and purples, 5½c; Pacific fancy, 5c; Simpson's mournings, 4½c; Simpson's Berlin solids, 5½c; Simpson's oil finish, 6c; American shirtings, 3¾c; black white, 4c; greys, 4c.

Kid-finished Cambrics—Edwards, 3¾c; Warren, 3½c; Slater, 3¾c; Genesee, 3¾c.

Tickings—Amoskeag ACA, 10½c; Conestoga BF, 12½c; Cordis 140, 11½c; Cordis T, 11½c; Cordis ACE, 11½c; Hamilton awnings, 9c; Kimono fancy, 17c; Lenox fancy, 18c; Methuen AA, 10½c; Oakland AF, 6c; Portsmouth, 11½c; Susquehanna, 12½c, Shetucket SW, 6c; Shetucket F, 6½c; Swift River, 5½c.

Ginghams—Amoskeag staple, 5¼c; Amoskeag dress, 7c; Bates, 5½c; Lancaster, 5¼c; Lancaster dress, 7c; Bates, 5¾c; Toil du Nord, 8c.

Grain Bags—Amoskeag, $15.50; American, $15.50; Harmony, $15.50; Stark, $16.

### Flour.

Straight grades, $4.60@4.75; patent flour, $4.50@4.75; spring wheat, $5.50@5.75.

### Groceries.

Coffee—Good, 10@12c; prime, 12@14c; strictly prime, 14@16c; fancy green and yellow, 18@22c; Java, 28@32c. Roasted—Old Government Java,

32½@33c; finest Mocha and Java, 28@30c; Java blend, 22c; Fancy blend, 18c; Golden blend, 15c. Package coffee—City prices: Ariosa, 10.25c; Lion, 9.75c; Jersey, 10.25c; Caracas, 9.75c; Dutch Java blend, 12.50c; Dillworth's, 10.25c; Mail Pouch, 9.75c; Gates's blended Java, 19c; Jav-O-Can (100 friction top tins in basket), 11.50c; Climax Java blend, 10.25c.

Sugar—City prices: Crystal dominoes, 5-lb cartons, 7.27c; Eagle tablets, 5.67c; cut loaf, 5.67c; powdered, 5.27c; XXXX powdered, 5.32c; standard granulated, 5.07c; fine granulated, 5.07c; extra fine granulated, 5.17c; granulated, 5-lb bags, 5.22c; granulated, 2-lb bags, 5.22c; cubes, 5.42c; mold A, 5.52c; confectioners' A, 4.87c; 1 Columbia A, 4.72c; 2 Windsor A, 4.67c; 3 Ridgewood A, 4.67c; 4 Phoenix A, 4.62c; 5 Empire A, 4.57c; 6 Ideal golden Ex. C, 4.52c; 7 Windsor Ex. C, 4.42c; 8 Ridgewood Ex. C, 4.32c; 9 yellow Ex. C, 4.27c; 10 yellow C, 4.22c; 11 yellow, 4.17c; 12 yellow, 4.12c; 13 yellow, 4.07c; 14 yellow, 4.07c; 15 yellow, 4.07c; 16 yellow, 4.02c.

Salt—In car lots, 90c@$1; small lots, $1@1.10.

Spices—Pepper, 17@18c; allspice, 15@18c; cloves, 15@18c; cassia, 15@18c; nutmegs, 50@65c per lb.

Beans—Prime marrow, bu, $2.75@3; prime pea or navy, bu, $2@2.10; prime red kidney, bu, $2.75@3; Lima beans, lb, 6½@7c.

Molasses and Syrups—New Orleans molasses, fair to prime, 28@33c; choice, 38@42c; syrups, 22@24c.

Rice—Louisiana, 4½@6½c; Carolina, 6½@8½c.

Shot—$1.65@1.70 per bag for drop.

Lead—6½@7c for pressed bars.

Wood Dishes—No. 1, per 1,000, $2@2.50; No. 2, $2.50@2.75; No. 3, $2.50@3; No. 5, $3@3.25.

Twine—Hemp, 12@18c per lb; wool, 8@10c; flax, 20@30c; paper, 25c; jute, 12@15c; cotton, 18@25c.

Woodenware—No. 1 tubs, $6@6.50; No. 2 tubs, $5@5.50; No. 3 tubs, $4@4.50; 3-hoop pails, $1.60; 2-hoop pails, $1.40@1.50; double washboards, $2.25@2.75; common washboards, $1.50@1.75; clothespins, 60@65c per box.

### Iron and Steel.

Bar iron, 2.50c; horseshoe bar, 2.75@3c; nail rod, 7c; plow slabs, 4.50c; American cast steel, 9@11c; tire steel, 3@3½c; spring steel, 4½@5c.

### Leather.

Oak sole, 23@37c; hemlock sole, 27@35c; harness, 24@40c; skirting, 26@40c; single strap, 41@45c; city kip, 60@85c; French kip, 90c@$1.20; city calfskin, 90c@$1.10; French calfskin, $1.20@1.85.

### Nails and Horseshoes.

Steel cut nails, $2.65; wire nails, from store, $2.65 rates; from mill, $2.65 rates. Horseshoes, per keg, $4; mule shoes, per keg, $4.50; horse nails, $4@5 per box. Barb wire, galvanized, $3.25; painted, $3.10.

### Oils.

Linseed, raw, 64c per gal; linseed oil, boiled, 65c per gal; coal oil, legal test, 8@14c.

### Provisions.

Hams—Sugar-cured, 15 lbs average, 12@12½c; 12 lbs average, 12@12½c.

Lard—Kettle rendered, 11⅝c; pure lard, 11c.

Bacon—Clear sides, 50 to 60 lbs average, 10¾c; 30 to 40 lbs average, 10⅞c; 20 to 30 lbs average, 11c; clear bellies, 25 to 30 lbs average, 10¾c; 18 to 22 lbs average, 11c; 14 to 16 lbs average, 11¼c; clear backs, 20 to 30 lbs average, 10½c; 12 to 16 lbs average, 10½c; 6 to 9 lbs average, 10¾c. In dry salt ½c less.

Shoulders—18 to 20 lbs average, 9¾c; 16 lbs average, 10c; 10 to 12 lbs average, 10c.

### Produce, Fruits and Vegetables.

Malaga Grapes—Heavy weights, $5.50@6 per brl.

Cranberries—$2.25@2.50 per bu; $6.75@7.50; per brl.

Bananas—Per bunch, No. 1, $1.75@2; No. 2, $1.25@1.50.

Oranges—California Navel, $2.75; Florida, $2.75 per box.

Lemons—Messina, 360 to box, choice, $3.50; fancy, $4; California lemons, $3 per box.

Potatoes—85@90c per bu.

Onions—$1.40 per bu; Spanish, $1.75 per crate.

Honey—White, 17 per lb; dark, 15c.

Cauliflower—$1.50 per doz.

Apples—Cooking apples, $3.50 per brl; eating apples, $4 per brl; fancy, $4.50@5; Ben Davis, $3.75.

Sweet Potatoes—Kentucky, $3.25 per brl; Illinois, $3.75; Eastern Jersey, $4.

Figs—New California, $1 for 10-lb box.

Cabbage—Danish, $1.25 per brl; $1 per 100 lbs.

Carrots—$2.25 per brl.

Turnips—$1@1.25 per brl.

Parsnips—$2.25@2.50 per brl.

Lettuce—12½@15 per lb.

Celery—Michigan, 25@40c per bunch; California celery, 50@60c per doz.

Shellbark Hickory Nuts—$1.50 per bu; black walnuts, 55c.

Shallotts—(Southern green onions) 40c per doz bunches.

Persian Dates—60-lb boxes, 4½@5c per lb.

Cocoanuts—50c per doz.

Cider—$4.75 per brl; $2.75 per half brl.

Rabbits—75c per doz for drawn.

### Seeds.

Seed clover, prime, $6@6.50; English clover, $6@6.50; Alsike, $7@8; Alfalfa, choice, $6@6.25; Crimson clover, $4.50@5. Timothy, prime, $3.10@3.15. Fancy Kentucky bluegrass, $1.25@1.40; extra clean, 60@70c. Orchard grass, $1.40@1.75. Red top, 80c@$1.75. English bluegrass, $2.25@3.

## TIME CONSUMED IN HOLIDAYS.

### Special Dates Which Are Honored in Various States.

New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"In the aggregate the people of the United States spend about one month every year in the observance of legal holidays," said an observant citizen, "and yet we are constantly talking about how we rush things in this age. Of course, these observances are not uniform, for many of them are peculiar to certain States, and are made legal holidays by special legistlative enactment, and are commemorative of some event in the State's history.

"Here in Louisiana, for instance, we have Jan. 8, which is the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. There is Jan. 19, which is set aside as a legal holiday in Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia in honor of the birthday of Robert E. Lee. In Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Pennsylvania and Washington Feb. 12 is observed in honor of Lincoln's birthday. Feb. 22, Washington's birthday, is a legal holiday in all the States except Mississippi. Texas celebrates March 2, which is the date of the State's independence. April 6 is Confederate memorial day in Louisiana, and April 29 is set aside in Texas in honor of the battle of Jacinto. April 26 is Confederate memorial day in Alabama, Florida and Georgia, while May 10 is set aside for this purpose in the two Carolinas. The second Friday in May is Confederate day in Tennessee. In North Carolina May 20 is set aside in commemoration of the signing of the Mecklenburg declaration of independence. May 30 is Decoration day in all the States and Territories except Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, the two Carolinas, Texas and Virginia. In Florida and Georgia June 3, Jefferson Davis's birthday, is a legal holiday. Then there is the Fourth of July. July 24 is Pioneers' day in Utah. In Vermont Bennington battle day is observed Aug. 16. Sept. 2 is Labor day in certain States. Sept. 9 is admission day in California, Nov. 1 All Saints' day in Louisiana, the general election day in November; Thanksgiving day, Nov. 28; Labor day, Nov. 25, in the parish of Orleans; Christmas, Dec. 25, and so on.

"It is a curious fact that there are no statutory holidays in either Mississippi or Nevada, but by common consent the usual holidays are observed. So, after all, we have somewhat of sentiment left in this country and do not hurry so much as we think at times, and it is a good thing, too, for we have time to reflect on these days of rest and we profit by it in many ways."

## HAVING FUN WITH US.

### New York Editor Talks About an Indianapolis Scientist.

Rochester Post-Express.

The world of thought has again been lighted up by a son of science. Once more from the lusty West pours the effulgence of superior mentality. Boston hides her Statehouse dome in shame and New Haven shrinks behind a dark blue cloud. The waves of glory obscure Morningside heights and the Smithsonian Institution looks like a ton of coal. The orb of day will soon cease to rise off the coast of Massachusetts and transfer itself to the banks of the Mississippi. The savant from Dr. Harper's institution at Chicago prophesied that we would soon be naught but Indians tucks his head in the tepee of the primeval past. He has a rival. Hark to the whisper of the surcharged zephyr breathing stertorously:

"Indianapolis, Dec. 29.—'Strange men, far different from those now living, will walk the earth in centuries to come. They will be a race of brainy, four-toed giants,' says Henry L. Bruner, head of the biology department of Butler University."

After this wild shriek Professor Bruner, head of the department of biology in Butler University, takes a deep breath and utters winged words of Cumaean import. Before startled silence resumes her perch he depicts a race of human beings that makes a father of a family tremble with anxiety. "Four-toed," "chesty" (not necessarily Deverian), "young at 100," "no bald heads," "brainy," with craniums like balloons, all these float in the smoke clouds as the professor warms to the pipe.

All honor to Professor Bruner! What would we have done without him? The belief that we were predestined to wear the moccasin and train the scalp-lock was firmly fixed in our minds, for by this time who dares to question the infallibility of the West in science's domain? We do not want to be Indians. We'd rather be "four-toed, brainy giants." Thus have we been saved from a sad fate.

Of course, few of the present generation will live to see the dawn of this Saturnalian age. Even Professor Bruner's massy intellect will probably have crumbled into oblivion, "brainy" as it is. But let us timidly suggest that in the meantime the authorities of Butler University keep the department of biology as far away as possible from the department of English. A leader in scientific thought and research has no need for any such association. Everything he says or does can be fully expressed by "brainy."

# NATURE SANCTUARIES

### PLAN TO ESTABLISH A BIT OF WILDNESS IN EVERY TOWNSHIP.

### Place Where All Harmless Animals and Vegetable Life Might Find Refuge—Its Benefits.

J. W. Lloyd in Recreation.

I should like to interest all naturalists, game preservers, natural history societies, village improvement clubs and the like in the work of establishing nature sanctuaries; that is, places where, as far as may be, all animal, vegetable and mineral nature would be left free, wild and unchanged.

Now that the League of American Sportsmen, the Audubon societies and others are working for bird and game protection as never before; since forestry is a profession and the preservation of forests is attracting national attention; now that books on nature are multiplying and growing so popular as to be found in almost every home, and that Yellowstone Park is actually such a sanctuary, the time seems ripe for this movement.

What I have to propose is this: That every township in the United States buy and set apart a piece of land, however small, and dedicate it to nature; a place where no wild animal shall ever be molested, tree cut, flower picked or stone removed.

If you have at all the soul of a naturalist, think of being able to reach, within an hour's walk, a place where the wild birds and beasts are so unafraid, yet natural, that they fearlessly go on with all the usual processes of their lives as indifferently as if you were a tree or a grazing ox. Think of a place where the tree lies where it falls; where no texts or odious advertisements are painted on the rocks, no initials carved on the trees, no flowers pulled, roots and all, no "improvements" made! What a place for the lover of wild nature, of study for the student, of rest for the weary! Think what such an untouched spot would look like at the end of a century!

In almost every township in the United States there is some bit of wild waste land, practically valueless for agriculture, that could be bought for a small sum and turned into a sanctuary. The more barren, hilly, rocky, rugged or swampy, the better. Often the more utterly valueless such a place is, agriculturally or commercially, the more picturesque it is to the artistic eye, the more fitting in every way for the uses of a nature park. It would be an advantage, however, if in the spot chosen there should be a great variety of surface, soil and condition, swamp and hill, stream and pond, wet and dry, clay and sand, slope and level, evergreen and deciduous forest.

### WOULD NEED LITTLE CARE.

In most of the forest States little would be necessary except to inclose such an area and leave it to nature. In the prairie State it would, no doubt, sometimes be necessary practically to create the sanctuary by planting trees and introducing the animals. The need of a place of the kind is tenfold greater in the prairie than in the forest lands, for many children in the open regions have never even seen a wild grove. To cultivate the soil thoroughly at first, and make one thick, broadcast sowing of mixed tree seeds and nuts, would probably be all the work ever necessary, even there, except fencing and buying a few animals.

How vastly superior such a place would be to a formal park, with fancy pagodas, concrete walks, arranged shrubbery and signs of "Keep off the grass!" How superior to a menagerie of prisoned brutes, or a museum of stuffed victims, to an actual student of nature! "Wild Animals I Have Known" might then be the boast of every schoolboy.

The sanctuary should belong to the community, although, of course, there is nothing to prevent rich men from having private ones on their own estates. The land could either be presented to the township by benevolent citizens, or bought by the community, collectively, and held as public property. The more everybody is interested in its possession and maintenance, the more its ends are likely to be subserved.

While the ideal of such a place is that of absolute wildness and undisturbed nature, there would probably not be many places where such an ideal could be quite consistently carried out. Probably in all places animals actually dangerous to human life would have to be excluded. Rattlesnakes and copperheads would certainly be condemned, though it is to be hoped that all other snakes would be spared. Weasels would probably have to be checked or extirpated, not only because so wantonly murderous to poultry, but because they might be equally so to birds, rabbits, squirrels, etc., thus defeating the very ends of the sanctuary; and unlimited otters might soon exterminate the fish in a small lake. Obviously, in a small preserve, the balance of life could not be preserved as in a great wilderness. Army worms, gypsy moths, and their ilk, could not be given benefits of sanctuary, and most farmers would require that coyotes, foxes and such "varmints" be refused. Along this line a sort of compromise would be necessary, and perhaps the only way to effectively meet the difficulty would be to place each sanctuary in charge of a forester, or keeper. This forester should not be a rough coarse specimen, a police guardian merely, but a man of gentle character, fond of animals and wild life, sympathetic to the artistic possibilities of the primitive and sufficiently educated by observation and study to name and explain to visitors the various animals, flowers, rocks and trees they might be curious about. He should be firm and vigilant, but a gentleman. Necessarily he should be a good shot and a skilled trapper, able to remove undesired animals without frightening the others. Such a keeper would be an absolute necessity to prevent poaching, intrusion of dogs, cats, stone throwing boys, flower thieves, bark thieves, rock painters and the like vandals. He could be domiciled in a little house of logs or stones in the middle of his domain, a house made as much like its wild surroundings as possible.

### PLACE FOR A NATURALIST.

The position of forester would be an ideal one for a naturalist, especially if his tastes were literary or his health delicate. To this man's judgment could be safely left the task of keeping a wise balance of life in his little world, preventing any one species from extirpating another or becoming a nuisance to the public. He might properly be required to keep a journal of observations on the weather, the habits of animals, etc., which would be valuable as a book of reference. His value as an experienced teacher to visitors and students should be great, too.

The sanctuary should be open to all well-behaved visitors, at all hours; but these should not be allowed to take into the park dogs, firearms, axes, traps, or other instruments likely to violate the sanctuary. They should not be allowed to deface or injure, or make frightening noises, remove anything, or to leave lunch baskets, boxes, paper, bottles or such rubbish. Perhaps the best way to secure these ends would be to require each would-be visitor to get permission from the forester, giving promise to respect in all things the objects of the sanctuary. To save repetition, the forester could have them sign name and address in a book, under a printed pledge, and then give each a badge to be worn conspicuously whenever in the sanctuary; permission and badge to be recalled from anyone guilty of violation.

In one important respect the letter of the sanctuary might be broken in the interest of its spirit. Those who have observed nature, or read Wilson Flagg, know that all small birds and quadrupeds prefer a jungle, or tangled thicket, such as country roadsides show, to a great forest to breed in. Yet, if left to itself, the sanctuary would in the course of half a century have only majestic trees, with little underbrush or cover for the shy and timid nesters. To obviate this, I would advise that a strip of perhaps two rods' width, about the borders of the sanctuary, be made into and kept a thicket. This could be easily done by partly severing the trunks of the larger trees every five years or so, and bending down and pleaching the tops. The admission of light would cause an immediate jungle-like growth of weeds, briars, sprouts and vines, mingling with the plashed tops, till nearly or quite impassable to man and the larger animals. This would quickly become the chosen and true home of most of the smaller creatures in the sanctuary, especially the birds. In the breeding season it would swarm with life and ring with music. Possibly, for the shyer birds, one or more such jungles might be profitably made in the interior. Most of the minor plants and wild flowers would thrive better in these thickets, too.

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than under the great trees; and where only a small sanctuary could be afforded it might be better to make the greater part of it of this character.

THE BORDERING THICKET.

This surrounding jungle hedge would serve several other ends, also. It would attract birds, rabbits, etc., from the outside world, repel pursuing dogs, help to keep out horses, cows and such grazing beasts, and keep out the vision of the outer civilization from the nature-seeker wandering within. In stony countries the farmers living about the sanctuary would esteem it a privilege to be allowed to throw the stones from the clearing of their lands into this hedge, and might be encouraged to do so, as these stone heaps would be ideal castles of refuge for woodchucks, rabbits, chipmunks, red squirrels, mice, snakes and such small fry.

Birds and small mammals might be encouraged, if necessary, by judicious doles of grain, nuts and seeds, especially if the water supply were lacking, in times of terrible cold or after severe winter storms.

It would be well, too, to surround the sanctuary with a close wire fence to exclude dogs and grazing animals.

Animals once resident in the neighborhood, but now extinct, or practically so, might be reintroduced, as raccoons, woodchucks, wild turkeys, and a few deer would be a beautiful feature.

The many advantages of such a sanctuary are so evident that they hardly need pointing out. Nevertheless, I will mention two or three.

As a means of discouraging the wanton cruelty of children and developing a sympathetic love for the lower animals and interest in their life and habits it could not be excelled. To an animal artist or photographer it would be a paradise. As a place of refuge and refreshment for brains overwrought and souls saddened by the conflict, artificiality and shams of modern life it would be worth inestimably more than its cost. There is no sanitarium like pure nature.

## FACTS ABOUT TREES.

### Why a Certain Companionship Exists Among Them—Sudden Changes.

Farmers' Bulletin.

In almost every region certain kinds of trees are found together. This is due to a similarity of preferences in regard to soil, heat, moisture and light. Two trees adapted to the same conditions will thrive best in the same situation. The white ash and black walnut are good examples. Having similar preferences, they have almost identical ranges and are very generally associated. There is also another reason why trees accompany one another. A tree may so influence its surroundings as to make them favorable to another tree, where otherwise they would be unfavorable. As an example of such influence, the chestnut on sterile, sandy plains in portions of New England forms a much-branched tree, which shades the ground and keeps it moist and cool. Such conditions are favorable to the germination of the white pine in that region; consequently it is found coming up abundantly beneath the chestnut, but not so abundantly on the open, unprotected ground.

A change in the surroundings of a tree always modifies its habit of growth. If the change is toward more favorable surroundings the result is seen in increased vigor, rate of growth and size; if toward unfavorable surroundings, the reverse will be true. The stately tulip tree of the central Eastern States is said to be a mere shrub in Florida. The reason is that there it is out of its range of adaptation. The white elm, which grows with tall and vase-like form in New England, in the semi-arid parts of Kansas and Oklahoma is low and spreading like an apple tree. Nor is form the only variable character. On the Western elm the leaves are fewer in number, smaller, thicker and much rougher than on the New England tree. In other parts of the tree there are differences of the same kind, though they are not so noticeable as those in the form and foliage. These variations have resulted from the differences in soil and climatic conditions to which the tree has been subjected.

The difference in form between two trees of the same kind in different localities has come about through gradual divergence of characteristics. To a certain degree changes of this kind can be brought about in practice. When a gradual change is made in the surroundings of a tree a corresponding change takes place in the tree itself. Thus if stock of the New England elm be slowly moved westward through many generations, it will gradually change in form and other characteristics to be like the western tree; and it must be assumed that this change is necessary to enable it to live under its new conditions.

Sudden changes in the surroundings of a tree frequently cause its death, because it cannot quickly change itself to meet the requirements of its new conditions. The New England elm moved at once to the semi-arid West is likely to die, because it is not adapted to the conditions of soil, light, heat and moisture of that region. In the prairie marshes of northern Indiana there are occasional knolls which once supported thrifty oaks of moisture-loving kinds. Now that the marshes have been drained the drying out of the soil has caused the oaks to die. The change was too sudden. Suddenness and intensity of change often account for the failure of trees to thrive when moved away from the region to which they were adapted. This is also why Eastern trees so often die when moved to the West. This is why nursery stock grown near by can be more safely planted than that grown in a distant region. It is a practical matter, and should be generally understood.

## THE DOCTOR AND THE COOK.

### Their Relations Should Be Closer—Chemical Effects of Dishes.

The Lancet.

Of the arts which may be reckoned ancillary to that of medicine there is none probably which is so neglected by practitioners of medicine as that of cooking. Most medical men regard the kitchen as beneath their notice and would scout the idea that any special training in the materials and its methods might be of service to their professional powers and usefulness. Such an attitude of mind is as unwarranted as we believe it to be injudious. Not only are there very many substances which are common to the kitchen and to the dispensary, a knowledge of which, therefore, is justified by their presence in one if it does not indicate an acquaintance with the other, but, moreover, rightly regarded, the kitchen and the cook play almost as important a part in attaining the aims of the medical man as do the druggist and the dispensary.

It is obviously of the greatest importance that if a physician orders a medicine he should be able to tell that it is duly dispensed. A similar argument may certainly be applied to the products of the kitchen. No medical man would ignore the importance of diet both in health and in disease, and the cook may well be regarded as a chief officer in the service of preventive medicine.

We do not hold the belief of an old writer quoted in Dr. W. T. Fernie's "Kitchen Physic," who says that "the practitioner has only to direct such food as may contain the particles that his patient may stand in need of. For example, are the kidneys diseased? Then let him prescribe stews and broths made of ox-deer and sheep's kidneys. Asthmas require dishes prepared from the lungs of sheep, deer, calves' heart and lambs. Are the intestines diseased? Then he should order tripe, boiled, fried or fricasseed. When this practice has become general we shall be able to remove every disease incident to the human body by the assistance of the cook only." Unfortunately, the art of therapeutics is no such simple affair as this. The recently proved value of the thyroid gland, however, in the treatment of myxoedema, to take only one striking instance, should lead us to take a close interest in the help that substances which may be most suitably prepared in the kitchen are able to afford us in the treatment of disease, and not to regard the kitchen simply as a place from which the provision of healthy food for healthy persons is all that can be desired or obtained.

There is a fund of interest and of information in the old accounts of the various properties and powers with which writers from the earliest times invested different articles of diet. Thus, Pliny, tells us that "Cato thinks that after eating hare sleep is induced, but the common people suppose that after such food the body is more lively and gay for nine days; this may be only an idle rumor, but, still, for so widespread a belief there must be some foundation." Whether there is any true foundation for such a belief or not an investigation into the exact chemical properties of flesh of various animals and into such articles of diet, for instance, as shell-fish, which are known to have peculiar effects upon certain people, would not only be of great interest, but might lead to results of great therapeutic value.

Such chemical work as this is a most fitting direction in which to turn some of the efforts of clinical laboratories such as are sure in the future to be more and more extensively employed in connection with all large general hospitals. There are many widespread beliefs and theories with regard to the effects of different foodstuffs in health and disease. Exact knowledge on such points is scanty. We cannot doubt that in attempting to enlarge and to define it, direct or indirect results of importance and utility would be obtained. Why, for instance, are tomatoes in the popular mind so widely associated with the spread of cancer? We have no grounds whatever for believing the idea to have any reasonable foundation. Yet how much do we know of the special constituents of the tomato? Has it any therapeutic properties? Is it, as a matter of fact, particularly prevalent where cancer is especially common? Such questions and their solution are a natural adjunct to intelligent medical interest in the kitchen, and we have mentioned merely the crudest and most obvious of the many problems, therapeutic and pathological, that the kitchen suggests to us if we honor it with our attention.

There is another point of view from which the cook may be brought to the aid of the practical physician. Supposing that experiment were to show that drugs which now are used only in formally prescribed mixtures or pills were capable of introduction into the more welcome output of the domestic kitchen—how grateful an assistance might we obtain. It is often difficult when a medicine has to be taken frequently and over long periods of time to be sure that the patient does not grow careless or forgetful. If, however, instead of taking his draught before, or his pill after, his daily meals, that draught or that pill were, without altering the taste of the dish and without losing its own efficacy, combined with the patient's dinner instead of preceding or following it, we can imagine a far more certain acceptance on his part, and the physician's orders would be more consistently carried out by connivance on the part of the cook than they are with the co-operation of the chemist. Such a relegation of the dispenser's duties to the hands of the chef can only be achieved by familiarity on the part of the medical man with the work of both his subordinates. With the work of one he is, perhaps, fairly cognizant; with that of the other we strongly recommend him to become more intimately acquainted.

## DR. CONAN DOYLE.

### Where and How He Lives, and His Latest Literary Venture.

London Daily Mail.

In the intervals of cricket matches, golf and foot ball, Dr. Conan Doyle lives and works at a house picturesquely situated at the top of Hindhead, a house which, being a Scotsman, he likes to remember is almost as high as Arthur's Seat at Edinburgh. For the last few months Dr. Doyle has been busy with the revised edition of "The Great Boer War" and in collecting materials for writing his categorical reply to the charges made both by foreign and English pro-Boers against our soldiers and statesmen in connection with events in South Africa.

Dr. Doyle has examined every specific charge, and has ben able, from various sources of information, to gather sufficient evidence, in his opinion, to completely meet each one. His pamphlet will consist of some 60,000 words, and neither the author nor the publishers, Messrs. Smith-Elder, propose to make any profit from its issue. It will be sold to the trade at the bare cost of production, i. e., about 3½ pence a copy, and the retail price being sixpence, the margin of profit will be sufficient to make it worth the while of the bookseller to push its sale.

Every public man and every newspaper in the country will receive a copy. Dr. Doyle has arranged for its translation into five European languages, and it is his intention to send a copy to every deputy, statesman and newspaper editor. He has given the American rights to the McClure Company, on the condition that they do the same thing in the United States. It is hoped in this way that the English reply to the charges of brutality will reach the hands of every responsible person who has repeated or believed them.

Dr. Conan Doyle has written twenty-two novels. He is purposing shortly to issue a complete edition, leaving out all work he considers immature, which will reduce the number to fifteen volumes. He commenced story writing when he was eighteen, and continued contributing to magazines of the caliber of the Cornhill and Temple Bar for ten years, working all the time at the profession of medicine. Most of this early work appeared anonymously, and Dr. Doyle remembers that the late George Augustus Sala, referring to a story of his that Mr. James Payne had printed in Cornhill, said that, although the author's name was not attached to it, the practiced novel reader would at once recognize the hand of Robert Louis Stevenson.

His first book was "A Study in Scarlet," and this was followed by "Micah Clarke," one of the earliest of the long series of historical novels that have been turned out in recent years, and "The Firm of Girdlestone." Sherlock Holmes, as most people know, was suggested to Dr. Doyle by Dr. Joseph Bell, under whom the novelist studied in Edinburgh, and who had acquired an extraordinary deductive power. When the great detective of fiction was killed by his creator he received a letter from an indignant old lady, commencing, "You beast," but the early adventures, one of which is now being told in a monthly magazine, will doubtless be added to from time to time.

In six-shilling form, "The White Company," an admirable novel of adventure, written simply and naturally, has had the greatest success of Dr. Doyle's novels, though 150,000 copies of the six-penny edition of "Sherlock Holmes" were sold in almost record time, and the numbers were not increased, in order not to militate against the sale in more expensive form. The two books in which the author has put most of his "essential self" are "A Duet" and "The Stark Munro Letters," the latter and "Round the Red Lamp" being the only medical stories he has yet written. Besides novels, Dr. Conan Doyle has written two plays, "Halves," produced in 1899 at the Garrick, and "A Story of Waterloo," which is a regular item in Sir Henry Irving's repertory, and one volume of poems.

Dr. Conan Doyle was born in 1859, and is a tall, heavily-built man, whose open-air life is evidenced in his face. He may, perhaps, be best described as typically British, and his point of view may be gathered from his remark that "literature to be really virile must breathe the spirit of the nation in whose language it is written." Before devoting himself entirely to writing Dr. Doyle had been a ship's doctor, a military doctor, a general practitioner in both town and country, and a Wimpole-street specialist. Like Mr. F. T. Bullen, he has also served on a whaler. Being asked in a recent conversation about his future work, he said, "I hope to goodness no ideas will occur to me for months to come, but they probably will."