AGRICULTURAL.

Oriental Dairy Trade.

The United States consul at Chung King writes to the United States authorities:

"The demand for good butter in the Philippines, in Japan and along the entire coast of China is increasing very fast and is bound to assume immense proportions; and with the ability of the Pacific coast to produce excellent butter at reasonable cost and under favorable conditions, it only remains for the creameries and dealers to master the proper method of packing and handling to secure this trade. With this growing market, more convenient to our Pacific coast than to any other butter producing country, with the many lines of steamers coming here from that coast, it seems a matter of importance to our western states to secure this trade.

I would also call attention to the increasing importation of condensed milk and cream at this port. During last year, there was imported here from various countries $55,000 worth of canned milk and cream. I can see no reason why our western states should not secure a large part of this trade also. In 1897 the importation amounted to $34,560; in 1899, to $54,750. There has no doubt been an equally great increase at other ports of the Orient.

The most difficult problem in securing and holding the Oriental market for pure dairy products is the competition of various forms of so-called butter. The manufacturers of these spurious articles are free to make all manner of adulterations and put them on the market labelled pure dairy butter. I attribute the low price of butter here now to this competition, and firmly believe from my own experience that the greater proportion of butter sold is a spurious product, although it is handsomely put up and branded as pure dairy butter. None of the large dealers have the product sold as butter tested by a chemist, and they are not certain of its purity.

A Well Balanced Winter Ration

In order to be a satisfactory ration for both the stock and the farmer, it must consist of articles which can be had reasonably cheap and which supply the maximum of nutriment. One might very easily select foods that the average farmer would not be likely to have, and recommend them for part of a well balanced ration, but it would hardly prove of any particular value In making the winter food programme up it is necessary to consider all the time the relative supply and cost of the different articles. Variety of food is essential in every well balanced ration, and variety is no more expensive than one or two kinds of food. We can often mix several grains and produce better results than by feeding one. In this way the cheaper grains produce their best results. Now, oats form one of the best grains for most farm animals, but it will not pay any farmer to raise oats exclusively for the winter diet of horses, cattle, sheep or pigs. Every farm animal needs besides oats some corn, barley, bran and roots, as well as coarse hay and corn fodder. By mixing these in varying proportions one can make the total results much cheaper and far more effective than by feeding oats or corn exclusively.

We cannot emphasize too much the need of this variety in the food. Even the horses which are the greatest oat eating animals we have will do better for a variety. The milch cows would simply do little or nothing if fed almost exclusively on oats, They require corn fully as much as the horses need oats, but give the cow corn alone and she will fatten up and lose her milk supply, bone and muscle. Indeed, there is no single water food that will answer the purpose for any of our farm cattle. All animals like changes, and such change can constantly be made by mixing the different foods in various ways. Sometimes they need to be mixed and fed warm, and again a dry food will answer. Along with all such rations, however, there should go enough succulent food to make the mass easily digested. The roots, ensilage and green stuff help to keep the system in good condition, and they should be fed in some form throughout the whole winter. It is not necessary to enter into any scientific explanation of the needs and objects of feeding a variety of foods to the farm animals in winter, for every one with fair intelligence can understand the benefits of the system. It is not necessary to explain the reason why we require a variety of food. We know that our system seems to crave a variety, and the animals have the same longings for it, and it is our duty and privilege to supply it.—William Conway, in Massachusetts Ploughman.

Success in Farming.

Success upon the farm depends largely upon the love which a person has for his calling. Love of one calling is a prime requisite of success in any business. Many people from cities are purchasing farms with the idea of making money and living an independent life about which they have heard so much. The New York *Post* in discussing the subject makes the following sensible suggestions:

"Having decided, after sufficient practical inquiry into the subject, that he would enjoy the occupation, let him make a practical selection of his farm, not going so far from home friends that he might become homesick at the start, and locating with a view to the accessibility of the market to which he must look for profit that he is to keep constantly in view. While it is not necessary that he should hold a plow or do other manual work on his farm himself, it is necessary that he should possess practical knowleege of many farm processes, and he will not farm for 'pleasure' if he does not. No scientific farm-manager,' at a salary larger than the owner could earn in a counting room, is to be contemplated. The owner may, and probably should, have a tenant, a practical farmer in the field, with whom he will establish some kind of profit-sharing arrangement; but he himself should be the general who does the larger planning of the annual campaign.

"The average farmer east of the Alleghanies, the man who works the farm his father did, or at least follows the calling of his ancestors, is rarely in any sense a student of his business. We could name a county in a state near New York, in which milk production is the almost universal farm industry, but in which, nevertheless, so fundamental a requisite to economical milk production as a silo is a curiosity. We could name a district similarly situated, which has been farmed for generations, but in which the drying of a wet field by burying little earthen drains was never heard of until a student farmer, of the class we are discussing, gave his neighbors an example of the process. When a piece of this work was finished, and had done what it was expected to do, a venerable neighbor, who had known the field as a marsh from his boyhood, paid the innovator the compliment of declaring: 'I wouldn't have believed it if I had not seen it.' We could name an instance in which the same student-farmer, by insisting on sowing a field with a seed better than the old established clover and timothy, produced from that single field in one year more hay than the whole farm produced the year before.

"How this amount of practical knowledge shall be acquired is for each student to determine. The agricultural college, the really model farm, home study—all these are helpful. The foundation knowledge is within any one's reach. That acquired, the measure of success must rest with the individual. Farm work is dependent entirely on experiment. Farmers know what crops will grow in their latitude, and how best to grow them, either from their own experiments or from those of men who have long grown them. Therein is the field in which superior intelligence has its advantage."

EGGS AT 50 CENTS A DOZEN.

When eggs retail at 40 cents a dozen it is a good time for the poultrymen to have laying hens. Ordinary food in cold weather is insufficient to support the requirements of the laying hen. A great want in this direction has been filled by the production of Page's Perfect Poultry Food. This is the first article of this kind which is absolutely successful. It does everything they claim for it, and is extremely reasonable in price. Send your name on a postal card to C. S. Page, Hyde Park, Vt., and get a circular.

Clean Milk and Butter.

The first essential to securing clean and healthful milk is a clean and healthful cow. It is next to impossible to secure clean and pure milk from a dirty cow, it is impossiblet to get healthful milk from an unhealthful cow. Given a clean and healthy cow, she must be provided with a sufficient quantity of clean, healthful and nutritious food and water. This is the second essential. The third essential is that the person who does the milking and the place where the milking is done shall also be clean and healthful. A dirty milker, one with dirty hands, cannot do clean milking. No person who is suffering from or who attends upon others suffering from any contagious disease can milk without contaminating the milk. Scarlet fever, measles and diphtheria are especially liable to transmission by a milker.

The fourth essential is keeping the milk clean until it is to be used. Much more milk is damaged before it gets out of the cowhouse than after; nevertheless eternal vigilance is necessary from the milk pail to the butter plate. Wash, rinse, scald, scour and sun all the milk vessels is the only program that assures success.

Clean and pure butter can only come from clean and pure milk. Once filth of any kind gets into milk, its essence stays there. Straining, aeration, separation, each does something, and all may do much toward cleaning milk, but the only safe or satisfactory way is never to let it get in. Purity is indeed cleanliness and cleanliness is health.—N. B. Franklin in Jersey Bulletin.

Business Advice to Farmers.

If due attention is given to the business end of the farming in all its relations to the ultimate results, there can never be a time when farming will not pay. If this most important phase of the calling is not made the controlling one, as it should be, it will be a mere chance whether farming pays or not.

Let us take as an illustration some of the features that come under this head; say, first, the guarding against the destructive effects of too much rain, or too much dry weather. Most farmers think that the regulation of moisture in the soil is a thing to be controlled only by Providence. The business farmer does not think so. He uses the proper means to have his land thoroughly drained so that excess of rainfall will do but little harm; and he keeps the soil constantly stirred, so that the crops suffer but little if there is a drouth. So that it is not Providence but the man himself who regulates the success of the crop, with little regard to the weather.

He puts business into the maintaining of the fertility of the soil, by making the most manure he can, and exercising all the needed care to preserve in it all the fertilization value. This is one of the most important matters to consider on the farm and it is one of the things about which there is the most general disregard. To the business man this is nothing in the world but simply throwing away capital; to the average farmer—well, he does not think of it at all. He cleans out his stable or barn and throws the manure out into the weather, as a matter of course, and pays no more attention to it. All the strength is washed out of it and when it is at last applied to the land he thinks that manuring land is hardly worth the trouble and labor at all.

When he ships any produce to market, say apples, butter, poultry, etc., he never considers for a moment the necessity for having the articles presented in attractive form or good quality, but if he thinks about it at all, thinks that what is good enough for him is good enough for anybody else. As a result he gets the lowest price for his produce and is convinced that it does not pay to ship anything away from home. If he would put some business into his methods he would reflect that even in his own case, when he buys anything, he wants the best he can get for his money, and that everybody else is the same way. So in shipping ten barrels of apples, some small, some knotty, some large and good, if they are all mixed, the price will be fixed by the inferior ones, and they will probably bring $1.50 a barrel all round. Whereas, if they are carefully assorted, no doubt five barrels of the best would bring $2.50 or $3 a barrel, and the others $1.50, making a gain of $7.50 on the lot.—Journal of Agriculture.

CORN.

Steamer yellow	35 @ 36
Steamer	33 @ 34
No. 3	33 @ 34
Good, no grade	31 @ 32

POTATOES.

Aroostook Hebrons	58 @ 60
New Hampshire Hebrons	45 @ 50
Vermont Hebrons	40 @ 45

OATS.

No 1, clipped white	32 @ 33
No. 2, clipped white	29 @ 30
No. 2, white	30 @ 31
No. 3, white	29 @ 30
Rejected white	28 @ 29

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, N. Y. and Canada, choice to fancy	17 00@18 00
Hay, N. Y. and Canada, fair to good	16 00@17 00
Hay, eastern, choice	14 00@15 00
Hay, eastern, ordinary to fair	10 00@12 00
Hay, eastern, common	9 00@11 00
Hay, eastern, choice fine	11 00@13 00
Hay, eastern, common fine	10 00@11 50

PROVISIONS.

Pork—	
Backs ₩ bb	15 50@16 50
Short cut clear	..@16 50
Clear	..@17 50
Lean ends	..@18 75
Lard—	
City rendered, pure ₩ lb	8 @ 9
Western compound	6 @ 7
Pure kettle rendered	@ 9¾
Smoked Hams—	
Boston, small ₩ lb	@ 12
Boston medium	@ 11
Boston, large	@

FRESH MEATS.

Beef, choice ₩ lb	8¼@ 9
Beef, light choice ₩ lb	8¼@ 8¾
Beef, heavy good ₩ lb	7¾@ 8
Beef, good ₩ lb	7 @ 7½
Beef, hindquarters, choice	10¼@ 11
Beef, hindquarters, common to good	9¼@ 10
Beef, forequarters, choice	6¼@ 8¼
Beef, forequarters, common to good	6¼@ 7
Mutton, extra	7 @ 8
Mutton, common to good	6 @ 7
Lambs, ch. east. ₩ lb	8 @ 12
Lambs, com. to good ₩ lb	8 @ 9
Veals, choice eastern ₩ lb	9 @ 10
Veals, fair to good	7 @ 8
Veals, common	5 @ 6

Boston Lumber Market.

LONG LUMBER.

Hemlock boards, rough	12 00@13 00
Hemlock boards, planed	13 50@14 00
Hemlock boards, No. 2	11 00@12 00
Spruce boards, 1st, clear floor	18 50@19 50
Spruce boards, 2ds, clear floor	16 00@17 00
Spruce boards, coarse	12 50@13 00
Spruce, nor. do. cars	13 50@14 00
Spruce, matched	20 00@21 00
Box boards, 1 in. Bangor	10 50@11 00
Box boards ord	9 50@10 50
Box boards, 7-8 do	9 00@ 9 25
Box boards, 3-4 do	8 50@ 8 75
Box boards, 11-16 do	8 00@ 8 25
Box boards, 5-8 do	7 00@ 8 00

SHORT LUMBER.

Shingles, Eastern, sawed, cedar, ex	2 65@ 2 75
Shingles, do clear	2 40@ 2 50
Shingles, do 2ds	1 90@ 2 00
Shingles, do ex. No. 1	1 50@ 1 65
Shingles, do No. 1	1 10@ 1 25
Clapboards, do 4ft. ex	28 00@30 00
Clapboards, do clear	26 00@28 00
Clapboards, 2ds, clear	24 00@26 00
Clapboards, extra No. 1	17 50@20 00
Clapboards, No. 1	10 00@12 00
Lath, spruce, by cars	2 70@ 2 85
Lath, spruce, by cargoes	2 15@ 2 50

Boston Wool Market.

MICHIGAN.

X and above	28 @ 30
No. 1	28 @ 30
No. 2	27 @ 28
Fine unwashed	18 @ 19
Unmerchantable	20 @ 21
No. 1, combing, ½ and ⅜ blood	23 @ 24
No. 2, combing, ¼ blood	23 @ 24
Delaine	27 @ 28

KENTUCKY AND INDIANA.

Combing, ½ blood	24 @ 25
Combing, ¼ blood	23 @ 24
Combing, braid	20 @ 21
Clothing, ½ blood	23 @ 24
Clothing, coarse	21 @ 22

PULLED AND SCOURED.

A fine	52 @ 54
A super	47 @ 50
B super	39 @ 41
C super	30 @ 32
Combing, fine	50 @ 53
Combing, common	40 @ 42

Vermont Markets.

PRODUCE.

Montpelier—	
Butter, fresh new, in 5 ₩ boxes, ₩ lb	20 @ 21
Butter, fresh new, in tubs, ₩ lb	20 @ 21
Cheese, dairy, ₩ lb	11 @ 12
Eggs, ₩ doz	23 @ 25
Potatoes, ₩ bushel, new	35 @ 40
Hogs, live, ₩ lb	4 @ 4¾
Hogs, dressed, ₩ lb	6 @ 6½
Lambs, ₩ lb	4 @ 4½
Veals, live	4 @ 5
Chickens	10 @ 12½
Fowls	9 @ 10
Turkeys	14 @ 16
Barre—	
Butter, dairy	25 @ 26
Eggs, ₩ doz	24 @ 25
Potatoes, ₩ bushel, new	40 @ 45
Hogs, dressed, ₩ lb	6 @ 6½
Veals, live	4 @ 5
Spring lambs, ₩ lb	@ 5
Beef, hindquarters, ₩ lb	6½@ 7
Beef, forequarters, ₩ lb	3½@ 4½
Fowls, ₩ lb	11 @ 12
Spring chickens	13 @ 14
Turkeys	14 @ 15
Richmond.—	
Butter, creamery	22 @ 23
Butter, dairy, tub	18 @ 20
Butter, crates	18 @ 20
Cheese, factory	.. @ 12½
Cheese, dairy	.. @ 12½
Cheese, sage	.. @ 11
Eggs	24 @ 25
Potatoes, ₩ bushel new	35 @ 40
Hogs, live ₩ lb	.. @ 5
Hogs, dressed, ₩ lb	.. @ 6¼
Veals, live	.. @ 5
Beef, hindquarters	.. @ 6
Beef, forequarters	.. @ 5
Sheep, live	3 @ 3
Spring lambs	.. @ 3
Turkeys	12 @ 14
Spring chickens	12 @ 14
St. Albans—	
Butter, creamery	24 @ 26
Butter, dairy, fair to good	16 @ 14
Butter, dairy, selections	23 @ 24
Butter, dairy, separator	23 @ 24
Waterbury—	
Butter, fresh, ₩ lb	25 @ 26
Butter, crates, ₩ box	20 @ 22
Eggs, ₩ doz	22 @ 24
Potatoes, ₩ bushel new	35 @ 40
Hogs, live ₩ lb	.. @ 4¾
Hogs, dressed, ₩ lb	.. @ 5¾
Lambs	3 @ 4
Veals, live	3 @ 4
Chickens	12 @ 14
Turkeys	12 @ 14

RETAIL DEALERS PRICES.

Flour, Spring Wheat ₩ barrel	4 75@5 00
Flour, Winter Wheat, ₩ barrel	4 50@ 4 75
Flour, Family Roller, ₩ barrel	4 25@ 4 50
Feed, ₩ cwt	95@ 1 00
Meal, ₩ cwt	$1 00@ 95
Middlings, ₩ cwt	1 00@ 1 10
Oats, ₩ bushel	35@ 37
Corn, ₩ bushel	50@ 52
Bran, per cwt	80@1 00
Beans, ₩ bushel	2 25@2 50

Current Comment.

OATS.—There is a quiet tone in the market but the supply on hand is moderate and prices show a slight advance for the week. At the close the best barley clipped white oats are quoted at 34 to 35½c, with No. 2 clipped white at 33½ to 34c, and lower grades down as to quality.

EGGS.—Receipts have been moderate for the past week. The market took an upward turn immediately following our last weekly report, fancy Ind., etc., advancing to 22c with some holding at 23c, but the advance in prices checked the demand a good deal, and on Monday the market turned in buyers' favor again, and has been gradually declining since then. At the close fancy Indiana are steady at 20c, with other choice western selling at 19½c to 20c. Fresh southern slow at 18 to 19c. Refrigerators quiet.

HAY AND STRAW.—There is a slow demand noted for hay, and under liberal receipts the tone is weaker. Arrivals include 66 cars for export and 324 cars for local use. Choice hay is mostly selling at $18 to 18 50, with some fancy higher, while lower grades yet range at $14 to 17.50, but values more favor the buyer as a whole. The lower grades show most weakness. Rye straw is quiet but the market holds steady, with choice cars at $16.50 to 18 50. Tangled rye straw is quiet, with oat straw dull.

CORN.—The market continues dull and the tone is easy, spot lots hardly commanding the cost to ship from the west. At the close No. 2 yellow on track is selling at 46½ to 45½c, with steamer yellow at 46c. Lower grades are dull and slow of sale, with the range down as to quality.

BEANS—Receipts have been fairly liberal this week for the season of the year, demand has been light and prices have eased off a little. At the close best domestic marrow pea are slow at $2 21½, 2.30. Yellow eyes in light supply and bringing full former prices. Red kidneys in moderate demand.

CHEESE—Receipts for export, 2,118 boxes. The arrivals are light and stocks on hand moderate but trade is so quiet that the feeling is no more than steady. Fine northern fall twins are still held at 11½ and 12c, but move very slowly. Fair to good lots quiet at 10½ to 11½c. Western twins in limited supply but slow at quotations.

POTATOES—Receipts continue fairly liberal and the supply exceeds the demand. Trade has been dull all the week and prices have been gradually working downward. At the close best Aroostook Green Mountains are having no quotable sales at over 65c, and 63c is about the top selling price for best Hebrons. Other kinds slow at quotations.

BUTTER—Receipts continue fairly liberal but, as usual, at this season of the year, show only a small proportion of strictly fine butter. Fancy fresh northern creamery has been in light supply for the past week and in steady demand, with most sales at 23c. Receipts of fine fresh western creamery have also been limited, but only now and then a lot good enough to bring over 22 to 22½c. There is a large accumulation of medium and slow grades, which are selling very slowly and at low and irregular prices. Fine boxes in steady demand. June creamery quiet.

DRESSED POULTRY.—Receipts have been steadily falling off, but trade has been very quiet for the past week, and supplies have been more than ample for the wants of the trade. Choice western hen turkeys keep fairly well sold up at well sustained prices, but for the general run of mixed weight and tom turkeys we have had a slow and barely steady market. Western chicks are generally running hard and staggy and have only a moderate sale at 9 to 10c, with a few of the best soft meated at 11c. West. fowls range from 8 to 10c, but have to be strictly choice and large to bring the outside. Average lots are dull at 8 to 9c. Capons have been coming quite freely, but meet with a slow sale. Choice ducks steady.

FLOUR.—The market has somewhat weakened in price since our last report, but the trade is dull and sales meagre. Buyers are operating only as their pressing needs require, and will purchase nothing ahead. The feeling apparent is that the high prices asked will not hold and some second hand flours are yet to be had below the cost to ship from the mills. Spring patents are mostly quoted at about $4 15 to 4 35, some special brands higher, but sales making are at about $4 to 4 30 with little doing at the latter price. Kansas patents are dull and quoted at $4 to 4 15. Winter patents are slow of sale, about $3 90 to 4 25 being a full range of the market. The market for clear and straight winters is nominal at $3 60 to 3 80 for New York and Michigan, with Ohio and So. Illinois at $3.60 to 3 90. Some special brands held above these figures.

LUMBER.—The winter mills are only now getting fairly under way. The delay has been caused by the want of snow, which has until recently rendered it in some cases difficult, and in others impossible, to get the logs from the stump to the mill. Perseverance and the snowstorm of last week have made little of this obstacle and sawing operations are becoming important. This has already had a salutary effect upon the demand. So long as sellers here were unable to specify with any reasonable degree of certainty when they would be able to deliver, there were many buyers who declined to enter into negotiation. From these people orders are coming along fairly well now that sellers can fix the date for the reception of the lumber. The tone of the market is steady and the prices below, which are those of last week, still give a fair idea of the figures at which business is possible.

WOOL.—The somewhat better feeling noted last week still continues, and the sales made this week will aggregate the full average of a healthy business. There is nothing even approaching a boom. The inquiry, however, continues to improve, and sales are made up of a large number of small transactions. The American Woolen Co., the Wanskuck, the Manchester and the Lorraine mills have all been in the market this week, together with a large number of smaller mills. They have bought everything from Ohio delaines to B supers but it would be improper to state that any grade above fine medium approaches activity. The bulk of the sales, as last week are of fine medium territory wool and medium unwashed fleeces. Australian wool, as last week, continues to contribute a relatively larger amount to the total than for some weeks past.

Live Stock Market.

The receipts of live stock at Brighton for the week ending January 16 aggregated 2255 cattle, 305 sheep and lambs, 27,986 hogs, 391 veal calves and 100 horses.

Tuesday's market for beef cattle was fairly satisfactory, in so far as the demand for and the prices of good beef cows and bulls were concerned, but values of oxen and steers were inclined to be easy. The following were among for sales: 4 oxen, 1750 lbs, 5½c; 2 oxen, 3400 lbs the pair, 5½c; 10 cows, average 860 lbs, 2½c; 4 cows, 3300 lbs, 2c; 2 bulls, 1600 lbs, 4c; 1 cow, 1490 lbs, 3¾c; 2 oxen, 3300 lbs, 3½c; 1 bull, 800 lbs, 3c; 2 heifers, 900 lbs, 3¼c.

There was not a very large supply of milch cows on the market, but it was sufficient for the demand, which rules quiet notwithstanding the presence of buyers from Maine. Sales: 1 very fancy cow, $85; 2 do. at $60 each; 1 at $40; 1 at $28; 2 cows at $50 each; 3 at $42; 2 at $40 each; 5 at $20 to 23.

Store pigs were in moderate supply and light demand. Small pigs sold at $1.50 to $2 50.

Veal calves were fairly active and firm. In not a few instances 6c. was reached for choice.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT.

Boston Produce Market.

The quotations given below represent prices obtained by receivers for *wholesale lots (not robbing prices)* unless otherwise indicated, and are intended to represent actual sales.

BUTTER.

Creamery, Vt. and N. H., assorted sizes	24 @ 25
Creamery, North'n N. Y., assorted sizes	24 @ 25
Creamery, northern firsts	23 @ 24
Creamery, eastern	24 @ 24
Creamery, western firsts	22 @ 23
Creamery, seconds	20 @ 22
Dairy, Vt., extra	22 @ 24
Dairy, N. Y., extra	22 @ 23
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt., firsts	20 @ 21
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt., seconds	17 @ 19
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt., low grades	25 @ 26
Boxes, extra creamery	22 @ 23
Boxes, extra dairy	23 @ 24
Boxes, com. to good	20 @ 22
Trunk, prints, ex. creamery	25 @ 26
Trunk, prints, ex. dairy	23 @ 24
Trunk, prints, com. to good	20 @ 22

CHEESE.

New York, extra	11 @ 12
Vermont, extra	11 @ 12
Vermont, large extra	9 @ 10
Vermont, firsts	10 @ 11
Vermont, seconds	9 @ 10
Sage	9 @ 10
Part skims	6 @ 8

FLOUR.

Common extras	2 50@ 2 75
Choice extras and seconds	3 00 @ 3 25
Minnesota clear and straights	3 00@ 3 70
Michigan, clear and straight	3 50@ 380
New York, clear and straight	3 50@ 3 80
Ohio and St. Louis clear	3 60@ 3 75
Ohio and St. Louis straight	3 70@ 3 80
Ohio and St. Louis patent	3 90@ 4 15
Wisconsin and Minn. patent	4 00@ 4 30

CORN MEAL.

Granulated, per bbl	2 25@ 2 60
Common, per bbl	2 00@ 2 10
Bag meal	91@ 92

MILL FEED.

Middlings, sacked, per ton	16 00@19 00
Bran, sacked, winter	18 00@18 25
Bran, sacked, spring	17 00@17 50
Cottonseed meal	25 50@26 00

EGGS.

Eastern, choice fresh	21 @ 22
Eastern, fair to good	19 @ 20
Vt. and N. H. choice fresh	21 @ 22