

POULTRY

MUCH COMFORT FOR POULTRY

Hens Sing and Cackle in Cozy Winter House When Kept Busy Scratching for Their Feed.

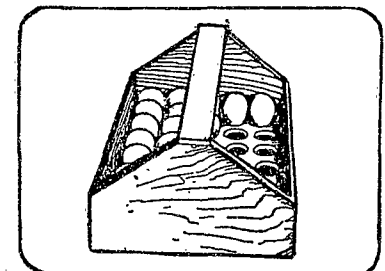
In our winter poultry house on cold, snowy days our hens sing and cackle as if they were enjoying summer weather. The house is 14x56 feet, with large windows on the southern exposure. Its equipment consists of clean, inviting nest boxes, self-feeders, with grit and shells, the ground floor banked deeply with leaves and straw, writes George W. Brown of Hancock county, Ohio, in the New England Homestead. We keep the hens busy from daylight until perch time digging after small grain scattered several times daily in the litter. Lawn clippings, meat offal, beet, pumpkin, cabbage and an occasional sheaf of wheat, oats or clover hang suspended from the roof gives them business.

It is the busy hen that lays the eggs. She hustles and has red blood coursing in her veins to keep her warm on cold days. Our perches can be hooked to the roof, and if we have any drones in the flock inclined to spend much of the day on the perch we just hook the perches to the ceiling. They soon get the habit of hustling with the rest of the flock. We have no use for drones on our farm save in our apry.

HANDY FOR COLLECTING EGGS

Desirable to Keep Separate Box for Each Pen Where Trap Nests Are Being Used.

When trap nests are used it is sometimes desirable to keep a carrying box for each pen which receives the eggs as they are gathered, says the Farm and Home. Number each tray or box. When trap nests are used in some to correspond with the number of



Handy Egg Tray. The holes in the bottom board keep the eggs in an upright position on the small end where the numbers can be easily read.

HABIT OF EXCHANGING EGGS

Little Money and No Satisfaction in Practice—Best to Sell Direct to the Consumer.

There is no satisfaction, and but very little money in exchanging eggs for groceries or grain. By being careful in gathering eggs, so that they won't become chilled in winter and the hens won't sit on them overnight and using a little care in sifting and selecting, quite an advance over the common prices may be obtained. When possible, sell your eggs direct to the consumer. If not possible, get a market in your nearest city with some grocer who deals in strictly fancy groceries and provisions. Agree to furnish him only strictly fresh eggs, and then, for your own sake live up to your agreement. Carefully clean all the eggs; don't send any small, misshapen or large ones. Stamp each egg with a rubber stamp, using your initials or the name of your farm, and in a short time you will have created a demand for your eggs and when you have created such a demand your eggs will bring the highest prices, considerably more than your storekeeper would pay.

Several neighbors could send their eggs together, paying a cent or two per dozen to one of their number for doing the business, and in this way all would gain a little.

Cold-Storage Tests.

Tests of cold storage, as made by one of the experts of the department of agriculture led to the conclusion that poultry keeps better when not drawn than it does when drawn. The reason is that the process of drawing causes bruises which invite the lodgment of germs. Birds that were dry picked kept much better than those which had been scalded. The experts summed up the requirements as prompt storage, dry picking and dry chilling. These essentials have all been favorable to the cold-storage trade, but seem never to be comprehended by the host of agitators which every year try to secure absurd cold-storage laws.

Open Muslin Front Best.

A glass front poultry house causes extremes in temperature, warming up in the day time and then turning cold with the setting of the sun. This is also apt to cause disease and make the fowls' combs and wattles more sensitive to frosts. The open muslin front is by far the best and at the same time the least expensive. Some glass may be used, but not exclusively.

Luke McLuke Says.

When two women get real chummy and lay their souls bare before one another it is a sign that they are to be deadly enemies in a few weeks.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

At First Glance.

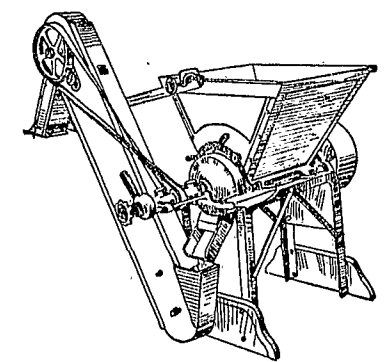
A man usually identifies the woman who interests him with the mood in which he first saw her, even with the clothes she happened to be wearing.—Tamsie, by Rosamund Napier.

ECONOMY IN GROUND GRAIN

Enables Animal to Take Food Into Stomach in State of Ready and Thorough Digestion.

(By R. G. WEATHERSTONE.) Where food is ground before being fed we are sure that the animal takes the food into its body in a state which will admit of a ready and thorough digestion and assimilation, while whole-grain rations often are but slightly chewed, swallowed and pass through the animal in that unchanged form.

This means not only a great waste of food, but also that it furnishes very little nutrition for the upbuilding of bone and muscular tissue. A feed-griinder soon pays for itself, especially in the winter, by avoiding any waste



Feed Grinder.

of grain and in promoting good health and rapid development among the live stock. Companies using a large number of horses have found chopped and ground feeding both better and more economical. Corn, oats and other grains as rations for horses are used ground, and mixing the ground grain with moistened, chopped hay has proved to be a more economical stable regimen than feeding whole grain and roughage.

Chopped stover and all ground grain minimize the labor of mastication and assist easy assimilation of food nutrients. While it may not be always practical on the farm to provide chopped rations for horses, better results will be achieved by feeding grain rations, with little hay at the noon meal and watering the animals before the midday meal. The use of a feed-grinder will pay big.

PROPER CULTURE OF CLOVER

Best Results Have Been Obtained on Black, Sandy Loam—Killing Danger Is in Spring.

My best results in clover growing have been on a black, sandy loam. So far I have grown exclusively the medium or common red clover, says a writer in the New England Homestead. I usually sow from eight to twelve pounds per acre on a well-prepared seed bed. I prefer sowing with a nurse crop. Wheat and barley both have been tried for this purpose. I prefer barley, as it does not form such a dense shade for the young clover plants when they are starting. The crop of clover grows rapidly, and cutting begins about July 4 in this locality, and sometimes a little earlier in the fields where clover is without any other grasses, and sometimes a little later if timothy and clover are mixed.

Clover is not grown to any great extent in this locality. The past two seasons have not been the best to sure a stand. The real danger of clover-killing comes in the spring, when it freezes and thaws out, and the ground heaves the plants are torn loose and die. Whenever the snow collects it comes in fine shape in the spring. With the continued cultivation of this soil and with a large amount of manure worked into the soil will come better clover-raising in this part of the state.

HORTICULTURAL NOTES

Fill up those vacant spaces in the orchard with some good fruit trees. It is never too late to start in the fruit business, enough at least for the home supply.

Good, young apple trees come high, but the poor ones are dearer than any other kind.

There will be a very heavy demand for trees next spring, and late orders will certainly be unfilled.

Five feet apart is about the right distance for the currant and gooseberry bushes. Do not crowd.

If you want a fine, early yellow peach, put two or three Triumph trees in your next nursery order.

Wood ashes are valuable to spread around fruit trees for small fruits and vegetables; they should not be wasted.

The root louse often causes apple scab, and ashes or lime around the trunk will stop the ravages of the root louse.

Expert orchardists recommend seeding the orchard to crimson clover—or rye to be plowed down the following spring.

While apples do not rank high as pig feed it is best to give them to the pigs rather than to let them rot under the trees.

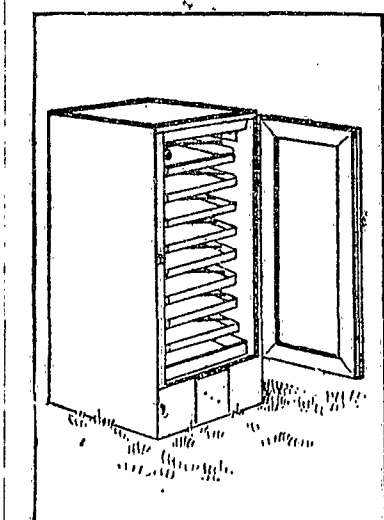
The peach makes a good stock for some variety of plum. It has a larger and stronger root system than most plum varieties.

The climate and conditions that are best for the apple are best for the human family. Both thrive best in the temperate zone.

CASE FOR SPROUTING GRAIN

Cabinet Contains Shelves for Placing Seeds—Fertilizer Tray Below Water Reservoir.

Two Missouri men have designed what appears to be a very complete cabinet for the sprouting of grain or other seeds. A series of shelves on which the seeds are kept slide in and out. In the sides of the cabinet are hot air passages and means for controlling the flow of air through them. At the top is a reservoir containing water and leading down from this are a number of pipes with perforations along their inner surface. There is also a fertilizer tray below the water



Grain Sprouting Case.

reservoir. When the contents of the shelves need moistening, the water is turned on and sprays through the holes in the pipes, the drippings falling into a lower reservoir. If a little extra heat is required, that can be turned on in an instant, while the fertilizer tray has a perforated bottom for sprinkling.

GLEANINGS FOR BEE LOVERS

Buckwheat Makes Fine Honey—Little Insects Are Benefit to Orchard—Care in Moving.

(By A. JOSEPH.) If you have the space and would plant buckwheat you will find it makes fine honey. Plant it late so it will bloom when all other flowers are gone. Some people think bees destroy fruit, but that is not so. The birds pick the fruit and as a usual thing they bite at the ripest on the trees and when the bees find these fruits, they devour them and leave nothing but pit and skin. The damage to ripe fruit is never started by bees; and after being damaged by the birds it is useless for marketing and, if it is not removed from a sound fruit next to it, the one it touches will rot also. Thus you see the bees are a benefit in the orchard.

In moving bees do not do so until the weather gets cold, too cold for them to leave the hive, or they will not start. They can go back to the old location, unless moved a mile and a half or two miles. Then they will stay without any trouble; but if moved only a short distance in 24 hours the hives will be pretty well deserted.

As a general thing bees do not fly more than a mile or mile and a half and they become familiar with the surroundings within that distance.

DAIRY NOTES

Poor cows are never clean. No dairy is ever too clean. Slow ripening of cream produces a bitter flavor.

Every rapid churn is a failure. It wastes butter fat.

Many a common cow can be made good with more feed. Properly managed, dairying brings in a constant income.

With calves too low a temperature of feed causes scours. The cow that gives much milk must have plenty to drink.

The best way to keep cows clean is to use plenty of bedding. Keep the cows out of the chilling winds. There is no profit in a chill.

Do not excite the cows or expose them to stress of insects, flies or the weather. It is said that the occupation of dairying is confining. If this is true, then it must be a good cure for loafing.

Dairy shows, fairs and all the exhibitions show us what has been done, and give us a glimpse of what may be done.

In dairying there is no excuse for the man who goes at it blindly to blame luck and weather for his failure.

Turn the separator with a steady and uniform hand and flush down with skim milk or water at the end of separation.

It is quite customary among dairymen to quit feeding calves skim milk when they attain the age of eight or nine months.

If you don't believe in keeping cows comfortable visit the stables of the men with the big cream check. That ought to convince you.

Butter for market wrapped in paper will always get the edge in price, and the expense is trifling. A quarter buys a big batch of butter paper.

Advertise in the Democrat.

MANY WINTER FABRICS

TROUBLE REALLY IS IN MAKING ONE'S SELECTION.

Description of Some of the Most Popular Materials May Help Some One Who Is Still Undecided as to Choice.

So many different fabrics are "on the market" suing for favor that it were convenient at least for buyers to know one from 't'other. It would be disappointing to rush in for a bargain in armor and find that you really thought it to be benzaline.

Armure is a weave that produces a fine pebbled surface. Benzaline is a silk fabric that has thick threads or cords at intervals from selvage to selvage. Frequently the cord is of wool covered with silk and in this season the two-tone effects are popular.

Beige is a fine fabric woven of threads of two different colors. These two are twisted together, giving an uncertain effect in the light, although the general coloring is a monotone. Beige is also the color of natural wool.

Camel's hair is a loose woven fabric with long hairs. Bourette is a rough effect gained by introducing lumpy, knotted yarns at intervals in the weaving.

Challis, either cotton, wool or a mixture of these two, is a light weight fabric, usually printed. Mohair is a lustrous fabric, light in weight and dust shedding, made from the hair of the Angora goat.

Tulle is a fine silk netlike maline, made from the silk of the wild silkworm that feeds on oak leaves. When pongee and shantung are heavy and coarsely woven they are called tussah.

Melton is a smooth, stout woolen cloth like broadcloth, only heavier. It is suitable for tailored costumes.

Ladies' cloth is a fabric for tailored suits and long wraps similar to flannel in construction, but with a high finish on the surface which gives a broadcloth effect.

Terry cloth is a weave with a looped effect. It is a velvet in which the loops of the pile have not been cut. The name is frequently applied to cotton fabrics of the type of agarie and sponge cloth.

Sicilian cloth, or siclienne, is no hair of heavy weight. Cravenette is not a fabric, but a process. It is a waterproofing process applied to any material, either silk, wool or cotton.

Raye means striped. Tulle is a fine silk netlike maline. The French apply the same name to blonde or cotton net.

Panne is a light weight velvet with the pile "laid" or flattened. Oxford was originally a wool fabric in dark gray and white mixtures. Of late years, however, cotton and linen fabrics have been known by this name.

Granite is a weave in which the yarns are so twisted as to create a pebbled surface.

ADAPTATION OF THE PANNIER

"Pegtop" Skirt Cannot Be Considered a Novelty, and Many Will Even Deny Its Gracefulness.

It is now some time since the pannier skirt was heralded with a loud blast of trumpets. In fact, it has been with us long enough for it to become necessary to give it a new name, and consequently we are now presented with the pegtop skirt and asked to consider it a novelty. As a matter of fact, the pegtop skirt is nothing but an adaptation of the pannier.

Whether it is a pretty one or not must be decided by each for herself. It would probably be more becoming to the average woman if she were a clothes pole.

However, it has come among us, and certainly its most successful examples are those of day gowns, or at any rate short skirts; for in a trailing dress the width of the upper part of the skirt, with its caught-up fullness, is in ludicrous contrast with the attenuated, meandering train. One of the strangest forms of pegtop skirt is that which is caught up in front with a great bulging mass of fullness hanging over the place where it is caught up. This is certainly not becoming nor pretty; it is even scarcely seemly.

Fashion's Fancies

In some of the newest street costumes the coats are entirely of fur, mostly in mole, Hudson seal, ermine and sable.

When the tailored suits are trimmed with fur, very wide soft muffs are carried to match the fur trimming of the suit.

Some of the new effective flouncings are of linen, and they show floral patterns in blind work, with an occasional lace medallion.

Some of the newest suit designs for the small boy show silk sashes in a contrasting shade from that chosen for the little garments.

Many of the new velveteens are checked, while the curdurews have a chinchilla cord, and others, tweed diagonal or cord effects.

MADE FROM BANDS OF FUR

Collarettes That Have Become the Rage Are of What Seems Some-what Queer Combination.

Smart Parisiennes are wearing collarettes of fur combined with lace or velvet. These are wonderfully pretty and add just the correct touch to a gown or coat suit.

Short strips of fur, just long enough to encircle the throat and too small to use for any other purpose, are lined with white satin.

Pleated frills of lace are then stitched by hand on both the top and bottom of the fur band. Three hooks and eyes join the collarette at the side and a bow or rosette of lace, with ends eight or ten inches long, conceals the fastening.

Strips of fur one or two inches in width can be used effectively to border a center strip of velvet or fur. A lovely combination is ermine and bapphire-blue velvet. Stitch the narrow strips of white fur to the band of velvet and border it with knife-pleated frills of velvet or tulle. Use white satin to line the collarette and finish the closing with a flat bow of velvet.

Perhaps you have a strip of mink three inches in width. If so, stitch it to a band of seal-brown satin. Make two pleated frills of the satin and stitch them to the top and bottom of the collar portion. When the hooks and eyes have been attached to the ends, finish the closing with a pleated bow of satin caught through the center with a buckle of pearl, cut steel or jet.

Many women possess a worn set of furs which can be cut into strips and utilized in this manner. Small hats with puffed crowns of velvet and narrow brims of fur are lovely when fashioned to match the collarettes.

Any woman would be delighted with a gift of a stunning collarette.

SMART CRAVATS AND STOCKS

Old Fashion, Which Has Much to Recommend It, Will Be Welcomed Back to Favor.

One rejoices to see that again we are to wear cravats and stocks of folded black silk and satin, with small turned-down stock collars of white lawn showing narrowly at the top. Severe as it is, this is the most becoming form of neckwear possible, and if the lawn turnover is not starched (but the laundress will stiffen it if she gets the chance) the severity is by no means too great.

The finishing touches of the cravat, too, help to remove the touch of sternness. Neat and small the bow may be—but with what pointed ends, and with how much dash in its crisp lines! A very smart notion is to have the bow at the base of the throat made of narrow ribbon, three-quarters of an inch wide. This enables the bow to have the requisite spring in its lines, and also to be small, where ribbon of the same width as that around the neck is altogether too flowing. For the little lawn turnovers, plain hemstitching is the ideal adornment, though a narrow edging of crocheted or soft satin are also much worn just now.

PRETTY COAT FOR WINTER

(Photo by Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.) The Indian blanket coat is the latest for the lady's wear for winter sports, especially coming in handy for skating. Its length reaches only a little below the knees. The material is of a soft wool of various colors on a tan background with markings of brown and dull green. The hat is of tan felt and trimmed with green wings to suggest the Indian head-dress.



Novel Coin Purse. An attractive novelty in jewelry is the tiny coin purse of perforated metal which holds dimes and nickels. It is strung on a fine neck chain, or worn at the end of a narrow black silk ribbon.

Whistler's House. Whistler jestingly over his door: "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it."—Famous Houses and Literary Shrines of London, by A. St. John Adcock.

Sweet Part. "How sweet it is to have a girl whom you can trust!" "Yes, especially if he doesn't ask you to trust him!"—Sacred Heart Review.

Ambiguous. Mrs. Knagg—"You may not know it, but I had refused Billy Batch, who stood up with you when we were married." Mr. Knagg—"Well, the best man won."

Daily Reminder. Know thyself! If you are mediocre take your medicine. In human affairs no legislation will ever make it possible for the tall to wag the dog.

Some Bunker. Megaphonist (on sightseeing auto)—"This is Bunker Hill." Go! on—"Ah, that was a bunker, not Bunker Hill."

THE MARKETS

MILK.—Class B, \$1.91; class C, \$1.81 per 40-qt. can. Butter. Creamery extras, 32 1/2 @ 34 Firsts, 30 @ 32 Seconds, 27 @ 29 Creamery, held extras, 32 1/2 @ 34 Firsts, 28 @ 30 Seconds, 25 @ 27 Thirds, 22 @ 24 State dairy, 20 @ 22 Good to prime, 17 @ 23 Eggs. State, Pa., and nearby, henery white, good to large, new laid, 31 @ 32 State, Pa., and nearby, selected white, defective in size or quality, 27 @ 28 Western, gathered white, 26 @ 28 Gathers, brown, mixed colors, 24 @ 26 Fresh gathered extras, 25 @ 27 Extra firsts, 25 @ 26 Seconds and lower grades, 21 @ 22 Held, fresh average best, 20 @ 21 Held, fresh, poor to fair, 18 @ 19 Fresh gathered, dirties, 17 @ 18 Checks, 15 @ 16 Dressed Poultry—Fresh Killed. TURKEYS—Dry Packed. Small boxes selected hens, 13 @ 14 Bbls dry packed, young hens, 23 @ 24 Wm small boxes selected toms, 13 @ 14 Bbls, young toms, 13 @ 14 Old hens, 12 @ 13 CHICKENS—Broilers—small boxes. Milk fed, 24 lbs. to dozen and under, 26 @ 28 Corn-fed, 24 pounds to doz. and under, 21 @ 22 CHICKENS—Fryers—12 to box. Milk fed, 21-28 lbs. to doz., 19 @ 21 Corn fed, 31-36 lbs. to doz., 16 @ 17 CHICKENS—Roasters—12 to box. Milk fed, 48 lbs. and over to doz., 19 @ 21 Corn fed, 48 lbs. and over to doz., 18 @ 19 PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER NEARBY SQUAB. Prolifers, per pair, 80 @ 90 Philadelphia, per pair, 75 @ 85 Philadelphia, roasting, 70 @ 80 Philadelphia, L. I. fair, good chickens, 40 @ 50 Pennsylvania broilers, 18 @ 20 Best, southern, per basket, 1.50 @ 2.00 Pennsylvania, average weights, 16 @ 18 City, large, coarse and superior, 14 @ 16 CAPONS.—New York. Spring ducks, Western, average, 16 @ 17 Spring ducks, Western inferior, 10 @ 12 Spring geese, dry, bbl., choice, 18 @ 20 Spring geese, fancy, 15 @ 18 Squabs, pr., white, 8 lbs. to doz., 2.00 @ 2.25 Squabs, dark, per doz., 1.50 @ 1.75 Spring guineas, per pair, 1.00 @ 1.10 Old guineas, per pair, 60 @ 75 Game. Cottontail rabbits more plenty and a number of the best in their demand. Jack rabbits dull. Cottontails, undrawn, dry, pair, 35 @ 40; drawn, 25 @ 30; Jacks, 20 @ 25. Vegetables. Artichokes, per bush, 2.00 @ 3.00 Artichokes, per drum, 1.00 @ 2.00 Brussels, sprouts per quart, .50 @ .60 Beans, southern, per basket, 1.00 @ 1.50 Beets, per bbl., bag or crt., 75 @ 80 Carrots. Old, unwashed, per bag, 75 @ 1.12 Old, washed, per bag, 1.00 @ 1.50 Per 100 bunches, 1.25 @ 1.50 Old State, unwashed, per bag 60 @ 75 Cabbage. C. new, per crate, 1.00 @ 1.50 Old red, per ton, 15.00 @ 17.00 Old Danish, per ton, 3.00 @ 4.00 Old domestic, per ton, 3.00 @ 4.00 Celery, per case, 3.00 @ 4.00 Celery knobs, per 100 bunches, 3.00 @ 4.00 Greenhouse, per 100 bunches, 3.00 @ 4.00 Horseradish, 100 lbs., 3.00 @ 5.00 Kale, Va., per box, 1.00 @ 1.50 Lettuce, per 100 bunches, 1.00 @ 1.50 Lettuce, per basket or carrier, 1.00 @ 1.50 Okra, per carrier, 1.00 @ 1.50 Oyster plants, per 100 bunches 3.00 @ 4.00 Slugs and W'n white, per crt. State and W'n white, 100-lb. bag, 50 @ 1.00 State and W'n yellow, per 100-lb. bag, 50 @ .75 State and W'n red, 100-lb. bag, 50 @ .75 Orange Co., 100-lb. bag, 50 @ .75 Conn. Valley yellow, 100-lb. bag, 50 @ 1.00 Conn. Valley white, bbl., 3.00 @ 5.50 Potatoes, bbl., boxes or bushels, 1.00 @ 1.50 Parsnips, per bbl., 1.00 @ 1.50 Squash. Hubbard, per bbl., 1.50 @ 2.00 Marrow, per bbl., 1.50 @ 2.00 Turnips, rutabaga, 1.50 @ 2.00 White, per bbl., 1.00 @ 1.25 Watercress, per 100 bunches, .75 @ 1.00 Cucumbers. Charleston, No. 1, per doz., 1.25 @ 1.50 Florida No. 1, per doz., 1.25 @ 1.52 Boston, large, per doz., 1.50 @ 2.00 Boston medium, per box, 4.50 @ 5.50 Boston, No. 2, per doz., 1.00 @ 1.25 Lettuce, nearby, per doz., 1.00 @ 1.15 Mint, per doz., bunches, 1.00 @ 1.25 Mushrooms, per lb., baskets, 1.00 @ 1.50 Radishes, per 100 bunches, 2.50 @ 3.50 Rhubarb, per dozen bunches, 2.00 @ 3.00 Tomatoes, per No. 1, 20 @ 30 FRUITS. Apples, H. C., Per Bbl. Bell Flower, 1.75 @ 2.50 Spk, 1.50 @ 2.00 Ben Davis, 2.25 @ 2.75 Gano, 2.25 @ 2.75 Ben Davis, 2.00 @ 3.25 King, 2.00 @ 3.00 Hubbardston, 2.00 @ 3.00 Greening, 2.00 @ 3.00 Baldwin, 2.00 @ 3.00 Spitzberg, 2.50 @ 3.50 Open House, 1.00 @ 1.50 BOX APPLES—Per box. Jonathan, 1.00 @ 2.25 Rom. B., 1.00 @ 2.50 Wine Sap, 2.00 @ 2.50 PEARL ONIONS. Kieffer, 9.00 @ 10.25 C. C. Pany, 8.00 @ 9.50 New Jersey, barrens, 8.00 @ 9.50 Potatoes. Maine, per 100 lbs., 2.12 @ 2.25 Maine, per 168-lb. bag, 1.90 @ 2.10 State, per 100 lbs., 1.75 @ 1.85 State, per bag, 2.25 @ 2.75 Long Island, per bbl. or bag, 2.25 @ 2.75 Sweets, Jersey, No. 1, per basket, .85 @ 1.50 Hay and Straw. Large baled hay, per ton, timothy, No. 1, \$22 standard, \$20.00 @ 21.00 No. 2, \$20 light clover, mixed, \$20.00 @ 21.00 No. 1, mixed, \$19.00 straw, \$19.00 @ 20.00 (small baled hay, 5 @ 10c, less than large). QUOTATIONS FOR HEEVES. Good to choice native steers, 7.50 @ 8.50 Poor to fair native steers, 4.75 @ 7.40 Ozen and staggs, 4.50 @ 6.50 Bulls and dry cows, 3.00 @ 5.00 Good to choice native steers, 6.75 @ 7.85 One year, 4.00. Common to prime veals sold at \$8.50 @ \$12.50 per 100 lbs. cuts at \$8 @ \$22; harnessed calves at \$5 @ \$7.50; calves at 14 @ 16c; common to choice lambs (country dressed) at 10 @ 12c; common to choice sheep (sheep) sold at \$4.50 @ \$8 per 100 lbs.; cuts at \$3 @ \$4; common to choice lambs at \$5 @ \$8.50; cuts at \$6 @ \$7.50; yearlings at \$6 @ \$8.50; dressed lambs at \$5 @ \$6 per carcass; to light hogs sold at \$8 @ \$10; pigs at \$8.25; roughs at \$7; stags at \$4.50. Country dressed hogs at \$9 @ 12c. per lb.

Spot Markets at a Glance. Wheat, No. 2 red, exp., 1.10 @ 1.20 Oats, new, stand., 75 @ 80 Flour, spring Pat. new, bbl., 4.50 @ 5.00 Export corn, to arrive, 1.50 @ 1.54 Hay, stand., 100 lbs., 1.00 @ 1.10 Lord, Ref. cont., cvt., 10.70 @ 11.00 Tallow, city, bbls., 18.75 @ 19.00 Tea, Formosa, lb., 14.00 @ 15.00 Coffee, Rio No. 7, lb., 4.50 @ 5.00 Sugar, fine, granulated, lb., 4.50 @ 4.60 Butter, extras, 28 @ 30 Cheese, swiss, lb., 18 @ 20 Eggs, extra firsts, 25 1/2 @ 26 Corn, 24 lbs. to doz., 18 @ 19 Tobacco. Havana, H. C., 55 @ 60 Conn. W.P. No. 1, 60 @ 65

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George H. Pollard, the photographer, will be at the Port Leyden studio each Wednesday. Make an engagement now. Adv.

THE THIRICE-A-WEEK EDITION OF THE NEW YORK WORLD. Practically a Daily at the Price of a Weekly.

This is a time of great events and you will want the news accurately and promptly. The Democrats, for the first time in sixteen years, will have the Presidency and they will also control both branches of Congress. The political news is sure to be of the most absorbing interest.

There is a great war in the Old World, and you may read of the extinction of the vast Turkish Empire in Europe, just as a few years ago you read how Spain lost her last potent empire in America, after having ruled the soil of half the New World.

The World long since established a record for impartiality, and anybody can afford its Thrice-a-Week edition, which comes every other day in the week, except Sunday. It will be of particular value to now. The Thrice-a-Week World also abounds in other strong features, serial stories, humor, markets cartoons; in fact, everything that is to be found in a first class daily.