HOME, FARM AND GARDEN.

—The pear delights in a deep, rich, warm loam, with a clay subsoil.

—In laying out a garden always avoid wet and heavy clay soil.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—For chapped hands or face: One ounce of glycerine, one ounce of alcohol mixed, then add eight ounces of rose water.—*Toledo Blade.*

—Scotch Cake.—The yolks of six eggs, two cups of sugar, one of butter, three and one-half of flour, one and one-third of sweet milk, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one-half cup of citron sliced fine and thin. Cream the butter and sugar thoroughly; beat the eggs well and use the whites for frosting.—*Hartford Post.*

—Mutton tallow is considered excellent to soften the hands. It may be rubbed on at any time when the hands are perfectly dry, but the best time is when retiring and an old pair of soft, large gloves thoroughly covered on the inside with tallow and glycerine in equal parts melted together can be worn during the night with the most satisfactory results.—*Boston Budget.*

—Plum Pudding.—Three cups of sifted flour, three well-beaten eggs, one cup of seeded raisins, two cups of currants, a half cup of butter, one cup of sweet cream, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of powdered cloves and the same of cinnamon and nutmeg, a half cup of molasses, a little salt; mix the roughly and steam three hours. Eat with lemon sauce.—*The Household.*

—To collar stains try putting thick glycerine on the wrong side and washing it out with luk warm water. For raspberry stains soak ammonia and water in the bed. Stains of fruit on good table linen can be removed without injury to using the following with care: Pour boiling water on chloride of lime in the proportion of one gallon to a quarter of a pound, bottle it, cork it well, and in using be careful not to stir it. Let the stain in this for a moment, then apply white vinegar and boil the linen.—*Chicago Journal.*

—A comparatively inexpensive cream cake is made of two cups of sugar, two cups and three-quarters of another cup of flour, half a cup of sweet milk, four eggs, a piece of butter as large as two eggs, a teaspoonful of cream tartar, a half a teaspoonful of soda. The mixture is baked in three or four layers. The cream is made of one cup of sugar, half a cup of flour, two eggs, the whites and yolks beaten separately, and then whites beaten to a stiff froth, and one pint of milk. Let this cook until it is thick, let it cool, and then flavor with vanilla.—*Exchange.*

—If you do not get as good a price for your butter as some one else does, you may count that there are nine chances out of ten that the fault lies with you and not with the purchaser, remarks an exchange. Red clover butter is not so plenty but that any one who makes a really first-class butter can easily obtain the highest market price. It is very natural for one to think that their butter is just as good as their neighbors, but if the neighbor's brings a higher price it will pay to try and improve the quality a little.—*Leadership Journal.*

POULTRY.

Evidences of the Owner's Neglect and Carelessness.

The "thorns and thistles" inflicted upon our race pervade the industry of poultry keeping quite as much as that of the field and garden. Like the typical "thorns and thistles" we can understand the disappointments, worries, failures and exasperations which we meet in our various labors, the poultry-keeper certainly has his full share of them. And as we consider the waste and feeling of a flock of hens, it will be well to discuss the troubles which will surely meet the young or inexperienced poultry-keeper at this season. Probably the first trouble will be that the hens, in pursuit of everything that will worry their owner, will take to eating their eggs, dearly purchased with all the care given to them, and assiduously looked for. This unnatural vice is very common. Eggs may be awarded promiscuously, and the hens may be laying, but no eggs are found in the nests. They are eaten as soon as laid. Some old hens will turn around and deliberately break the newly-laid egg and devour it. All the flock will assist, and will soon learn the economy of vice. The best way to stop such proceedings will be to watch and treat the culprit and consign her to the pottage, or the pot pie, just as one may think either term the better. An old hen of this habit is slyly exceedingly sly. She beats Mr. Avery Bagstock in slyness. We have watched such a hen through a gamut four in a partition for days until she was caught in the act. No discipline short of decapitation will cure such a fowl. Some poultry keepers recommend eggs stuffed with cayenne to pepper as a strong hint that such conduct is objectionable, but as with many other tricks and peculiarities of hens, "the game is not worth the candle." While one is being cured a score are being demoralized, and the loss in a neglected flock may be large. One preventive is never to keep hens over the second laying season. The pullets in their second year are the best layers and the best mothers, but the should be fattened in the fall and disposed of, and young full grown, in their prime, and not having yet contracted the toughness of older fowls, no other fowl is so choice a dish as a hen eighteen months old and fat. Only a small portion of these need be kept, as well-cared for pullets are the best stock to keep, and with a two-year-old cock will produce the largest number of pullet chicks.

An effective precaution against fowls eating eggs is to remove the eggs from their nests frequently—three or four times a day. A little girl or boy enlisted in this work will learn very few eggs in the nests to be cracked and eaten. If eggs are left to be frozen in the nests and cracked, that tempts the hen to eat them, and this should be avoided. Another preventive is to avoid overfeeding the hens with corn. The use of such food as has been already mentioned will prevent the craving for an egg diet, paralleled by the craving which impels pigs to devour their litters), which is produced by a too corpulent condition from overfeeding with heating food, such as corn. The use of fresh crushed bone is especially advisable, and since this has been adopted we have had no trouble in the yards from this vice.

Vermin is another trouble of the season. This is wholly incompatible with eggs. It can be avoided by the free use of kerosene oil on all the cracks and crevices of the roosting frame at least once a week, by the use of a dry earth floor liberal sprinkling of the roosts with fresh air-slacked lime, and scrupulous cleanliness. The flock which is troubled with lice needs no certificate that the owner is careless and neglectful.—*Henry Stewart, in N. Y. Times.*

FARM LAW.

How to Buy a Farm—A Consideration Necessary.

In a series of articles on farm law, the first topic that naturally suggests itself, in the legal points to be taken into account, is "How to Buy a Farm." Even if one is able to pay cash down in full without any resort to borrowing, mortgaging, etc., the purchasing of a farm is not so simple a matter as one might suppose. After selecting a particular, desirable farm, and negotiating for it, at as low a price as possible, one must be careful not to lose the advantage of his bargain. A mere verbal offer to buy or sell for a particular price has no binding effect in law. If Mr. A. says to Mr. B., "I will sell you my farm for $1,000," and B replies, "I'll take it," prudence will dictate that he have the offer and acceptance at once put in writing and signed. Otherwise, when he goes to purchase it on the morrow, with the $1,000 in hand, A may say: "Oh, that was only an oral agreement: I will not give a deed to-day for a cent less than $1,001." While B may be greatly disappointed because Mr. A. has not kept his word, the law will afford no remedy. On the other hand, if B tells A. that he does not want his farm, or will give only $500 for it now, A will be unable to hold B. to his oral bargain.

A may make a written statement to the effect that he will sell B. his farm for $1,000, and give him ten days in which to say whether he will or will not. Such a document would be, what the lawyers call, "nudum pactum," a promise without a consideration. B. has paid no money, made no promise, and the courts would give him no relief if Mr. A. should, in the meantime, sell the property to some one else, even on the same day he gave B. the so-called "refusal." In order to make Mr. A.'s offer binding upon him, B. must accept in writing, and without any variation from the terms of the offer. It is not enough that B. has made up his mind to accept some time before the expiration of the ten days mentioned in the "refusal," for until A. hears B.'s actual written acceptance, he can make any other disposition of the property that he cares to. Even if B. has been to expense in buying machinery and stock for the farm which he has concluded to buy before the ten days are past, he may find himself unable to get possession. A Court of Equity might possibly grant some relief in such a case but the expense of a resort to the courts would probably more than offset any advantage to be gained.

If negotiations for the purchase of the farm are carried on by letter, there is a peculiar legal feature worthy of mention. If a definite offer to buy or sell, for a given amount, is made by letter, without any conditions that require something to be done to complete the bargain, the acceptance is perfect when the party to whom the offer is made puts a letter containing his unconditional acceptance into the post-office. The letter may miscarry, and the party to whom it is addressed never receive it, but the judicial decisions hold the bargain binding, and it will be enforced on a proper showing of evidence.

Such are some of the uncertainties that beset bargains for the purchase of a farm. If the word of every man was "as good as his bond," and if the parties at both ends of a bargain looked at things from the same stand-point, all the preliminaries to the execution of the title-deed might be allowed to depend upon word of mouth, and the general understanding of the parties. Unfortunately, however, there are many men who do not scruple to stoop to "sharp practice," and the safer course, when a bargain for land is struck is, for the parties to at once enter into a written contract for sale and purchase or "Articles of Agreement." This contract should sufficiently describe the parties and the land, and fully identify both, and state the consideration upon which the bargain is made, and include every essential feature of the agreement. After such contract has been signed, witnessed (witnessing is not necessary in Illinois, but it may be done for greater certainty), sealed and delivered, both parties have something upon which they can depend, and from which neither can get away. Following the "penny wise and pound foolish" plan, the buyer and seller may be able to draw for themselves a binding agreement, but where the amount of money involved is at all large, it will be the part of wisdom to call in the services of a reputable attorney-at-law, or conveyancer. Another way of clinching a bargain for real estate is by the use of what is called a "bond for a deed," but a contract for sale is more usually employed.

AUTHORITIES.—1 Bouvier, 153, 4 Bouvier, 605, 3 Bouvier, 262; 13 Wall, 264; 42 Me., 9; 31 N. J. Eq., 55; 12 Johns, 240; 18 N. Y., 462; 36 Miss., 262; 42 Wis., 542; 6 Pet., 82; 4 Ex. Div., 216.

E. S. Judd, in Prairie Farmer.

HORSES.

How They Should Be Watered to Secure the Best Physical Results.

The present system of watering is surely capable of improvement. The prevailing idea seems to be that a horse is like a bean, only fit to be used when every particle of moisture has been extracted from it. Comparatively few grooms give horses as much water as they will drink, simply, as it would appear, because they dread its effects, and not because they are opposed to cold-bath treatment itself, for, though sluggishly with the water, they often keep lag in the rack all day. If there be no danger of a horse ever eating why should overdrinking be apprehended? Some years ago there was a movement in favor of the plan of letting horses have water before them at all times, except, of course, when they come in hot. Some persons who gave this experiment a fair trial affirmed that horses so treated drank less in the course of the day than those watered from a bucket at stated intervals, and our own experiment convinces us it was so. Nor is there anything irrational in this, while the advantages of the system seem self-evident. Our horses are fed on dry and consequently thirsty food. If this thirst is not quenched there is a tendency to fever, which is also furthered by the strong work performed by a hunter; whereupon the groom comes to the rescue with his "bot of physic." If nature were allowed to feel her own balance, this feverishness would probably never appear, as a horse never drinks for drinking sake, as some of his masters and attendants do at times. Moreover, a horse with water before him never drinks much at one time, and is never unfit for work any moment; whereas the horse watered only at feeding times can never be used until some time after the bucket has gone round.—*The Field.*

COLORING PIPES.

An Expert Explains that the Oil of the Tobacco Doesn't Do the Work.

"Fine pipes are going out of fashion." The speaker was an elderly German, in whose countenance beer and benevolence were equally blended. The place was a room in an east-side tenement house that reeked with tobacco smoke. "Years ago I had more business than I could attend to. Nowadays I have to call from store to store to get enough jobs to keep me alive. I color about twenty articles a week—meerschaums, cigar holders, French clays, cigarette holders and fancy goods. The last named are chiefly small carved articles, such as scarf pins, sleeve buttons and the like. They are made from meerschaum, clay, ivory, bone and celluloid. They all take color, more or less, and, if you know how, you can produce very handsome effects. Bone is a horse's head, for instance. It comes from Vienna and is cut from meerschaum. When I get it it was white now the head is almost brown-black, and the mane is a rich chestnut. How is it done? By tobacco smoke, although almost any other smoke would do as well. Most people think pipes are colored by the oil. But they are not in the least. It is the smoke that does all the work. Just look at the fingers of a cigarette smoker. They are sometimes completely browned.

"When I get an article to be colored I first clean it carefully, and then polish it with chamois or fine flannel. I then suspend it on a wire or thread in a box that is full of tobacco smoke. I can put it near the burning tobacco if I am in a hurry, and to become gray or grayish brown. If you put it too far away, it gets waxy. I hang it from two to five inches over the fire. That is a good smoke-house there. It's only a large cigar box with a small hole in the top and in the side. I put a large pipe inside, with the stem running through the side. I then hang from the little hooks on the inside the things to be colored, fill the pipe, light it, and draw on it with this rubber tube which I put on the stem. In half a minute the box is full of smoke. It goes out of the hole very slowly, and in doing so it is coloring matter as it passes. Four or five whiffs will make enough smoke for half an hour. The best tobaccos for the work are the cheap, wet ones. Navy plug and nigger-head are my favorites, as they make a thick wet smoke which colors rapidly. What's the charge? Anywhere from twenty-five cents up, according to the size of the article. I've received as high as two-and-five dollars for a large pipe.

"But, as I said, pipes are going out of fashion. I used to receive French and Irish days, but I haven't had one of those for two years now. Meerschaums are still in demand, but are not very popular. Cigar holders are also falling behind. Cigarette holders are getting very common. Most are cheap, and so I never get them. Those I do get come chiefly from dudes and young ladies. They pretend to do their own coloring, and so want a nice job done for them."—*N. Y. Sun.*

NO USE.

How a Bad Man from the West Was Conquered.

He looked in at the door, saw six or eight men around the stove, and then he drew back to arrange his toilet. Down the back of his neck was a bowie-knife. In his eye the lightning lurked, and around his mouth was an expression to freeze the blood. When he entered the saloon it was with a war-whoop which should have lifted every man a foot-high, but no one moved. When he advanced to the bar and asked for a glass of double-and-twisted death at forty rods, his voice and manner should have driven the bartender down through the floor, but he didn't sink an inch.

"This is my day for gore!" bellowed the stranger, as he held up the glass and surveyed the audience.

Nobody seemed to care.

"Who put Tiger Sack under the sod?" he demanded in an awful voice.

Nobody answered.

"Who run Bloody Pete out of Dead wood? Who made Awful Smith take water at Denver?"

One man said something about the weather, but no one minded the injury.

"And I've come down from the mountains to get a dozen scalplocks for a new tablecloth!" howled the stranger. "I want a dozen 'leven wouldn't do me! Whoop! Whoopee!"

At this point one of the men who had been trying to catch a nap got up and walked over to the stranger and took him by the ear and led him to the door and gave him a lift. As he returned to his chair one of the crowd inquired:

"Who was he?"

"Pumno, but he made me tired," was the reply, and the entire affair dropped without another word.

Good-bye, Catamount Sam, Panther Jack and Buckskin Bill! You've had your day. It's no use ringing up the curtain on empty benches.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE OUTSIDE OF A BOOK.

Very Often More Substance and Character on the Outside Than on the Inside.

A well-bound book will open easily and will close firmly. While reading it will not be necessary to press the covers back, and when laid down they will not gape apart. It will be neither stiff as cast iron and heavy, with bevelled edges, nor limp, though fashion at present requires it to be either one or the other. A good binding is elastic; it will yield, but it will return to its place. It covered with full crushed morocco, which makes the finest and best covering, the polishing of the leather will be a great test of the binder's care and taste. Levant morocco comes with a large grain, and if left so is easily damaged or torn. It should therefore be crushed with a "polisher," a large burnishing tool, and the whole appearance of the book depends on how the crushing is done. It may be so built as to be of little service, and to look ever-like the result of accident than of design, or it may be carried so far that the desirable variety of texture is quelled, or it may be uneven, spotty and slovenly. The gilt tooling and lettering should, in modern books, be neat and sharp. The ornamental tooling, which is done with small stamps called irons, though now universally engraved in brass, may be so arranged as to form very pretty patterns or the reverse. It follows that a book may have as much character in its outside appearance as in inside, and very often it has more substance. Like everything that is done by hand, it may be vulgar or quiet, coarse or elegant, flimsy or substantial. There is no sort of hand work that does not rise at times to the dignity of a fine art, and bookbinding is certainly no exception.—*N. Y. Times.*

LEAVING CARDS.

The Significance of Visiting Cards and How They Should Be Distributed.

The object of leaving cards is to signify that a call has been made, due civility shown, and a like civility expected in return. The routine of card-leaving may thus be briefly explained. One lady calls upon another, and, on finding her "not at home," leaves a card saying "For Lady Jones." If the lady calling is married, she also leaves two of her husband's cards with her own. She leaves two of his cards because one is supposed for Lady Jones and one for Sir John Jones. If Lady Jones has grown-up daughters, the lady calling turns down a corner of her visiting-card to denote them in the call made to them in turn; but if a married daughter were on a visit to her mother a separate card would be left for her, and also for any other visitor of Lady Jones with whom the lady calling is acquainted.

If a middle has grown-up daughters, their names are printed on her card, "Miss Smith, Miss Ethel Smith," and whether with her or not when calling the card is still left with their names upon it. Young ladies are not supposed to have cards of their own during the lifetime of their mothers, and if while still young they lose their mothers their names appear on the cards of the ladies who take them out, whether it be an aunt, a married sister, or a sister-in-law, or even a grandmother. If they permanently reside with one of their relatives, their names would be printed on the cards. If only temporarily, merely penciled. When young ladies live with their fathers, who are widowers, and who chaperon them, their joint names are printed on a lady's visiting card. Until a young lady has attained what is termed a certain age, it argues no little independence of action to have a card of her own, but when she no longer requires chaperoning she is entitled to a card of her own, being clearly her own mistress, and able to choose her own acquaintances.

It should be understood that when a lady is at home to the lady calling upon her, she must not on any account leave her card on taking her departure as the fact of having seen her friend does away with the reason of leaving a card, viz., to intimate that she has called but she leaves two of her husband's cards on the hall table, presuming that he, her husband, is no wiser for. Even if she had seen the master of the house, she still leaves the cards as a mark of civility on the part of her absent husband. She does not leave more than two, whether the master of the house is at home or not.

People who do not understand the meaning of card-leaving are frantically anxious to send visiting-cards by post to their acquaintances in lieu of calling upon them. Only the greatest ignorance of the usages of good society can excuse such an idea. If distance is too great to keep up a calling acquaintance there is no civility in sending names and addresses on visiting cards by post, they convey nothing and they mean nothing, unless left in person, and it is difficult to imagine how the notion of sending visiting-cards by post could enter the heads of any one pretending to be in society.

Cards of inquiry are another stumbling-block to the uninitiated. These they are also anxious to send by post, which would entirely do away with the politeness intended; they must be left in person, as a matter of course, and the words "To inquire after Mrs. Brown" should be written on the top of the card. When a card of inquiry is left by a lady she does not leave her husband's cards on that occasion, a call not being intended, but simply an inquiry after health, to evince sympathy and interest. The same applies to cards of "Return thanks for kind inquiries." These words are also written on the top of the cards, and the cards are left by a member of the family, when not by the invalid herself, when the invalid is the husband or son, it is still the wife or mother who returns thanks for kind inquiries.

As regards P. P. C. cards, the same rule holds good; they can not be sent by post, they must be left in person. The letters P. P. C. signify pour prendre congé, and are left on the eve of a departure for any length of time.

Visiting cards are left when a lady is not at home, when time does not admit of making a call, when the acquaintance is too slight to warrant making a call, when it is not desired that the acquaintanceship should develop into a calling acquaintanceship, when asked by a mutual friend to call on a stranger, when an invitation is sent by a stranger through a mutual friend, when leaving a letter of introduction on a stranger, and after entertainments.

Cards can only be sent in when purely business calls are made, and between people unacquainted with each other. Cards should never be sent in when social calls are made. It is quite sufficient for a lady to give her name to the servant.

Wedding cards and memorial cards have long been out of date, and are hardly worth alluding to in this place; still, they have existed, which is a reason for referring to them at all.

A lady's visiting-card is printed in small, clear copper-plate type, and free from any kind of embellishment. It is thin and unglazed, the size three and a half inches in width, and two and a half inches in depth. The name is printed in the center of the card and the address in the left-hand corner.

A gentleman's card is also thin and unglazed, the size three inches in width, and one and a half inches in depth.

The usual hours for leaving cards are from three to five, although they are extended from half-past two until six o'clock, time and distance being taken into account. Cards are not left in the morning, as a general rule, save under exceptional circumstances, such as cards of inquiry, etc.—*English Paper.*

Newmarkets.

The long Newmarket coats are made with loose fronts and closely fitted backs, they have a pointed hood lined with evangeline silk, and are without trimming other than the stitching on their edges. They are made of serge or of Cheviot, diagonal cloths or the omnimeal or mannie cloths with tiny specks raised on the surface. Large buttons of metals cut in fanciful figures are used on these long coats and on the shorter cloth jackets. Olive, brown, garnet and bronze-colored Newmarkets are shown in Cheviot and other cloths for midsummer travel are similar garments made of gray, ecru or brown mohair, and also of pongee.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—Egg plants are just about as tender as tomato plants. Seed should be started in frames or in the house, so that the plants may be in the open ground about the middle or latter part of May.—*Exchange.*

FALSIFIERS.

How They Were Punished During the Fourteenth Century.

During the fourteenth century there can be no doubt that the companies exercised a very effective superintendence over trade and manufacture. The city records abound with accounts of the exposure and punishment of fraud at the instigation of the companies, whose representatives seem to have used their powers of scrutiny and search with considerable vigor. Some of the cases reported with all solemnity in the "Remembrancia" are very quaint, and affords a curious insight into the manners of the time. Thus in 1311 we read of a scrutiny of "false hats," being prosecuted "at the request of the hatters," with the result that fifteen black and forty gray and white hats were seized as false, and condemned to be burned in Cheapside, while "certain other hats," of the bona fides of which there was some doubt, were "postponed for further consideration. In 1316 "the good folk of the trade of potters" denounced to the Mayor and Aldermen divers persons, and especially one "Aleyne le Superie," who hired themselves by buying "in divers places pots of bad metal, and then put them on the fire so as to resemble pots that have been used and are of old brass, and then," the record continues, "they expose them for sale in West Cheape on Sundays and other festival days to the deception of all those who buy such pots, for the moment they are put upon the fire and exposed to great heat they come to nothing and melt. By which roguery and falsehood the people are deceived, and the trade also is badly put to slander." The magistrates of the fourteenth century were not restricted to the dull monotony of "forty shillings or a month," and they seem in devising penalties for law given free scope to their powers of invention. For example, one Quinbiger having bought a putrid pig, which had been lying for a long time by the river side, for four pence, cut from it two gammons for sale, and sold part thereof "in deceit of the people." He was sentenced to stand in the pillory while "the residue of the gammons were burnt beneath him." In the same way a seller of bad wine was condemned to stand in the pillory and drink a draught of his own stuff and to have the remainder poured over his head. We may well envy our ancestors the protection of this excellent law, and sigh that the solace of its discriminating application is denied to us.—*Quarterly Review.*

AMERICAN FABLES.

Pleasant Stories Thinly Disguising Important Morals.

A Carter whose vehicle was stuck in the mud plied the lash over his mule in the most vigorous manner, and then finally called out:

"Alas! that I should be the owner of such a Cheap Beast."

"But you must Remember," replied the mule, "that my Fodder consists of the very Poorest Quality."

MORAL.

Cheap hands turn out cheap work.

THE PEASANT AND THE DOG.

A Peasant who was Awakened at midnight by the Barking of a Dog under his Window threw up the Sash and called out:

"How, now, what is the danger?"

"There is none."

"Then why do you Bark and Disturb my Slumbers?"

"For the same Reason that you play the Fiddle and Keep me Awake for Self-Amusement."

MORAL:

When the Piano next door becomes Unbearable buy your boy a Drum.

THE WISE JURYMAN.

A Juryman who had Assisted in Reaching a Wise Conclusion in Several Cases of Importance was Complimented by the Lawyers on his Wisdom, and he replied:

"Really, I Deserve no Praise for what you Mention, for I was sound Asleep during your Arguments."

MORAL:

The less Lawyer the wiser the Verdict.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Gray beards or gray locks are rarely ever seen in Teheran, Persia, even the most venerable men having dark or red hair. The reason is because all, from the highest to the lowest, dye their hair. This is done first with henna, which gives it a reddish tint. Many prefer to leave it thus. But others add to the henna a second stain of indigo, and the combination of the two colors imparts to the hair a dark-brown hue.

MR. S. T. G. MORRELL, Washington, D. C., writes: Had severe cough and throat irritation. Red Star Cough Cure gave permanent relief.

A NEW HAMPSHIRE physician's horse balked the other day, and four patients recovered before he could reach them.—*Boston Post.*

PEKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute. 25c. Peke's Sulphur Soap heals and beautifies. Peke's Great Corn Remover kills Corns & Bunions.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

		KANSAS CITY.	Apr.	6.
CATTLE—Shipping steers		$4 45	@	4 90
Native cows		2 50	@	3 25
Butchers' steers		4 00	@	4 40
HOGS—Good to choice heavy		3 85	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 red		78	@	78½
No. 3 red		68	@	69
Rejected		60	@	62
CORN—No. 2		30	@	30½
OATS—No. 2		30	@	30½
RYE—No. 2		50	@	50
FLOUR—Patents, per sack		1 70	@	1 80
HAY—Choice timothy		7 50	@	8 00
BUTTER—Choice creamery		17	@	18
CHEESE—Full cream		11	@	12
EGGS—Fresh		9	@	10
BACON—Clear sides		5	@	5½
PORK—Hams		8	@	9
Shoulders		4	@	5
Sides		5	@	6
LARD		5	@	5½
WOOL—Missouri unwashed		16	@	18
POTATOES—Accidentals		35	@	40
	ST. LOUIS.			
CATTLE—Shipping steers		$ 20	@	$ 50
Butchers' steers		4 00	@	4 25
HOGS—Packing		3 80	@	3 90
SHEEP—Fair to choice		3 75	@	4 50
FLOUR—Choice		4 00	@	4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red		80	@	80½
CORN—No. 2		30	@	30½
OATS—No. 2		30	@	30½
RYE—No. 2		50	@	50
BARLEY		50	@	55
BUTTER—Creamery		15	@	20
PORK		12 00	@	12 10
COTTON—Middling		10	@	10½
	CHICAGO.			
CATTLE—Good to choice		$ 4 00	@	$ 4 35
HOGS—Packing and shipping		4 40	@	4 60
SHEEP—Fair to choice		3 50	@	4 60
FLOUR—Winter wheat		4 00	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red		83	@	83½
No. 3		73	@	74
No. 2 spring		77½	@	78
CORN—No. 2		37½	@	38
OATS—No. 2		27½	@	28
RYE		42	@	42½
PORK		11 25	@	11 30
	NEW YORK.			
CATTLE—Exports		$ 5 30	@	$ 6 25
BEEVES—Good to choice		4 00	@	4 50
SHEEP—Fair to prime		4 50	@	5 60
FLOUR—Common to good		3 40	@	4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red		80	@	80½
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