BOIL GOAT'S MILK

Facts of Practical Interest to All Who Raise Goats.

Malta Fever Is Transmitted by Animal's Milk, and Has Affected Families on Goat Ranches in Texas and New Mexico.

Washington.—Scientists of the bureau of animal industry have compiled a bulletin which is of practical interest to all who raise goats and to such invalids as have been prescribed goat's milk as a diet.

Proofs have conclusively established that the transmission of a fever known variously as "Malta," "mountain," "slow typhoid," or by certain other designations, to man, is accomplished by the milk of infected goats.

Careful observation in Texas and New Mexico show that the disease has always made its appearance among people connected with goat raising. Entire families have been taken sick with it on goat ranches. The sickness appears usually after the kidding season, during the months of April, May and June, when the people are in closer contact with the goats.

Observations have also shown that just over the border in Mexico goat herders are not nearly so liable to the disease. Conclusions have been drawn that this is not due to any natural immunity but to the fact that the Mexicans always boil the milk before drinking it, while the Americans use it raw.

The general opinion has prevailed that the United States is free from Malta fever, and that the disease has only occurred through importations. However, it now seems evident that the Malta fever has existed in Texas and New Mexico for at least 25 years. The fever takes its name from Great Britain's island in the Mediterranean, where the disease has been exceedingly prevalent among British soldiers and sailors. Its occurrence in tropical and subtropical localities has been noted in almost every country. A number of cases have been reported among our soldiers who had just returned from the Philippine islands.

Pasteurization of infected milk for 20 minutes at 145 degrees Fahrenheit is sufficient to destroy the organism which transmits the disease. Therefore, milk pasteurization for the destruction of typhoid and tuberculosis germs will also be free from Malta fever germ.

The symptoms of human beings are usually pronounced and give rise to a more or less severe affection. The most striking symptom is an attack of fever with periods of normal temperatures. The duration of these periods varies considerably during the disease. The fever may be remittent or intermittent; it may be continuously high or low, and at all stages of the disease the type of the fever may change. It may be very acute from the onset, the fever setting in with chills and rise of temperature associated with severe headache and pain in the back, and a general ill feeling. The pulse and respirations are generally affected in accordance with the height of the fever. The course of the disease may extend for from six weeks up to a year, and cases have even been observed in which relapses have occurred for three years. In human beings the mortality is estimated at three per cent.

In animals the course of the disease always appears to be protracted. Cases have been noted in goats that extend over a period of more than a year. The prognosis in animals is always favorable as far as the health is concerned. But although the disease has no active effect on goats, its eradication must be considered for the public health, and it is particularly important since there has been a tendency recently among physicians to advise the drinking of goat's milk for children and invalids.

CATTLE DISEASE ERADICATED.

Owing to the fact that many importers of pedigreed British cattle, sheep and swine are unaware that the prohibition against the importation of ruminants and swine from Great Britain, on the ground of the presence of foot-and-mouth disease in these countries, has been removed, the British Ambassador through the state department, has requested the secretary of agriculture to make wide public announcement that the disease has been eradicated and that importations to the United States are now permitted.

The United States department of agriculture, in order to prevent the introduction of this and other diseases from abroad, has been exercising a very watchful supervision over all importations of live cattle from foreign countries. On June 25, 1912, as the result of a cablegram advising a fresh outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Cumberland, England, and later cablegrams advising of the detection of foot-and-mouth disease in the Liverpool market and among Irish cattle from Swords, Dublin, and later reports during June, July and December, 1912, as to the presence of this disease, the department discontinued the issuance of permits and concealed outstanding permits, and continued to refuse such issuance throughout the year 1912. On January 18, 1913, the issuance of permits for cattle from the Channel islands, where there had been no case of foot-and-mouth disease, with transshipment at Southampton subject to the supervision of the federal inspector, was resumed. On March 5, 1913, the issuance of permits was extended to England, Scotland and Wales, but the refusal to allow the importation of cattle from Ireland was continued. On May 9, 1913, an advance from the United States government's veterinary representative in Great Britain that he considered it safe to permit the shipment of Irish cattle, in view of the fact that the same were detained for inspection by an official of the board of agriculture and Fisheries at the English port of landing in Great Britain, the issuance of permits for Irish cattle was resumed. The importation of Irish cattle, therefore, is permitted, provided they are shipped by way of an English port.

CERTIFIED MILK.

The first bulletin in the new departmental series of the United States department of agriculture is a contribution from the bureau of animal industry entitled "Medical Milk Commissions and Certified Milk." This is a revision of a previous bulletin on the same subject.

The organization and objects of the first milk commission are described and the origin and meaning of "certified milk" are set forth. The word "certified" has been registered in the United States patent office and may only be used by a duly organized medical milk commission.

The first milk commission was organized in 1893. Since that time over 60 commissions have been established, but nearly one-third of that number are inactive at present.

About 150 dairies are engaged in producing certified milk and the daily production is nearly 25,000 gallons, an increase of 300 per cent. in five years. While this seems a remarkable increase, it should be remembered that only one-half of one per cent. of the total milk supply of the country is certified.

While the chief demand for certified milk is for infants and sick people, it further serves to teach the public the value of careful methods in milk production and the extra cost of absolutely clean milk.

The bulletin describes the equipment and methods necessary for the production of certified milk. It is pointed out that expensive equipment is not a necessity so much as a careful and unremitting attention to details.

In 1907 the American Association of American Milk Commissions was organized. The methods and standards for the production and distribution of certified milk adopted by this association at its 1912 meeting are given in the appendix to the bulletin.

ALASKA EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

The U. S. department of agriculture has recently issued the annual report of Alaska agricultural experiment stations for 1912.

In the minds of many, Alaska means a land of snow and ice with only the scantiest vegetation; to such a reading of the report named above will be found worth while. Of especial interest are the pictures showing fruits grown in Alaska. These pictures are reproduced from photographs and clearly show that Alaska is by no means a bleak and barren land.

The Alaskan farmer is more dependent upon the sunshine than the farmer in the states; indeed the success or failure of his crops is determined to a large degree by the abundance or lack of sunshine during the growing season. The work of the Alaska experiment stations is largely concerned with efforts to adapt crops to the peculiar climatic conditions.

A feature of especial interest in this report is the account of the results of the eruption of Mount Katami. It will be remembered that from June 6 to June 8, 1912, there was a fall of volcanic ash from Katmai volcano. This volcano is about 90 miles west of Kodiak where a station is maintained for experiments in live stock breeding. As a result of the eruption the station herd had to be brought to Toppenish, Wash., to pass the winter, since it was found more economical to bring the cattle to a food supply than to take a food supply to the cattle.

While the first effects of the volcanic erption were disastrous, the report states that it will eventually prove a blessing in disguise, since the ashes have made cultivation of the land much easier.

State Forests in Hawaii.

Four new state forests have recently been added to those in Hawaii, making 27 in all, with an aggregate of 683,101 acres. Of this amount, 67 per cent. belongs to the territory, the rest being private land administered by the territorial forest officers.

Chance in Scotland.

The U. S. consul at Aberdeen, Scotland, thinks that American manufacturers may have a chance to compete in furnishing staves for fish barrels. There has been a recent rise in the price of spruce and fir staves from Sweden and Scotland.

Uncle Sam's Woodlot.

More than 3,000 small logging operators now buy national forest timber; at least 25,000 persons, settlers, miners, stockmen, and others, obtain timber from Uncle Sam's big woodlot for their own use free of charge.

Require Sanitation.

Uncle Sam's forest rangers require that permanent camp sites within the forests shall be kept in sanitary condition. The ubiquitous tin can must be buried, and waste paper burned when a camp is left.

Gargantuan Drinker.

In the matter of drinking capacity, "tanking up" is peculiarly fit when applied to the camel. A single thirsty animal may drink as much as twenty gallons. This fact, as a writer in the London Times happily points out, gives new meaning to Rebekah's watering of the camels of Abraham's servant. After she had "drawn water" until they had "done drinking," the servant, "wondering at her, held his peace." And "well he might," says the Times naturalist, for Rebekah's act of kindness to the stranger was, in view of the camel's capacity (and there were ten of them in the train), a mighty big job.

Two Hearts That Beat as One.

Dibbs—Going to marry! Why, I thought you intended to remain single.

Gibbs—Well, I did, but I met a young woman who had decided to remain single also, and finding such harmony of disposition in each other, we determined to get married.

NOW THROUGH WITH HUERTA

Wilson Not to Have Any Further Dealings With Him.

MAY AID CONSTITUTIONALISTS

Would Adopt Drastic Measures, But Doesn't Want To Risk Endangering Other Program, Is Report.

Washington.—President Wilson indicated to those who discussed the Mexican situation with him that he was irrevocably determined to deal no longer with the Huerta regime, but that further steps toward bringing peace to Mexico were being considered. No move is expected, however, until after October 26, the date set for the Mexican election.

Just what the Washington Government will do is yet a matter of speculation among the high officials, but the trend of events, they say, is unmistakably toward conducting negotiations in some form or another with the Constitutionalists.

The policy of the United States has been to make a complete record of having attempted to handle the problem by peaceful means. Up to the present time parleys have been carried on with the Huerta authorities, who have rejected the good offices of the United States. Strong pressure now is being brought to bear upon the President and Secretary Bryan to give the Constitutionalists an opportunity to compose the situation through the support of this country.

May Support Constitutionalists.

Reports that the President was preparing to recognize the beligerancy of the Constitutionalists are based chiefly upon the friendly disposition toward them that has arisen among Administration officials since Huerta's proclamation of dictatorship. The suggestion has been carried to President Wilson by those upon whose judgment he and Secretary Bryan have in the past been guided to some extent, and while the attitude is one of waiting until October 26 arrives, it appears that some move indicating support for the Constitutionalists was not at all improbable.

Such action might not be formal recognition, which would present a curious tangle in the technicalities of international law, but it is pointed out by those who are urging informal dealings with the Constitutionalists that in reality Governor Carranza was legally elected chief executive of the State of Coahuila, and that he and Governor Maytorena, of Sonora justify their armed resistence of Huerta as a measure of defense against those who took possession of the Federal Government machinery in the Mexican capital by arbitrarily overthrowing Madero.

WILL PROBE ATLANTA PRISON.

Congressman Howard Actuated By Hawthorne Charges.

Atlanta, Ga.—Representative William Schley Howard, of the Fifth Georgia district, issued a statement, declaring his intention to secure an early investigation by the Department of Justice of alleged startling conditions in the Federal prison here. His statement followed charges against the prison management by Julian Hawthorne and Dr. W. J. Morton upon their release from the institution, where they had served sentences of more than six months. A message received here from the prison warden, William H. Moyer, who is now in Indianapolis, said the 800 prisoners here would sustain his statement that they were being treated "as well as they could expect."

FIRES ON OFFICER; KILLS BOY.

Man Slays Another Resisting Arrest On Minor Charge..

Huntington, W. Va.—Joe Fields, 25 years old, of Coal Creek, Wayne county, shot and killed Floyd Dodd, 18 years old. The killing is said to have been unprovoked. Two officers armed with a warrant for Fields' arrest were on their way to Fields' home when they were joined by young Dodd. They located Fields in a patch of woods on Coal creek. Fields ordered them to stop and fired. The charge struck Dodd in the heart. Fields fled and an armed posse is now scouring the forests for him.

"DRY" BILLS THROUGH SENATE.

Law Enforcement Measures Now Go To Tennessee House.

Nashville, Tenn.—Two of the so-called law enforcement bills were passed by the upper house of the Tennesse Legislature with neglible opposition and now go to the House. One of these two measures prohibits intra-State shipment of liquor and charges the officers of a county in which such shipments may be received with enforcing the law, and the other makes saloons, gambling or disorderly houses nuisances, to be abated upon application of 10 or more citizens.

LADY COOK'S DRASTIC PLAN.

Would Brand Men Unfit To Marry With Hot Iron.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Lady Cook, of London, who was formerly Miss Tennessee Claflin, of New York, said that men unfit for marriage should be branded with a hot iron, like Cain. "My method may sound terrible, but it is not one-millionth part as cruel as to allow an infected man to marry a good, pure woman and bring deformed children into the world."

THEN AND NOW



(Copyright.)

THE HERO OF THE VOLTURNO

Second Officer Lloyd Gave A Shining Example.

INCH'S MAGNIFICENT FIGHT.

Fire Now Said To Have Been Due To The Explosion Of Chemical In The Cargo.

New York.—New York took in and sheltered the first survivors of the steamship Volturno to arrive in this country, 105 in number, brought into port by the Grosser Kurfuerst, the North German Lloyd liner that sent the first rescue boat careening across the heavy seas that made so difficult the task of removing passengers and crew from the burning ship.

The wireless had brought ashore graphic accounts of last week's sea tragedy; and from the lips of some of the Volturno's saved there came descriptions which, containing the intimate details for which the world had waited, accentuated the heroic conduct of the Volturno's captain, officers and of men who manned the lifeboats that put forth from other ships.

The explosion of a drum containing chemicals was the cause of the fire, according to the story told by Waldron Disselman, third officer of the Volturno. Disselman gave a thrilling narrative of the long hours spent on his fire-ridden ship, fighting the flames, sustaining the crippled wireless plant, lowering lifeboats, quieting the panic-stricken, steering the vessel to hand to keep her from drifting—fighting the battle unaided because the waves were running too high for small craft from other ships to accomplish the juorney to the Volturno's side. More than 80 passengers were burned to death when they were cut off by flames, Disselman reported.

ROYAL WEDDING WAS BRILLIANT.

Prince Of Connaught Marries Duchess Of Fife.

London.—Prince Arthur of Connaught, son of the Duke of Connaught, governor general of Canada, was married to Princess Alexandra Victoria, Duchess of Fife, eldest daughter of the widowed Princess Royal Louise. The ceremony took place in the ancient chapel of St. James Palace, where both were baptized. A futile attempt to reach King George and Queen Mary was made by a militant suffragette. Miss Margaret Sterling, as their Majesties were on the way to the wedding. The young woman broke through the line of police waving a petition, but she was seized and arrested.

FILIPINOS GIVEN CONTROL.

President Appoints Five To Membership On Commission.

Washington.—President Wilson and Secretary Garrison selected the following Filipinos to be members of the Philippine commission. Victorino Mapa, Jaime C. de Veyra, Vicente Ilustre, Vicente Singson. Mapa will be secretary of finance and justice. The fifth Filipino commissioner will be Rafael Palmo, who since 1908 has been the only native on the commission. His resignation was not accepted. Governor General Harrison recommended the native commissioners, stating that they were among the most prominent and best educated of the islanders.

FIRE IN MAHANOY CITY.

Blaze Causes $100,000 Damages In Pennsylvania Town.

Mahanoy, Pa. — Seven business places in the heart of the city, including the Kaier Opera House, were destroyed by fire. For a time it was feared that several blocks would be burned, as a strong wind was blowing and the flames were beyond control, while the buildings in the path of the fire were not of fireproof construction, except one, the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron office building. This structure checked the flames. The loss is about $100,000.

GERMAN EXHIBIT ASSURED.

Over 1,000 Favorable Responses To Invitations Received.

Washington.—An extensive German exhibit at the Panama-Pacific Exposition in 1915 is assured, acording to consular advices received at the State Department. Ambassador Gerard from Berlin stated that over 1,000 favorable responses have been received from invitations extended to great German commercial establishments to send representative displays to the United States.

400 ENTOMBED IN WELSH COAL MINE

Trapped By An Explosion in Colliery Near Cardiff.

500 OF 931 MINERS RESCUED

Day Shift Had Just Entered Works When Disaster Occurred—Fire Breaks Out In Workings.

Cardiff, Wales.—A disaster possibly the greatest in the history of the South Wales coal fields, whose annals are bristling with terrible catastrophes, occurred through an explosion in the Universal colliery, near here.

Shortly after the day shift of 931 men entered the mine an explosion shattered the works. During the day and the early part of the night about 500 miners were brought to the surface alive. After midnight the rescuing parties began to get the fire under control and 20 more men were found alive at the bottom of the pit. This gave hope that others may be found, but there is still a probability that nearly 400 men perished.

Including the bodies recovered and those killed at the pithead, the known death roll numbers 16.

Colonel Pearson, Chief Inspector of Mines, in giving this information to the press, added:

"The fire is in the intake airway and everything is being done to cope with it. We are hoping to the last."

The day shift descended the shafts in the cages at 5 o'clock. An hour afterward a deafening report brought the inhabitants in the vicinity of the mine running to the pit head, where they found the ventilating and hoisting machinery at the top of the shafts had been blown to atoms by an explosion of great violence. A man who had been working 60 feet away had been decapitated by the force of the blast.

Rescue parties of miners, belonging to the night shift, were soon on the scene making preparations to enter the mine in an endeavor to save their comrades. The fiery reputation of the mine, however, gave little hope that any of those below could be rescued alive.

An entrance was found by way of an adjacent shaft. On descending the rescuing parties came across several groups of men huddled together in portions of the mine where the air was still good.

The same pit was the scene of an explosion 13 years ago, when 120 miners lost their lives. Only one of those below at that time was rescued alive.

SAW FATHER SHOT.

"You've Got Him, All Right!" Calls Girl, Thinking It Was Deer.

Watertown, N. Y.—"You got him all right!" yelled the daughter of Warren Briggs, of Coffin's Mills, a hamlet near here, as Grover Spencer fired at what he thought was a deer on a drive in the deep woods. The supposed deer pitched forward into a clump of alder bushes. Members of the hunting party were horified a moment later to discover the body of Briggs lying in the brush, a bullet wound in his heart.

BREAKS ENDURANCE RECORD.

Victor Stoefler, German, Flies 1,060 Miles In 18 Hours.

Johannisthal, Germany. — Victor Stoefler beat all records for a day's flight in an aeroplane by flying 1,060 miles in 18 hours. He still continued his flight with the intention of carrying off the prize offered by the administrators of the national aviation fund for the longest 24-hour flight of the season.

MORE PANAMA QUAKES.

Seismograph Has Registered Thirty-One In Canal Zone To Date.

Panama.—Earthquake tremors continue, 31 having been registered by the Ancon seismograph. Reports received indicate another severe shock in Los Santos province on Saturday night. This disturbance extended as far as Panama City.

WOMEN DIE IN BIG FIRE.

Two Parish When Flames Sweep Through Edgewood Sanitarium.

Govans, Md.—Two women lost their lives, a third was so severely injured that she had to be taken to a hospital and several other persons received injuries when the Edgewood Sanitarium, conducted by Mrs. D. K. Carter, at Govans, was destroyed by fire. About a score of other patients were rescued with difficulty by attendants of the institution and neighbors who came to their assistance.

POINTED HINT GIVEN HUERTA

Uncle Sam Will Not Tolerate Murder of Deputies.

SITUATION GROWS INTENSE.

Says He Will Not Change Policy Of Non-Interference For The Present, However.

Washington.—After a conference between Secretary Bryan and President Wilson it was announced at the White Kouse that telegrams had been dispatched to both John Lind at Vera Cruz and Charge O'Shaughnessy at Mexico City to make representations to the Huerta Government that the United States would look with displeasure upon any injury to the Mexican Deputies now under arrest.

Fair Election Unlikely.

It has been left entirely to Mr. Lind's discretion whether he should return to Mexico City to impress those views on the Mexican authorities, but Charge O'Shaughnessy has been directed to address himself to the Minister of Foreign Relations and make it plain that the United States attaches "the greatest importance" to the arrest of the Deputies and is keenly interested in what will be their fate.

President Wilson told callers that, with the present state of affairs, he did not see how a constitutional election could be held in Mexico.

152,000,000 EGGS EXPORTED.

Value During The Present Fiscal Year $5,000,000.

Washington. — Twenty-one million dozen eggs, valued at $4,500,000, were sent out of the United States to feed foreign nations during the fiscal year of 1913, according to statistics given out by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Compared with the egg export business of former years, these figures are stupendous. Ten years ago the United States exported only 1,500,000 dozen eggs and only 143,000 dozen 20 years ago. The bureau estimates that the value of egg exports during the present fiscal year will reach $5,000,000.

TIM WOODRUFF PASSES AWAY.

Stroke Of Paralysis Fatal To Prominent New Yorker.

New York. — Former Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, who suffered a paralytic stroke two weeks ago while addressing a political meeting here, died in his apartments in the Carlton House. Mr. Woodruff had been in a state of coma practically all the time since he was stricken. A week ago he rallied a bit and was able to recognize those about the bed, but could not talk except for a few uncertain words that were uttered with the greatest difficulty.

BOMB WRECKS STORE.

Another Terrific Black Hand Explosion In New York.

New York.—Despite the recent round up of Italians suspected of being responsible for most of the bomb outrages committed in New York, the East Side was disturbed by one of the most terrific bomb explosions in years. An entire block was shaken and every pane of glass throughout the block was shattered. The grocery store of Candelo Gatto was wrecked. Gatto had received several Black Hand letters recently. Two hundred and fifty persons were driven from their homes by the explosion.

LIFE LOST IN NAVAL WAR GAME.

Mate Washed Overboard In Torpedo Flotilla Maneuvers.

Newport, R. I.—In a daring war game played by the Atlantic torpedo flotilla under bad weather conditions Gunner's Mate H. A. Garrity, of the Paulding, lost his life. The destroyer came into port with all hands exhausted. Garrity was washed overboard. It is thought he hit his head as he was carried over the stern, where he had been trying to recover some tackle, and was unconscious when he struck the water.

CHEATS LAW WITH PISTOL.

Alleged Robber Shoots Sleuth Before Killing Himself.

Joplin, Mo.—After a running fight with officers in the center of the business district here, during which he shot and slightly wounded Joseph Reubart, a detective, Charles Barham ran into a store, reloaded his pistol and shot and killed himself. The officers attempted to arrest Barham on a charge of robbery.

DROPS 500 FEET INTO WATER.

Capt. William Walb Unhurt, But His Machine Is Wrecked.

New York.—While flying in a biplane from Hempstead Plains, L. I., to the aerodrome at Oakwood Heights, Capt. William Walb got into difficulties when over New York bay and fell with his machine a distance of 500 feet into the water. Captain Walb was uninjured, except for shock due to submersion. The biplane was wrecked.

DEBS SUFFERS BREAKDOWN

Socialist Leader Injured Health Paying "Honor Debt."

Chicago.—Eugene V. Debs has been compelled to cancel his lecture dates on the Pacific Coast on account of physical breakdown, it was announced at national headquarters of the Socialist party. Debs had just finished paying $25,000 "honor debt" of the defunct American Railway Union, according to socialist leaders, by lecturing almost nightly for years. This work caused his breakdown.

COMMERCIAL

Weekly Review of Trade and Market Reports.

Bradstreet's says:

"Cross currents in trade matters are noticeable. However, distributive trade sentiment is optimistic, the influence of crop money is being felt in agricultural districts, demand for prompt shipment of textiles is a pronounced feature of a scantily supplied market and buying of staple articles is liberal.

"Most reports indicate that trade generally is ahead of last year, when jobbers and manufacturers were enjoying especial activity, collections continue to mend, demand for money for mercantile purposes is good and car shortages are in prospect.

"Yet it is probable that trade is a shade less active than last week, this being due to an intermingling of various factors. Changed tariff conditions, believed by many to have been discounted, tend to restrict buying, pending clearer views on price trends and effects of withdrawals from bonded warehouses and unseasonably warm weather has militated against free distribution.

"Business failures for the week were 314."

Wholesale Markets

NEW YORK. — Wheat — Spot ⅞, easy; No. 2 red, 96c c i f New York export basis and 97½ f o b afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 94½ f o b afloat.

Corn.—Spot firm; export, 78c f o b afloat.

Butter.—Factory, current make, seconds, 23c. Cheese unchanged; 1,100 boxes.

Eggs.—Fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2 and poorer, 18@21; refrigerator, seconds, 24@25; lower grades, 20@23½.

Live poultry quiet; chickens, Western, 14c; fowls, 14@15; turkeys, 17. Dressed weak; fresh killed Western chickens, 14@23; fowels, 14@20; turkeys, 20@22.

PHILADELPHIA.—Carlots, in export elevator, No. 2 red, spot and October, 89@89½c; steamer, 87@87½; No. 3 red, 86@86½; rejected "in," 83@83½; No. 1 Northern Duluth, 94@95.

Corn.—Carlots for local trade, as to location, No. 2 yellow, natural, 79@79½; steamer yellow, natural, 78½@79.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 47@47½c; standard white, 46@46½; No. 3 white 45½@46; No. 4, 42½@44½; sample 39½@41½.

Butter. — Solid-packed and other separator creamery, extra, 31½c; extra firsts, 30½; creamery firsts, 29½; creamery seconds, 26½@27; ladle-packed, extra, 25; do, firsts, 24; do, seconds, 23.

Eggs.—Pennsylvania and nearby firsts, free cases, $9.90; Pennsylvania and nearby, current receipts, free cases, $9; Pennsylvania and nearby seconds, $6.80@7.80; Western, extra firsts, $9.90; do, firsts, $8.10@8.70; do, seconds, $6.30@6.60; refrigerator, extra, $8.10; do, firsts, $7.50@7.80; do, seconds, $6.60@7.20.

Live Poultry.—Fowls, heavy, fat, 16c; do, small, 14@15; broiling chickens, as to quality, 14@16; old roosters, 12@13; ducks, 14@15; pigeons, per pair, 18@20.

BALTIMORE.—Wheat.—No. 2 red spot and October, 91¾; November, 82⅛ nominal; December, 93¼ nominal.

Corn.—Quote fresh shelled yellow corn, on track, for domestic delivery, nominally at 78c per bu for car lots on spot.

Oats.—No. 3 white, heavy, in elevator, 45c; two cars No. 3 white, in elevator, 46; car standard white, in elevator, 45¾; two cars No. 4 white B. & O., 44; car standard white, heavy, B. & O., 45¾. Standard white, 45¾@ sales; No. 3 white, 45 sales; No. 4 white, 44 sales. Light and medium weight No. 3 white and standard oats would bring a premium over the above quotations.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy, $20.50; standard timothy, $20.00; No. 2 timothy, $18.00@19.50; No. 3 timothy, $17.00@18.00; light clover, mixed, $18.00@18.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, $17.50@18.00; No. 2 clover, mixed, $16.00@17.00; heavy clover, mixed, $16.50@17.00; No. 1 clover, $17.00@17.50; No 2 clover, $14.00@15.00.

Straw.—No. 1 straight rye, $16.50@17.00; No. 2 straight rye, $16.50; No. 1 tangled, $9.50@10.00; No. 1 wheat, $8.00; No. 2 wheat, $7.00; No. 1 oat $8.00@9.00; No. 2 oat, $7.00@8.00.

Butter.—Creamery—Fancy, 32@33c; choice, 30@31; good, 28@29; prints, 32@34; blocks, 31@33; ladles, 22@23; Maryland and Pennsylvania rolls, 22@23; Ohio rolls, 22; West Virginia rolls, 22; storepacked, 21@22; Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania dairy prints, 22; process butter, 27@28.

Cheese.—Jobbing lots per pound, 18@19c.

Eggs.—Maryland, Pennsylvania and nearby, firsts, 29c; Western, firsts, 29; West Virginia, firsts, 28@29; Southern, firsts, 27.

Live Poultry.—Chickens—Old hens, heavy, 16c; do, small to medium, 15; old roosters, 10@11; young 17. Ducks, 13@15c. Geese — Nearby, 12@13c; Western and Southern, 11@12. Pigeons—Young, per pair, 20c; old, 20. Guinea Fowl—Old, each, 35c; young, 1½ lbs and over, 55; do, smaller, 40@45. Turkeys—Young, 5 lbs and over, per lb 20c.

Live Stock

KANSAS CITY. — Hogs. — Bulk of sales, $7.85@8.25; heavy, $8.05@8.25; packers and butchers', $7.90@8.30; light, $7.75@8.27½; pigs, $6@7.25.

Cattle.—Prime fed steers, $9@9.50; dressed beef steers, $8@8.90; Southern steers, $5.50@7; cows, $4.25@7.25; heifers, $5@9.20; stockers and feeders, $5.50@8.25; bulls, $4.50@6.50; calves, $6@10.

Sheep.—Lambs, $6.50@7; yearlings, $5@5.75; wethers, $4.25@4.75; ewes, $3.60@4.35.

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