

FARM AND GARDEN.

EGGS OF COMMERCE.

Big Business Done in the International Trading in Them.

There is a well-known variety theater, so often told that it has come to have a familiar sound to the ears of patrons, concerning a remark made by a city man who heard that eggs had gone down to a cent apiece: "I don't see how the hens can do it for the price." Notwithstanding the reduction in the price of eggs, and the almost unlimited supply of them in almost all countries that have developed their agricultural resources, it is a fact that the trade in eggs, their exportation from one country to another, has become a large item of international commerce, as some recent figures show. The case of Denmark is in point. Denmark's trade in eggs with foreign countries, chiefly with England and Scotland, has grown enormously. Twenty years ago the annual Danish export of eggs was 600,000; now it is reckoned at 110,000,000. In the same period the importation of eggs into England has increased tenfold, but only a part of the whole number came from Denmark, the two other egg exporting countries from which England draws its supplies being Holland and France. France exports to other countries 600,000,000 eggs in a year, and Italy exports 500,000,000 eggs in a year, chiefly to Austria and Germany.

The dairymen of the United States depend chiefly on the enormous home market, and they have rivals in the export of American eggs in the Canadians, Canada ranking next to France and Italy and ahead of Denmark and Holland as an egg-exporting country. Canada exports to other countries 300,000,000 eggs in a year. For the fiscal year of 1895 the treasury figures give the total exports of American eggs to foreign countries 151,000 dozen, which is equivalent to 1,812,000 eggs. In the fiscal year 1896, however, the total exportation of American eggs increased to 328,000 dozen, or 3,936,000 eggs, a little more than twice as much. The export figures for this year indicate a still further increase, and a market for American eggs is likely, therefore, to be secured in what the political campaign orators are accustomed to call, somewhat vaguely, the near future.

It is a somewhat curious fact that the weight of eggs is materially larger in northern than in southern climates. Canadian eggs, for instance, are heavier than those shipped from the United States, and eggs in the northern states of this country are heavier than those from the south.—N. Y. Sun.

BEES BY EXPRESS.

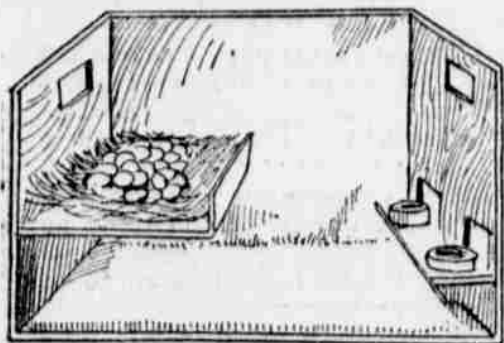
Some Valuable Hints Regarding Packing and Shipping.

An exchange gives the following directions for packing and shipping bees: The manner of packing depends somewhat upon the kind of hive, and to some extent on the season of the year. They can be shipped any time of the year when bees are flying. If the weather is comparatively cool, as in the spring and fall, they do not need so much ventilation as through the warm months. There is little danger, however, of giving too much ventilation at any time. Just how the ventilation can best be given depends upon the hive, but with almost any hive you can have the entire top covered with wire cloth, and that makes the colony safe against smothering. If the weather is hot the bees need a supply of water on their journey, which may be given by means of a sponge or a roll of rags saturated with water and placed on the top of the frames. If the hive contains loose-hanging frames, these must in some way be made fast. This may be done by driving nails through the ends of the top bars down into the ends of the hive, but the nails should not be driven in their entire depth, leaving their ends projecting so they can be drawn with a claw hammer. When placed on the cars, let the frames run parallel with the track; on a wagon they should run crosswise.

FOR SITTING HENS.

A Device That is Easily Made and Saves Lots of Trouble.

A labor-saving device for use in setting hens is shown herewith. A shoe or grocery box of sufficient size is taken



LABOR SAVING DEVICE.

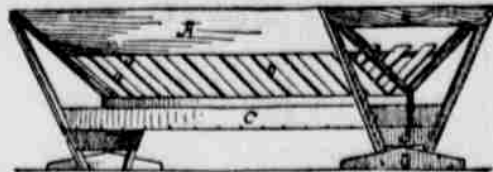
and a nest is made in one end, as shown in the engraving, the top and front having been removed to show the interior. The bottom of the box is covered with road dust, or coal ashes and a shelf for setting in water and cracked corn—the best feed for sitting hens. Openings for air are made in each end. A hen can be placed on the nest, the cover of the box put on, and biddy left to her own devices until she brings off her brood. This plan takes away much of the care usually experienced in setting hens in spring.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A SUCCESSFUL RACK.

Owners of Sheep Would Do Well to Below Investigate Its Merits.

I give a description of a sheep rack of my own construction, which may be called a combination stationary rack. Eighty feet of lumber will build a rack 12 feet long. The cut gives both end and side view of rack when completed.

The rack is built as follows: Frame stuff for posts should be 2x2 inches. A rack 12 feet long should have three frames and one 16 feet long four frames. Posts should be 34 inches long. Width of frame at top 28 or 30 inches, and 22 inches at top edge of piece 5. This is where the boards rest on for bottom of grain trough; two boards 10 inches wide for bottom, and board C nailed securely to the out edge of bottom form the grain trough, which should be not less than 5 inches wide. Board A is 12 inches wide and is nailed on the top side of slanting pieces 3, which form bottom of hay rack. These pieces should be 1x4 inches. They are nailed to top of frame and rest on top edge of board B, which sets on the center of



EXCELLENT SHEEP RACK.

bottom, hence makes two troughs and makes a solid base or bottom of hay rack. This board may vary from 6 to 8 inches in width or height. D are strips 3 or 4 inches wide nailed to lower side and edge of board A, and on top edge of board B strips one-half inch thick and 3 or 4 inches apart. This completes the rack.

When sheep have access to the hay or rough feed no hayseed can get in the wool if hay and grain are fed at the same time. The grain should be put in first and can be poured into the top of rack, and it will divide itself equally in both troughs.

Foot piece 6 is made of inch lumber, and should be securely nailed to bottom of frame. This makes the rack stand firm. Piece 4 is 5 inches wide and keeps the rack from spreading.

This sheep rack is easy to make. Anyone who can use a square, saw and hammer can make one. It is all put together with nails. I know of no better rack. I have used this rack for stock sheep for over eight years. Small lambs will not get in the troughs to soil the grain.—E. L. Horner, in National Stockman.

KEEP MORE SHEEP.

Many Reasons Why Every Farmer Should Have a Flock.

There are a number of reasons why sheep should be kept on every farm, whatever the price may be for wool or mutton, says a writer in the Rural Canadian. Sheep should be kept in time of low prices because the low prices will not always exist, but are likely at any time to take an upward trend. When that time comes the people will be found clamoring for mutton, which they learned to eat in a time of low prices. When the rise comes the number of sheep being marketed will suddenly fall off, as will also the number to be had for breeders. You will then be glad that you kept enough of the old flock to provide for the expansion of the new flock.

Sheep should be kept because there are many wild grasses on nearly every farm that will be eaten to the best advantage by sheep. They have no butter or milk to be tainted and rejected by the market for that reason. A lot of sheep running in the cow pasture might reduce the weeds to such an extent that much of the bad effect on the butter would be avoided.

Sheep cannot be dispensed with for the reason that they provide meat in small parcels, each one of which may be disposed of before it suffers from the effects of decay. Every farmer can thus provide himself a constant supply of meat that can be equalled only by his poultry. The two make an agreeable addition to the larder.

Sheep should be kept in large quantities for the public good. If the present rate of depletion be allowed to go on, there will come a time when we must import a considerable amount of our mutton, and the money thus going out annually will tend, by so much, to keep the balance of the trade against us.

FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Clover improves the soil and makes the best "hay" in the world.

No soil was ever so rich that it could not profitably utilize the manure made on the farm.

Patronize your home people. Sell your grain to the local buyer unless you know he is swindling you.

We take little stock in the direct shipment of grain to cities. As a rule it does not pay, in our judgment.

Look before you leap, and if you do you will not get swindled by slick-tongued imposters from the city.

The horse should be put to hard work in the spring gradually. The animal is not in the best condition in early spring.

Try peas for stock. Sow broadcast or drill. They are at the top as green forage for hogs, cows or any other stock.

Sit down and cultivate a bitter enmity to every weed that grows this season. Try to feel toward it as a dog does toward a cat.—Western Plowman.

A COLONEL'S AVERSION.

What Was the Use of Talking of Water, Anyway?

"If theuh's anything I dislike," remarked Col. Stillwell, "it's supererogation. Theuh ahe too many people in this world who insist on telling you in the most solemn mannuh things which any puhsen of awdinary intelligence could readily take foh granted. I was recently at a city on the coast, where I met a young friend of mine. He was very courteous. One of the first things he did was to ask me if I would not like to go down the beach a short distance and get acquainted with their life-saving arrangements."

"You went, of co'se," suggested Maj. Mott.

"No. I told him that the journey was quite unnecessary, as I had a flask in my pocket. He refused to join me and if it had not been foh his extreme politeness I should have sought society elsewhere fo'thwith.

"The conversation went rather slowly. Finally, however, he made an effort and entered on a disco'se about the ocean. He gwe't upon the majestic waves that kept rolling in to the sho' and said that it filled him with awe to gaze across that stretch of water into the infinity of space."

"That was a remarkably impressive thought."

"To be sure. That obsuhvation had some reason in it. But his next remark roused my indignation. With the air of a man who proposes to astonish you with cleverness, he proceeded to say that it was fine to look at, but that it was mighty poor comfort when it came to a pinch, as it wasn't fit to drink. What do you think, suh, of a full-grown man's wasting words to construct a sentence like that?"

"But," expostulated the major, "he meant that it was salty."

The colonel glared at him.

"Puh-haps he meant that the ocean was salty and puh-haps he did not; but will you be kind enough to tell me, suh, what the deuce that has to do with the question, suh?"—Washington Star.

HOW ENGLISH IS TAUGHT.

Colleges Scored for Their Methods of Presenting Our Literature.

Probably no educational problem has ever been attacked with so light a heart or has accomplished more harm to real cultivation than what is known as "English" in our college departments. Under this compendious heading is gathered an attempt to teach students how to use English as a tool, how to know English as a tongue and how to appreciate English literature. The practical result, as the study is carried on in a large number of institutions, is that the student is disgusted with the greater monuments of the tongue, acquires conceptions of fantastic precision in it, and learns just enough of its philology to leave him with the impression that he knows something.

Scarcely any of our colleges have really grasped the necessity of making vivid to students the great monuments of literature and treating the rest as subordinate. Instead, we have our universities studying and often giving prizes for the study of second, third and fourth-rate authors, which are dug up and written about and treated as of consequence. They are, as a part of the textual study of the history of literature; they are not as soul discipline. Life is short and a college course is shorter. It is more necessary in it to discipline a man into admiration of the great men than to give him a minute acquaintance with the facts about small men or the details of language. Neither is there any path to style so sure, so subtle or so easy as that unknown path which the lion has trod alone.—Philadelphia Press.

THE GENERAL MARKETS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 27.	
CATTLE—Best heaves.....	3 85 @ 4 05
Stockers.....	4 10 @ 4 45
Native cows.....	2 40 @ 3 75
HOGS—Choice to heavy.....	3 00 @ 3 85
SHEEP.....	3 25 @ 4 25
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	98 @ 1 00
No. 2 hard.....	83 @ 84
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	21 1/2 @ 22
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	19 @ 20
RYE—No. 2.....	30 @ 31
FLOUR—Patent, per sack.....	2 40 @ 2 50
Fancy.....	1 85 @ 2 00
HAY—Choice timothy.....	9 00 @ 9 50
Fancy prairie.....	6 50 @ 7 00
BRAN (sacked).....	53 @ 54
BUTTER—Choice creamery.....	16 @ 16 1/2
CHEESE—Full cream.....	19 1/2 @ 20
EGGS—Choice.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/4
POTATOES.....	24 @ 25
ST. LOUIS.	
CATTLE—Native and shipping.....	3 85 @ 4 00
Texans.....	3 10 @ 4 30
HOGS—Heavy.....	3 00 @ 4 45
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 50 @ 4 7 1/2
FLOUR—Choice.....	3 20 @ 3 30
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	1 00 @ 1 02
CORN—No. 2 mixed.....	22 @ 22 1/2
OATS—No. 2 mixed.....	18 1/2 @ 19 1/2
RYE—No. 2.....	30 @ 37
BUTTER—Creamery.....	13 @ 18 1/2
LARD—Western mess.....	4 00 @ 4 07 1/2
PORK.....	8 15 @ 8 75
CHICAGO.	
CATTLE—Common to prime.....	4 35 @ 5 35
HOGS—Packing and shipping.....	3 65 @ 4 15
SHEEP—Fair to choice.....	3 50 @ 5 05
FLOUR—Winter wheat.....	4 30 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	92 1/2 @ 96
CORN—No. 2.....	25 1/2 @ 25 3/4
OATS—No. 2.....	19 @ 19 1/2
RYE.....	30 1/2 @ 37
BUTTER—Creamery.....	12 @ 16
LARD.....	4 10 @ 4 17 1/2
PORK.....	8 55 @ 8 50
NEW YORK.	
CATTLE—Native Steers.....	4 35 @ 5 00
HOGS—Good to Choice.....	4 25 @ 4 50
WHEAT—No. 2 red.....	84 1/2 @ 85
CORN—No. 2.....	30 @ 30 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	22 @ 23
BUTTER—Creamery.....	13 @ 17
PORK—Mess.....	8 75 @ 9 50

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Testimonials free.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The young man who always tells what high wages he gets, need never expect a promotion.—Washington Democrat.

"Star Tobacco."

As you chew tobacco for pleasure, use Star. It is not only the best, but the most lasting, and therefore the cheapest.

Courtesy and etiquette are flowers; the one has its roots in the heart; the other, in the intellect.—Ram's Horn.

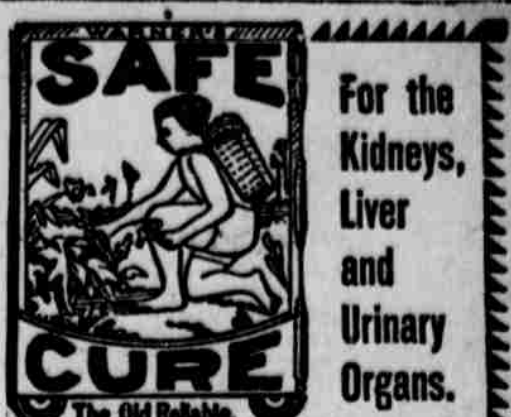
Pains and aches break down. St. Jacobs Oil builds up and finishes with a cure.

Act without thought, and you are a fool; think without act, and you are a visionary.—Ram's Horn.

When bilious or costive eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic, cure guaranteed. 10c, 25c.

We can see one way with a little thought, but it usually takes a second or third thought to see the best way.—Ram's Horn.

Look out! Shiver, then soreness and stiffness. Use St. Jacobs Oil—then a cure.



For the Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

SAFE CURE

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause, whatever it may be. The great medical authorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged Kidneys or Liver. To restore these, therefore, is the only way by which health can be secured. Here is where

Safe Cure

has achieved its great reputation. It

ACTS DIRECTLY UPON THE KIDNEYS AND LIVER

and by placing them in a healthy condition, drives disease and pain from the system.

Large bottle or new style smaller one, at your druggist. Its reputation—Twenty Years of success—in four continents. Warner's Safe Cure Co., London, Rochester, Frankfurt, Melbourne, Toronto.

"When I Saw —your advertisement

I thought that it was probably like the announcements of many other makers of harvesting machinery—big blow and little show; but I'm ready to surrender; go ahead, gentlemen, you're all right; I bought one of your binders last season and it is equal to any claim you ever made for it."

This is the condensed essence of what Mr. Thomas Carney, of Washington Court House, Ohio, has to say about the McCormick Right Hand Open Elevator.

Harvester and Binder. The claims made for McCormick Machines are strong claims. That's because

MCCORMICK

Machines are so constructed that strong claims for them are justified. The machine you want will cost you more than the other kind, for the simple reason that it is worth more; that's all—there's no other reason—and in the end you'll be glad you paid the difference, because *there's nothing cheaper than the best.*

McCormick Harvesting Machine Company, Chicago.

The Light-Running McCormick Open Elevator Harvester,
The Light-Running McCormick New 4 Steel Mower,
The Light-Running McCormick Vertical Corn Binder and
The Light-Running McCormick Daisy Reaper, for sale everywhere.

That is the Price

The **Waverley** Bicycle

of '96, greatly improved and as good as most \$100 wheels, sells for. Tried and true—a popular wheel at a popular price.

Catalogue Free.

We have also produced a new and expensively made wheel this year, equipped with the only perfect bearings yet made. Its price is **\$100**

INDIANA BICYCLE CO.
Indianapolis, Ind.

CANDY CATHARTIC

Cascarets

CURE CONSTIPATION

10¢
25¢ 50¢

REGULATE THE LIVER

ALL DRUGGISTS

ABSOLUTELY GUARANTEED to cure any case of constipation. Cascarets are the Ideal Laxative, never grip or gripe, but cause easy natural results. Sample and booklet free. Ad. STERLING REMEDY CO., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York. 811.

SEE THAT THIS NAME IS STAMPED ON Every Pair OF SHOES YOU BUY.

Ladies **A. Driesmeyer**

IT IS A POSITIVE GUARANTEE OF SUPERIORITY.

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JEFFERSON CITY, MO.

Ask Your Dealer for Them.

Weeks Scale Works,
HAY, COAL STOCK, GRAIN, BUFFALO, N. Y.
AND COTTON SCALES.

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Send for book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S 5055, Atlanta, Ga.

600 SECOND HAND BICYCLES \$5 TO \$15—All makes. GOOD AS NEW. Must be closed out. Lists free. L.A. Mead Cycle Co., Chicago.

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