

# The Farm,

Te Up-to-Dat Farmer Must Read this Column.

The feet of the horse, like the foundation of a building, are the support of the whole body, and the superstructure raised on a bad foundation must fall, says a writer in The Horsehooper's Journal. So the horse with bad feet must sooner or later stumble and come down and become useless to his owner. In the state of nature the bones of the foot are so nicely adjusted and balanced by the tendons and ligaments of the limb that there is no unequal strain brought upon any part, but each assists in sustaining the others. In like manner raising or lowering inner or outer quarter would produce a lateral strain, and I cannot help but believe a



NAIL FOR WORN HORSESHOES.

callous was first formed, and as the shoe remained on and the horse traveled it irritated it all the more, so that in time it became a deep seated corn. In order to treat a diseased foot by shoeing the shoe must, in the first place, understand the nature of the disease; also the cause. After he thoroughly understands these he may be successful in his treatment. As soon as contraction is observed, whether the horse is lame or not, the shoe should use some means to expand the foot, and by so doing he will prevent the formation of the side bones.

All horsehoes wear unevenly, and when so worn, though thick and unworn in many places, the whole shoe has to be removed on account of a part which has worn thin, but by a new invention the thin part is made up level with or thicker than the thick part by the enlarged nail heads. By their use a shoe which would otherwise have to be removed can be retained and the expense of a new shoe thereby avoided, in addition to which a better grip or adherence on the surface of the road is obtained by a horse's foot so shod. If in driving the nail in the undersurface of the head does not bend flatly on the face of the shoe, it will soon do so owing to the sunken center, which also lightens the weight of the nail.

Care of Farm Work Horses. Isn't ten hours of labor in the field enough for man or beast? If so, says The Homestead, you should come in from the field at 6 in the evening. We find that we do as much work in 10 hours as the 14 hour men, and our horses don't come in all fagged out either. From spring until fall when we come in from the field at night we unharne the horses and turn them out. They roll and drink; then away they scamper to grass. Our pasture isn't a barren field, but it is nice and green with a good growth of six or seven different grasses. Their feed is placed in their mangers, and just before dark the doors are opened and the horses called. They come readily, for they know that a good feed is awaiting them. As grass is digested in about half the time dry feed is it would seem as though it should be the first feed instead of the last. Our horse barn is 26 by 40, with east and west doors and a window in front of each team; no bad light or ventilation here. There is plenty of good straw given for bedding, and the horses look well, are never sick and do as much work as the average horse.

Matching Horses. To judge by what has been seen in London this season, says the London Stock Journal, there seems to be a probability of a change in the existent public predilection in favor of harness pairs which match in color. Of late it has been the fashion to drive horses of exactly similar shades of coat, but quite recently several odd pairs of great merit and well matched in every point but color have been less frequent than formerly. Such pairs as a gray and a chestnut, or a black and a dark gray, certainly present a very sporting appearance, and a good colored dun with a gray, or a skewbald and a chestnut, though not precisely quiet looking, make a great show if they move and carry themselves well. On the other hand, a bay and a chestnut, or a brown and a bay, do not show to advantage. But perhaps the strangest combination of all is a skewbald and a palfrey, such as was recently seen in the park.

Fitting For Sale. A horse that is not fitted for sale will generally bring more money in the country than he will in the sale ring, says The National Stockman. When the public buys, it judges very largely by appearance, and a good horse in bad condition is likely to sell for very much less money than an inferior horse that is fixed up. It does not pay to sell horses anywhere without fitting them for sale; but if the horse is to go without special preparation sell him in the pasture. He will look better and fetch more there than anywhere else, nine times out of ten.

Minard's Liniment cures Dandruff.

"The English horse trader is, as a rule, a hard customer to do honest business with." This statement was made by an English veterinary surgeon. "There is a trading trick known as 'bishopsing' which I will try to explain." This is the way he said it was done: "The old animal's telltale long teeth were sawed or filed short, and then a red-hot iron was applied to their edges, to counterfeit the indentations peculiar to the teeth of young horses. He added that this barbarous practice, which was excruciatingly painful, had become a common means of fraud in England.

This horse copers' "fake" led to inquiries recently at the headquarters of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals concerning the tricks resorted to by dealers to pass off old horses as young.

"Bishopsing," stated one of the society's inspectors, who has had a long experience of the ways of the horse dealers, "is not nearly so painful as some of the other methods employed.

"Gingering," for instance, is much more brutal. At the horse fair or market sale the animal is given a piece of ginger, which maddens it and makes it dart and dance about like a mettlesome colt.

"Beaming" is another cruel fake to make a lame horse appear sound. The shoe is taken off the sound foot and a small nail is driven into the quick. The shoe is put on again, and only an expert veterinary surgeon would know what had been done. As a consequence the animal limps on both feet, with the result that the lameness is imperceptible to the unskilled buyer.

"Then the low horse dealers have a method of filling up the holes which age produces over the eyes of horses. This is done by continuous pricking, which sets up inflammation, and the holes are temporarily concealed.

"There is a barbarous practice of 'faking' a broken winded horse by giving it three to five ounces of shot in order to weigh down the stomach and thus prevent the expansion and lifting of the abdomen when the horse labors in breathing. The shot causes inflammation, and frequently the horse dies. In other cases of broken wind quantities of grease and mutton fat are administered in order to ease the wind-pipe.

"I have seen a horse bought at a sale, taken away, 'clipped' and 'docked,'" said the inspector, "and brought back two hours later and sold again to its former owner. A bay horse clipped becomes mouse color, and after the tail has been 'docked' it would take an expert to recognize him again."

Stocking Pastures. To make the best possible use of a grassfield it is necessary to graze it with more than one kind of stock, says the London Live Stock Journal; otherwise there are bunches of grass not made the most of. To see the advantages of grazing land with various kinds of stock it is only necessary to look at the herbage just outside the farm buildings. Almost invariably it is there cropped very close, if not absolutely bare, and yet it is the favorite bit of grazing for the horses which happen to be in the field. Such bits of ground get horses, cows, sheep, pigs and poultry running over them, and between them all no sour bunches are allowed to grow. Contrast a close like that with a field grazed entirely and for several years with horses in which patches of the grass are up to the horses' knees, while other parts are as bare as a road, and it will at once be seen that pasture land is apt to become more or less permanently damaged if only one class of stock is grazed on it. Sheep are not injurious to old turf if it is not stocked too heavily with them, but on newly sown grass or mixtures they do a considerable amount of harm to subsequent crops by picking out the finer grasses and clover plants, often by the root if the soil is loose. Neither does it answer to put a number of sheep together with milking cows, for the reason that the sheep pick out the herbage which should go to produce butter fat, and a smaller yield of butter is the result. There is no objection to running two or three score of sheep in a field containing the same number of acres together with store cattle and horses. Fifty acres of useful grass ought to keep 10 horses, from 15 to 20 strong beasts and 40 sheep going satisfactorily for a long time.

Some of the eastern papers are trying to make it appear that every Fort Collins lamb feeder cleared a net profit of \$2 a head the past season, says the Denver Field and Farm. This is no doubt very good campaign stuff and we only regret that the story is untrue. Those who have made a dollar in the clear are feeling like fighting cocks and are satisfied with the returns. The Fort Collins lamb feeders this year have realized from \$5 to \$7 a ton for their hay, and as from four to six tons of hay can be harvested from an acre of land it may readily be seen that it is a profitable crop. As a consequence, alfalfa is taking the place of many other crops, notably that of wheat. Many of the prominent feeders are buying more land to seed down to this crop, while the farmers generally are increasing their acreage annually. Several small farms in the vicinity of Fort Collins have changed hands this season and will be seeded to alfalfa instead of wheat. Furthermore, the alfalfa crop of this year promises to be the largest and best ever gathered. The heavy rainfall of April and May gave the crop a good start and the first cutting will be heavy. Haying has already begun and good weather has been experienced thus far.

Ref Work For Her People. Even the Indian race has contributed to the "woman's century" a woman whose work has entitled her to be called "the emancipator of a race." Bright Eyes, a daughter of Iron Eye, chief of the Omahas, has the distinction of having effected legislation in behalf of her people.

"It was principally due to her influence that a law was passed in 1883 giving the Omahas the right to individual ownership of land, which law was extended in two years to all tribes," says Joseph Dana Miller in The National Magazine.

"Bright Eyes was born in a little Indian village a few miles from where the city of Omaha now stands, and she received the elementary part of her education at the little mission school of the Omahas. As she grew older two books, the inspiration of the wisest and best of mankind—Shakespeare and the Bible—

A dog does not brush his teeth or pick them, but what fine teeth a dog has—Atchison Globe.

# Gossip

About Women, Their Children, and Their Home.

Miss Beatrice Tonnesen read a paper before the international congress on photography at the Paris exposition. Miss Tonnesen is a western girl, coming originally from Oshkosh, Wis. Her professional career is, however, identified with Chicago, and from a provincial girl equipped with the foundation of a thorough technical knowledge of photography she has become a well known business woman of the metropolis of the west, with a thorough understanding of photography as a fine art.

She admits the cropping out of commercial instincts at an extremely early age, and it is certain that her artistic abilities began to assert themselves when she was 3 years old. Instead of mud pies she fashioned wabbling legged cows and



MISS BEATRICE TONNESSEN.

wingless chickens out of Wisconsin clay. At about 18 this embryo artist developed an inordinate fondness for camera work, and after her graduation from a local normal school she was allowed to take up photography as a business.

Miss Tonnesen served a long and tedious apprenticeship, during which she mastered all the details of the profession. By skill and pluck she advanced steadily until she has built up a successful establishment in Chicago, with several assistants. Ex-Governor Altgeld of Illinois sat to her for the photographs to be used by the artist who painted Mr. Altgeld's picture for the Illinois statehouse. The official portrait of Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago published so extensively during the municipal campaign was Miss Tonnesen's work, and she has also photographed many other prominent persons.

Some Royal Romances. Spain provides us with more than one instance of a princess of the royal blood having renounced her rights and position at the call of love, says London Tit-Bits. The Infanta Elvira, daughter of Don Carlos, left her home at the bidding of a humpbacked and ill favored Roman artist, than whom surely she could have chosen none more unlike the ideal gallant of romance.

Princess Isabella, the great-aunt of the present king of Spain, eloped with the Polish Count Gurovski. One dark night the count repaired with a carriage to Englehen, near Paris, where his amorous lover lived. Leaving her house by means of a rope ladder, she soon joined him, and the couple escaped safely to this country, where they were married. Alas, the glamour soon faded, for after awhile the pair quarreled, and a separation ultimately ensued.

Ever more romantic was the elopement of her sister, the Princess Josepha. A certain Senor Rende, a poet of promise and a journalist attached to a Havana paper, asked a rich planter for his daughter's hand, with the result that he was ignominiously shown the door. Furious at this treatment, the young poet swore that he would show the world his worth by marrying a princess.

Quitting Cuba, he journeyed to Madrid, where, after years of want and suffering, he gained a reputation as a poet. At last his genius attracted the notice of the Princess Josepha, to whom he had dedicated several of his effusions. The royal lady made his acquaintance and became enamored of the poet. Her love was returned, the pair eloped, were married at Valladolid and escaped to Paris. On hearing the news the princess' family were aghast and strove by every means to have the marriage annulled. Their efforts were, however, futile, and, common sense at length prevailing, the poet and his royal bride were forgiven and taken into favor.

Some six years since Princess Elizabeth, a granddaughter of the emperor of Austria, fixed her affections upon Baron Otto von Seefried, a young infantry lieutenant. Her relatives' efforts to prevent the misalliance were of no avail, for one morning the lovers escaped to Genoa, where they were married. Another Austrian royalty, the Princess Elvira, likewise contracted a runaway marriage by eloping with a Bavarian count, while the mother of the present queen of Italy eloped with an artillery officer, who, on the union turning out unhappy, committed suicide.

The fortune teller is indispensable at a Ghypsee wedding. If the fortunes are not satisfactory either party may break the engagement.

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No. 1 and No. 2 are sold in Newcastle by A. E. Shaw, in Chatham by J. D. Mackenzie.

found their way into her mother's wig-warn. Her father had seen that the adoption of the Indian called for the adoption of the white man's civilization and the learning of the white man's ways.

"The young girl who was to play so important a part in her nation's history imbibed many of her ideas from this source. To get the knowledge taught in the white man's schools seemed to remote a possibility to be dreamed of by the little Indian maiden in a frontier town. The opportunity came, however, and she was permitted to enter a seminary in New Jersey. Here she spent three years. From this seminary the Indian girl at the age of 18 entered Wellesley college. On taking leave of Wellesley Bright Eyes threw herself with all her natural ardor into the work of legal redemption for her race.

"Bright Eyes has done more for the aborigines than all others combined," said Major General George Crook, who is himself regarded as one of the best friends the red man ever had among the conquering race.

"In New England she won the friendship of Longfellow, Holmes, Whittier, Edward Everett Hale, Louisa Abbott, John D. Long and Helen Hunt Jackson."

American Girls. A woman who has traveled much and who thoroughly believes that the proper study of womankind is woman declares that she can locate almost any woman after seeing her and hearing her talk for a little. "You would know a Chicago girl anywhere," she says. "Broxy, loud talking and loud dressing, but generous, kind hearted, clever, lovable. St. Louis gives her girls a little drawl, a deliberate gait and a quiet, pretty, slow way of doing things that you can't mistake.

"All Philadelphia girls are devoted to their multiplicity of dainty fripperies. They have no end of pretty or eminent-seemingly gowns, one of which they call a 'cubba.' They revel in quaint and curious silk shoulder shawls which grandma used to wear, have all sorts of remarkable little headgears which they put on in the evening and trunks full of pretty muslin gowns which they always make themselves. These always start out with the Quaker motif, but blossom out into a Moorish efflorescence of decorating frills and berthes and fur-bowls. They babble on forever, and a day of poppa and mamma and worship the graves of their ancestors—who were invariably azure veined.

"The San Francisco girl! Now, there! Behold the gait of the true goddess appearing in her walk. Note the splendid physique, the fine color, the superb carriage and the gayest dress in the world.

"The Boston girl is not quite so devoted to 'culture' as she was. She is interested in hygiene and sanitation these days. She takes life seriously, and she wears broad shoes with a pronounced yellow welt and glasses and hats that are hats.

"The Brooklyn girl is a composite of Pratt and Facker and the Brooklyn institute. She swells with civic pride, she golfs, she laughs, she gossips. "As for the New Yorker—well, 'she's all right,' and if it weren't that 'comparisons are odious' I should say, as all the world acknowledges, 'she's the best of all the game.'"

Country Girl in the City. Jeannette L. Glider, writing in Success on the subject "Should a Country Girl Go to the City?" has this to say:

"I cannot give any cast iron rules to govern this question. It depends altogether upon the girl and upon the 'career' she wishes to pursue whether she should go to the city or not. By 'city' these girls almost invariably mean the American metropolis, New York. When country girls write to me, however (and a great many do), asking if I would advise them to come to the city, I almost invariably say, 'No, don't come.' I think that very frequently country girls, attracted by the outside glitter and show of city life and impressed with the idea that their talents will there be given full scope, leave their homes and the work which they can best do, only to be submerged and perhaps utterly lost sight of in the wilderness of a large city. Opportunities are, of course, greater in the city than in the country, but the competition is also greater, and I believe that an ambitious girl has as good a field in a small city as in a large one. Girls often write to me, saying they want to come to New York to engage in journalism, for instance. I advise them, instead of coming to an already overcrowded center, to take what is at hand and make something out of it; to try their skill on the paper in their own town. Why shouldn't a girl win success on a paper in Chicago, Cleveland, New Orleans or Boston as well as in New York?

"Much stress has been laid on the temptations which beset the unsophisticated country girl who goes to a large city to earn her livelihood. While the dangers and temptations that surround her cannot be exaggerated, yet I believe the self respecting girl, the one who means business, who goes with an earnest purpose in view, is just as safe in the city as in the country—"

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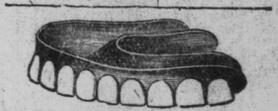
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