

# FARMERS' CORNER

## Wall Wounds in Hoofs.

It has long been known that nail pricks and other similar injuries in the horse's hoof may lead to an infection followed by formation of pus under the horn of the hoof and a serious general disease of the horse or at least the loss of the hoof. In a bulletin of the South Dakota Station, Moore has recently reported results obtained in a number of cases from applying a strict antiseptic treatment to injuries of this sort. The method consists in paring away the horn of the hoof from the affected part until the blood cozes out. The hoof is then thoroughly washed in a solution of bichlorid of mercury at the rate of one part to 500 of water, after which absorbent cotton saturated in a solution of the same strength is applied to the wound and the whole hoof is packed in cotton surrounded by a bandage and well coated with tar. This prevents any further filth from coming in contact with the wound. The operation must usually be done by a qualified veterinarian. Subsequent treatment, however, can be applied by the average farmer, since all that is necessary is to pour a little of this solution of bichlorid of mercury upon the cotton which projects from the upper part of the bandage. The cotton will absorb enough of the solution to keep the wound moistened and hasten the healing process.

## Shade the Poultry Yard.

If it is necessary to confine the poultry during the summer and the enclosure cannot be placed near the shade of buildings or trees, try the plan of growing some plants just outside the fence, but far enough from it so that the fowls cannot get at the foliage. One of the best plants for the purpose is the canna, using the crisp, tall-growing sorts, and buying the roots, not the seeds. Another quick growing plant one which will make an abundance of shade is the castor bean, which may be grown from seeds planted where they are to stay; that is, the young plants cannot well be transferred. Even corn set thickly will furnish some shade quickly, and if a vine is wanted, nothing is better than the common morning-glory, the seeds being sown thick and the vines trained along strings fastened to the poultry yard fence. While the vines or plants are growing erect a rough roof of boards open on all sides to supply temporary shade.

## Farm Irrigation Plant.

A current wheel to run a chain and bucket gearing is quite feasible for farm irrigation purposes. Herewith is given an illustration of such a wheel for operating a chain and bucket. The diagram is self-explanatory.



Diagram is self-explanatory.

## A Pointed Question.

Two cows cost \$40 each per year for keep. One of them yields you 4,000 quarts of milk a year, that being you \$80. The other yields 120 quarts, that being you \$24. The latter loses for you about \$14 and reduces the gain on the former from \$46 to \$32. Why do you keep the 120-quart cow? You would be better off with the one that clears \$46, for you would have only half the investment, half the work, and half the feeding, and you would gain \$14 each year. There would be no surplus butter on the market for years to come and prices would rule strong if the cows were eliminated which are kept at a loss. Dairy farmers have not yet half waked up to an understanding of the great practical importance of weeding out the unprofitable cows from their herds. Many a man would make a fair profit, that now faces a constant loss, if he would keep only such cows as pay a profit on their keep.—Farm Journal.

## Hauling Hay.

It is a very desirable thing to be able to haul all the hay into the barn the same day it is cut. The worryment and anxiety consequent upon the possibility of a storm before morning are thus avoided, and experience has taught that hay having no more than three or four hours' sun will come out in the spring perfectly sweet and in fine condition for the cattle. In adopting this plan it is well to keep the hay constantly stirred with a tedder. There has been a fear of putting hay into some barns that contain a noticeable amount of water, but if it is properly packed by being evenly distributed over the mow, each forkful trodden upon, and the barn kept closed as much as possible the result will probably be gratifying.

## Farm Tools and Implements.

On many farms, hoes, forks, shovels and other tools have to be looked up when wanted, and this looking up sometimes consumes more time than would be required by the job of work itself. Oftentimes plows, harrows and cultivators, instead of being carefully housed, are left out of doors all winter.

## Apply a Good Fertilizer.

The value of vegetables depends largely upon quick growth, and if crops are not growing well some quick-acting fertilizer like nitrate of soda, guano or poultry droppings, should be worked into the soil close to the roots. Frequent cultivation of the soil with the cultivator, rake or hoe will often be all that is necessary.

# A Hair Dressing

Nearly every one likes a fine hair dressing. Something to make the hair more manageable; to keep it from being too rough, or from splitting at the ends. Something, too, that will feed the hair at the same time, a regular hair-food. Well-fed hair will be strong, and will remain where it belongs—on the head, not on the comb!

The best kind of a testimonial—Sold for over sixty years.

Live Stock.

Footlites—Hammond is out with one of these rural dramas. They carry two cows, a flock of chickens, a team of horses and three or four pigs with them.

Boothby—Ah, I see. A stock company.—Cleveland Leader.

# "20 - MULE - TEAM" BORAX SOAP

Saves Its Cost in Time Labor and Starch.

Is Absolutely Uninjurious to the finest fabrics, never causes discolorations, makes the clothes snowy white, and hygienically clean, unlike ordinary laundry soaps keeps the hands soft and white.

Free Sample for Top from found cartoon 20-Mule-Team Borax and dealer's name, your name and address and 5¢ in stamps including Free a Souvenir Picture 7 1/4 inches in colors. Address: PACIFIC COAST BORAX CO., Oakland, Cal.

He Wasn't Romantic.

She nestled her head on his manly breast.

"Oh, George!" she whispered, "how fond your heart beats! And every beat is for your own Angeline, isn't it, dear?"

He looked uncomfortable.

"Well, the fact is," he said, "that the engagement ring cost so much that I'm—er—obliged for the present to carry one of these dollar watches. That's what you hear."—Cleveland Leader.

"The Man at the Brewster"

For Twenty Years Your Disease He Has Studied.

DR. F. M. MADISON

Room 4 Hotel Brewster, San Diego, Cal.

Conscience.

"Why does the conductor collect fares just as we are entering the tunnel?" inquired the stranger.

"That is the company's order," explained the native. "It's to cover the conductor's confusion when he blushes for having to collect any fare at all on this line."

Misunderstood.

"What are you reading, John?" asked Mrs. Stubb, looking up from her sewing.

"Why, something about 'Cleaning Up Panama,'" replied her husband, who was perusing an article on the improvements down in the zone.

"Why, what a loss of time! I know all about cleaning up panamas. All you have to do is to put them over a bowl of burning sulphur and cover them up with a handkerchief."

A FRESH CIGAR FOR A DRY CLIMATE.

WALDING, KINMAN & MARVIS, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

# FRANKLIN IN FRANCE.

He Was Given Many Honors and Was the Rage of the Court.

Franklin became the fashion of the season. For the court dabbled a little in liberal ideas. So powerful was the vast impulse of free thought that then influenced the mind of France—that susceptible French mind that always answers like the wind harp to the breath of every true human aspiration—that even the highest classes caught the infection of liberalism. They handled the momentous words Liberty and Human Rights in their dainty way, as if they were only a new game for their amusement, not knowing what was to then the terrible import of those words. It became very much the accepted thing at court to rave about Franklin. The young and lovely queen, Marie Antoinette, was most winning and gracious toward him. The languid courtiers crammed natural science to talk with him. The small wits who knew a little Greek called him Solon and Aristides and Phocion, says John Hay in the Century.

It is sad to think of the utter unconsciousness of these amiable aristocrats. They never dreamed that this man Franklin was a portent and a prophet of ruin to them. He was incarnate democracy and they potted him. They never imagined that in showering their good-natured homage upon this austere republican they were sowing the wind which would ripen in an awful harvest of whirlwinds. Later, when the whirlwinds had hardly got beyond the frisky stage of their development, the queen lamented bitterly the folly of these oysters to the great democrat. There was one sagacious head that was wisely shaken over these indiscretions while they lasted. Joseph II., Emperor of Austria, brother to the queen, who was in Paris on his travels, and who was as much of a democrat as an emperor can be, when his sister rebuked his coolness on the American question, replied: "Madame, the trade I live by is that of a royalist."

Court license could not turn the philosophic head any more than the loud acclaim of the people. When Franklin found himself the honored guest of royalty, his thoughts reverted to those faraway days of boyhood, when his father used to quote to him, in the old candy shop at Boston, the words of the wise man, "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings." The old sage heard the echo of that paternal voice resounding over half a century, and a new and strange light, as of prophecy fulfilled, illumined the immortal words. Surely, no man ever lived more diligent in his business. Surely no man ever stood, with more of the innate dignity of upright manhood, before kings.

# GRAND CANYON RICH IN ORE.

Copper Found in Abundance on Sides of the Great Chasm.

The Grand canyon of the Colorado is so closely associated with the barren country of the southwest that its possession of valuable mineral resources is comparatively unknown. As a matter of fact, however, the erosion which has been continuing for centuries on such an enormous scale has brought to the surface indications of metal which are familiar to the few prospectors who have explored the canyon.

The most notable deposit of this kind thus far discovered is copper ore. A mine is now in operation on what is known as the Grand View trail, which is undoubtedly one of the richest in the world.

Little work in the way of development was undertaken until recently, when an organization known as the Canyon Copper Company exploited it on a scientific basis, with the result that ore was found which actually assays 75 per cent carbonate, being largely of the malachite variety.

The mine is situated in a formation over 1,000 feet below the rim and in one of the buttes or pillars in proximity to the southern side of the canyon. The ore lies in such a position that it can be readily reached by lateral openings and so extensive is the deposit that in places the width is no less than 500 feet.

As yet the ore is extracted almost entirely by hand labor, and while enough of it has been taken to the smelter to determine its commercial value, the bulk of it has thus far been placed in the stock pile.

Owing to the location of the mine the modern method of transportation as yet has not been employed and that followed in South American and Mexico and some other countries is in vogue—packing the ore intended for the smelter to the rim on the backs of burros.

As may be imagined, this is a very expensive process, but the richness of the ore is such that it can be procured in this manner, transported to the nearest railway, which is fourteen miles distant and hauled by rail to El Paso—615 miles—and a large profit realized from the metal obtained.

The plans of the company contemplate the construction of an aerial tramway, as a source of electric power is available from a water source which flows through one of the branch canyons into the Colorado.

The miners are practically the only human beings who permanently reside in the Grand canyon, their settlement being located near the entrance of the mine on a plateau above the gorge through which the river flows.

# MISS LEOPOLD, SEO'Y LIEDERKRANZ.

Writes: "Three Years Ago My System Was in a Run-Down Condition. I Owe to Pe-ru-na My Restoration to Health and Strength."



MISS RICKA LEOPOLD, 137 Main street, Menasha, Wis., Seo'y Liederkranz, writes:

"Three years ago my system was in a terrible run-down condition and I was broken out all over my body. I began to be worried about my condition and I was glad to try anything which would relieve me.

"Peruna was recommended to me as a fine blood remedy and tonic, and I soon found that it was worthy of praise.

"A few bottles changed my condition materially and in a short time I was all over my troubles.

"I owe to Peruna my restoration to health and strength. I am glad to endorse it."

Pe-ru-na Restores Strength.

"Mrs. Bettie Green, R. R. 3, Luka, Ill., writes: 'I had catarrh and felt miserable. I began the use of Peruna and began to improve in every way. My head does not hurt me so much, my appetite is good and I am gaining in flesh and strength.'"

Dean Shaler.

Few men at Harvard have more influence with the students there than Dean Nathaniel S. Shaler, geologist of the Lawrence Scientific School, who died recently. Some years ago an irreverent volume of skits of college professors was published by some under graduates and entitled "Harvard Celebrities." This is what it had to say of him:

This is Shaler, Fairy-taler, Scientific mountain-sealer, Penetrator Of each crater From the poles to the Equator; Tamer of the hurricane, Prophet of the wind and rain, Hypnotizer Of the geyser, Wizard of the frozen plain. Hark! What is that deep and subterranean roar Arising near Memorial and reaching out to Gore?

'Tis the rumble of applause When the speaker makes a pause In relating an adventure from his fund of earthquake-tales.

Uncle Alien.

"Always be careful when you move your chair in a restaurant," advised Uncle Alien Sparks. "You never know whose wad of gum is stuck on the under side of the seat."

# THE GREAT AFRICAN ROAD.

Steel Rails Being Laid Rapidly Between the Cape and Cairo.

Various interests combined, under the encouragement of the British government, are now constructing what is called the Cape to Cairo Railway, a line of track from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope. On the northern end the Egyptian government has already built to Khartoum, and at the southern end of the continent the South African Development Company is making encouraging progress with funds obtained by the sale of bonds. The road is one of the greatest enterprises ever undertaken—quite as great as the Siberian Railway. Cecil Rhodes, the empire builder, first suggested the scheme and organized the movement. People thought he was insane, but he was only wise and far-sighted and progressive beyond his generation. The road is not intended to carry through freight or to be a money maker of itself, but it will be the most powerful agency that could be devised in the development of the dark continent.

There are other railroads in Africa. The French are building extensively in Algiers and down on the coast of Guinea, and propose to construct a line across the Desert of Sahara. There are schemes to develop the desert, to irrigate vast tracts of land between Algiers on the north and Timbuctoo on the south, and the railway is intended to cross somewhere between those points on the meridian of longitude. The Germans are doing a good deal also in the way of development. They have several lines of road running up from the coast into the interior of the territory which they control.

Entirely Involuntary. The woman of the house eyed him doubtfully.

"You're not the man that comes around here every few weeks, are you?" she queried. "Or have you been sick?"

"I'm the same feller, ma'am," said Tufford Knaut; "and I ain't been sick. But I've met with an accident. I fell off the pier into the lake this mornin', an' it changed my face."—Chicago Tribune.

# COULD NOT KEEP UP.

Broken Down, Like Many Another Woman, With Exhausting Kidney Troubles.

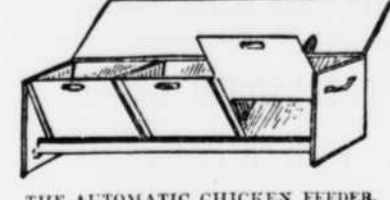
Mrs. A. Taylor, of Wharton, N. J., says: "I had kidney trouble in its most painful and severe form, and the torture I went through now seems to have been almost unbearable. I had backache, pains in the side and loins, dizzy spells and hot, feverish headaches. There were bearing down pains, and the kidney secretions passed too frequently, and with a burning sensation. They showed sediment. I became discouraged, weak, languid and depressed, so sick and weak that I could not keep up. As doctors did not cure me I decided to try Doan's Kidney Pills, and with such success that my troubles were all gone after using eight boxes, and my strength, ambition and general health is fine."

Sold by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

# Looked That Way.

Markley—Well, what do you think of the cigar? My doctor especially recommended that brand to me.

Crabbe—H'm! So he wants to cure you of the tobacco habit, eh?—Philadelphia Ledger.



THE AUTOMATIC CHICKEN FEEDER.

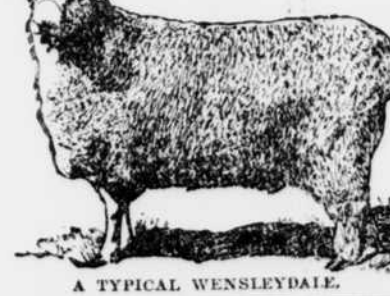
In one and grit or oyster shells in a third. The chickens can help themselves whenever they want to eat, and their feed is always clean and they can't waste their feed by getting it in the mud or snow, and the lid is on hinges, so it can be shut down and fastened, so that feed is perfectly dry. Each bin will hold one peck of feed.—Farm Progress.

## Summer Cultivation.

Summer plowing will answer well on ground that has long been in sod, and which has been turned under in the spring. Such land is usually planted to corn or potatoes, and the frequent use of the cultivator keeps the ground loose and promotes decay of the sod. But potatoes for an early stock are harvested as soon as possible, which leaves the soil not only rough, but in an excellent condition for weeds. By plowing the soil after the potatoes are off it will be reduced to a finer condition, the weeds will be destroyed and the second crop of weeds regarded, so that by the time the land should be gotten ready for wheat (when it should be plowed again) the seed bed for the wheat can be harrowed down fine and nice, while all the weeds will not only have been destroyed, but prevented from seeding. If the plowing on corn land is done as soon as the corn is out, and again the land plowed before seeding the wheat, it will be a great benefit to the wheat.

## Fine Wool Sheep.

The Wensleydale breed of sheep is far from common even in its home, England. None is in America. It is a fine sheep, superior in some respects to all others. It is said that for crossing on any other breed the Wensleydale has no equal. Since the Royal Agricultural Society of England commenced giving prizes for wool three years ago, the Wensleydale wool has each time secured first prize in the "any other long"



A TYPICAL WENSLEYDALE. "wool class." No long wool produced in the British Isles is equal to the Wensleydale in quality or value.

## Culling Live Stock.

A great many breeders fail to achieve the results at which they aim simply because of their reluctance to discard an occasional animal which contains a slight blemish. Wanting the best, they use what they know is not perfect to produce it, hoping nature will kindly gloss over and not reproduce the defect. Such a policy is suicidal. The breeder who would enjoy the highest success must not be afraid to cull. Let every animal which can't be rated as first-class, and strictly so, be matured and sold. Breed from only the best, and on no condition or consideration let your flock deteriorate through failure to reject the imperfect.—Agricultural Epitomist.

## Use of Coal Ashes.

While coal ashes contain no fertilizing value they are certainly useful on the farm and should be saved. They are not entirely valueless in the soil, for they will materially assist in making a stiff clay soil more workable if well mixed with it. The best use for coal ashes, however, is in the filling in of wet spots, shifting them and using the fine ashes in the dust boxes in the poultry houses and the coarser portions for the making of walks alone or mixed with gravel. They may be used to advantage as a mulch around trees mainly for the purpose of keeping the soil moist and keeping grass from growing around them.

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