



AN EXPERT ON THE ZEBRA.

Apparent Viciousness of the Animal Is Attributed More to Timidity and Fear.

No one in this country knows more about zebras than Walter Rothschild, member of parliament, for that distinguished naturalist has had so much practical experience with them that he has even driven a team of four in the streets of London, says the London Daily News. Speaking about the experiments which are now being made in taming the two zebras at the zoological gardens, Mr. Rothschild said he had no doubt whatever that Jess and her mate could be rendered docile enough to carry children about the grounds. "Three or four years ago," he said, "I tamed four. But mine were the wild, little South African animals, and they are much more tractable than the Grevy or Abyssinian ones like those at the zoo. I had always heard that the zebra was savage, dangerous and untamable. They certainly will kick and bite most furiously. But I found that it all arises from fear. All animals of the horse kind are naturally nervous, and the zebra, I believe, is the most timid of them. You have first to convince them that there is nothing to be afraid of, then they will let you approach and handle them. In fact, I think they like it, once they know there is no danger. But they never get over their natural nervousness."

"That was very noticeable with the team I drove. At first I drove them with a pony, and then got the four to work together. It was thought that they would be unmanageable in town, so I brought them from Tring to London. I at once found they went better in the crowded streets of London than in the country roads. The reason was simple enough. In the country, if a bird flew out of a hedge, or some slight thing happened, or a noise arose that was new to them—well, there was trouble. In London they evidently put all the noises down to what they could see passing about them, and they were delightful to manage."

"As to vice, I do not think they possess any if they are caught wild, as mine were. Of course, they would seem vicious, for if they were standing and a stranger passed they would certainly kick or bite at him, especially if he touched them; but that would be fear. These reared in captivity, however, are sometimes vicious because their natural tempers have been ruined by inclosure and the tormenting done by visitors."

"I had one which had been born at the zoo and afterward brought up as a pet. It was so tame that it would follow you like a dog. But nothing could be done with it. The moment you tried to harness it it lay down. Yes, they are cuter than old donkeys."

"Certainly none that I ever had could have been trusted with children, but those at the zoo, I fancy, ought to give no trouble in that way, so long as there are proper arrangements for mounding and dismounting; and, of course, a groom would always be at the animal's head."

HERBS ARE PASSING AWAY.

Measures Required to Prevent Extinction of the Chief Medicinal Plants.

The approaching extermination of our chief medicinal plants, unless measures are taken for protecting and cultivating them, is predicted in the Journal of Pharmacy by Dr. Kraemer. Says the British Medical Journal in a notice of this article:

"Some well-known plants as spigelia, serpentaria and senega, which in the time of Linnæus were found in abundance in Maryland and other Atlantic states, are already becoming scarce. It is well known that some plants have been improved by cultivation, and it may reasonably be supposed that all can be when the peculiar requirements of each have been ascertained. Dr. Kraemer urges a study of these plants in the natural surroundings in order that they may be successfully cultivated and conserved. Many of the medicinal plants now in use are being cultivated in the United States. It is stated that 10,000-100,000 pounds of peppermint are produced annually near Kalamazoo, Mich. Castor beans, from which castor oil is obtained, are grown in the western and middle states. Valerian is produced in Vermont. Digitalis purpurea, atropa belladonna, sanguinaria canadensis, cimicifuga racemosa and many equally valuable plants have been raised experimentally in America, and, in Dr. Kraemer's opinion, could be grown successfully with the proper cultivation. He urges the further cultivation of certain plants—such as aconite, colocynth, gentian, poppy, etc.—which have been introduced into the United States and grown there to some extent. He believes that three-fourths of all medicinal plants are grown either wild or in cultivation in the United States and that fully one-half of the remaining fourth could be successfully raised there. He points out that Americans must realize the necessity of protecting their forests and plants and must consider their care and preservation a duty both to themselves and to future generations."

Funerals for the Health.

At a funeral in Glasgow a stranger who had taken his seat in one of the mourning coaches excited the curiosity of the other three occupants, one of whom at last asked him:

"You'll be brother o' the corp?"

"No, I'm no brother o' the corp!"

"Well, then, you'll be his cousin?"

"No, I'm no cousin!"

"Then you'll be at least a friend o' the corp?"

"No, that either. To tell the truth, I've been weel myself, and as my doctor has ordered me some carriage exercise I thought I'd be the cheapest way to take it."—From "Glasgow" by Sir Archibald Colquhoun.



LIVE STOCK

PLAN OF BIG SHEEP BARN.

Structure Like the One Here Described Will Suit the Needs of Most Farmers.

"I would like to get some good plan for a sheep barn 32 feet long by 23 wide, with corn-crib along one side, 32x5 feet wide and 8 feet high, and one shed on the other side, 32x9 feet wide. Will some sheep breeder please give height for said building, what pitch,

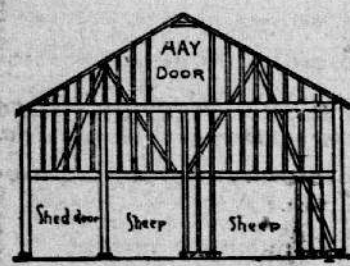


Fig. 1.

what kind of roofing to put on, with nine-foot driveway alongside of corn-crib. I want sheep below and hay above. asks an Ohio farmer reader.

The correspondent asks for a plan, but describes the plan very fully himself. Probably he seeks the method of construction more than a plan.

Fig. 1 shows a structure 16 feet high, with well braced frame made of 2x6 and 2x4 scantling. This will give quite

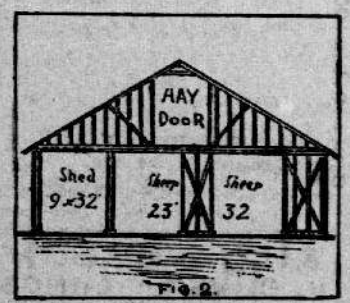


Fig. 2.

a good deal of storage for hay in addition to the sheep stall, corn crib and tool shed.

If, however, he does not care for so much storage for hay, he can use structure shown in Fig. 2, which will of course take some less timber and siding, but will require the same amount of roof and flooring. This will hold enough hay to feed the sheep that can be properly sheltered in this size stable.

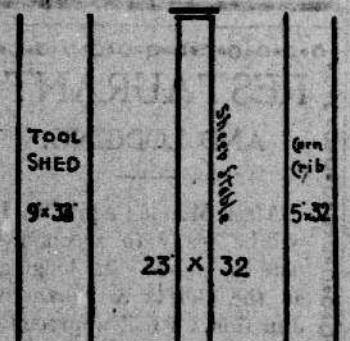


Fig. 3.

unless they are given a small paddock in which to run for exercise. With a good run in connection it will accommodate 100 sheep under the rule of six square feet to the sheep; but ten square feet is better for the sheep, and in that case 60 sheep will be the limit after allowing for the feed racks.

Fig. 3 shows the floor plain with feed rack, which may be filled from the loft above. If this rack be made continuous the length of the stable, it divides the stable into two divisions, which is a desirable feature.—Ohio Farmer.

The Draft Horse Business.

Some say the draft horse business is going to be overdone again. I want to say there never has been a time in the history of the draft horse when a good one was not wanted at a price considerably above his reasonable cost, even when the market was at its worst, not to mention the more profitable period. In Europe, where the improved breeds have been kept continuously for centuries, the draft horse is considered the most profitable animal on the farm, and this with land worth 30 times as much as ours, and feed much more expensive. In studying the draft horse, we must not overlook his twofold relation to agriculture. First, his great usefulness in actual labor performed in the pursuit of agriculture; second, as being himself a profitable product of agriculture.—Prairie Farmer.

The Lion and the Lamb.

The Philadelphia Ledger tells this interesting story "A Callaway county farmer, Bas Kimbrell, made the odd discovery the other day that he was harboring lambs and foxes under the same roof without either attempting injury to the other. Mr. Kimbrell had noticed a fox about his place a good deal lately, but as he had no gun and had not missed any of his lambs, he made no effort to kill it. One day he noticed Reynard creep into the straw shed, where he kept his lambs, and he ran to see what the animal was about. In a nest in the straw of which the north wall was built he found the old fox and three little ones comfortably ensconced. The lambs had been playing all about the old fox, but she never indicated them."

A smooth wire fence of any kind is more desirable than a barbed wire one.

HORSE'S FEET ARE TENDER.

How to Treat Little Injuries That Quite Often Lead to Lameness and Disablement.

The horses' feet require looking after frequently, as they are liable to unexpectedly get in a condition to annoy the animal and to seriously militate against an otherwise thriving condition, remarks a writer in Farm Stock Journal. The horse is liable to pick up nails, strips of metal, splinters and pieces of glass. If he steps on a nail, for instance, even though the head be up, he may catch it in a tender part of the foot, and forcing it out of the rotten board in which it was held and carry it along. Succeeding steps drive the nail further in and the horse becomes lame.

The part of the foot that is most subject to such mishaps is the frog and cleft just behind the frog. Even splinters of wood are liable to find their way into this vulnerable region and thus become the source of great irritation, amounting sometimes, but not always, to visible lameness.

Quite often the injury is not sufficient to produce lameness, yet it is sufficiently great to cause pain which may last for some time. Frequently the injury is manifested by a disinclination to rest the weight on the foot when standing. When in motion the pain is not sufficient to prevent the horse putting his foot down as usual. Such injuries often are observed when the horse is started off quickly after standing for some time.

When the nail, or other article that produced the wound, has been removed, follow the puncture through the sole or frog to the soft tissues, then fill the cavity with a solution made of equal parts of gum camphor and carbolic acid and pack with cotton. The treatment should be repeated daily until recovery is complete. Where the treatment is promptly and properly carried out, the wounds produced in the foot of the horse by nails, glass, scraps of iron and other like things, rarely result in abscesses and suppuration. In cases which culminate in the formation of abscesses the treatment necessary is to remove all loose horn and dress with cotton saturated with the gum camphor and carbolic acid solution. The cotton may be held in place by a bandage around the foot.

A PACKING HOUSE SECRET.

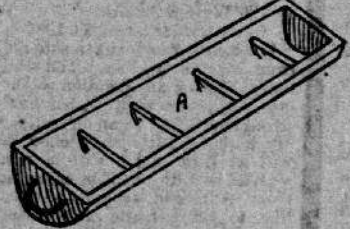
Steam Is Now Used in Keeping Meats Sweet and Perfectly Pure in Refrigerators.

A superintendent of a meat-packing establishment tells the St. Louis Globe-Democrat that steam is used to assist in keeping meats sweet and pure in refrigerators. Cool air alone keeps them fresh, but not entirely untainted. The Australians solved the problem first. They tried experiment after experiment without avail, until some one thought of using steam to volatilize the gases which cause these annoying conditions and draw them off. A steam pipe was placed in a wooden duct at the bottom of a refrigerator chamber stored with meat; the gases of this kind are low lying, and the duct led directly to the brine tanks. The experiment occurred at Sydney, and for 89 days the refrigerator compartment was kept closed, at the end of which time it was opened, the meat drawn forth, and every piece thoroughly tested. It was as fresh and pure, without the slightest suggestion of bone odor or mold, as on the day it was packed. The gases had been volatilized by the steam, carried off by the wooden duct, and the entire noxious condition purified by the brine tanks. With this aid to the refrigerator process, provided care be taken that the temperature never falls below freezing point, save occasionally, so that the meat will not become frozen, it may now be kept for years, and be perfectly fresh when taken out for consumption.

CEMENT TROUGHS FOR HOGS

They Are Not Only Much More Convenient But Also Much Cheaper Than Wooden Ones.

When made of wood, troughs for hogs are more or less unsatisfactory. The best and most durable trough can be made with good cement and coarse, clean sand in the proportion of one bucket of cement to two buckets of sand



CEMENT TROUGH.

Make a temporary frame for the outside of your trough, then pour in the grout material, and with a trowel fashion the inside as you wish. Leave the bottom concaved on inside like a bowl or kettle. The top edges should be two and one-half to three inches thick. A piece of chain put in the end of the trough in making, near the bottom, makes it convenient and handy to move.

If cleats are desired, rods of round iron can be imbedded in the grout before it sets. These prevent hogs from lying down in the trough and wasting the contents. After having fashioned out your trough, and put in iron bars for cleats, fill full of water. The material will set better and your trough will wear for all time. Troughs of this kind six feet long are most convenient and much cheaper than wooden ones.—J. E. Sammon, in Farm and Home.

Neatness about the farm increases the value both for residence and sale.

SOCIETY WRECKED HER LIFE.



In Society.

A woman in society is obliged to keep late hours. She must attend receptions and balls. She seldom allows herself a quiet evening at home. Her whole time is taken up in keeping engagements or entertaining in her own home.

Her system becomes completely run down as a consequence. She soon finds herself in a condition known as systemic catarrh. This has also been called catarrhal nervousness.

If every society woman could know the value of Peruna at such a time, if they could realize the invigorating, strengthening effect that Peruna would have, how much misery could be avoided.

Letters from society women all over the United States testify to the fact that Peruna is the tonic for a run down, depleted nervous system.

Tired, Nervous, Aching, Trembling, Sleepless, Bloodless.

Pe-ru-na Renovates, Regulates, Restores.

A Pretty New York Woman's Recovery the Talk of Her Numerous Friends.

Mrs. J. E. Finn, 83 East High street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:

Gentlemen:—"A few years ago I had to give up social life entirely, as my health was completely broken down. The doctor advised a complete rest for a year. As this was out of the question for a time, I began to look for some other means of restoring my health."

"I had often heard of Peruna as an excellent tonic, so I bought a bottle to see what it would do for me, and it certainly took hold of my system and rejuvenated me, and in less than two months I was in perfect health, and now when I feel worn out or tired a dose or two of Peruna is all that I need."—Mrs. J. E. Finn.

Mrs. J. W. Reynolds, Elkton, Ohio, writes:

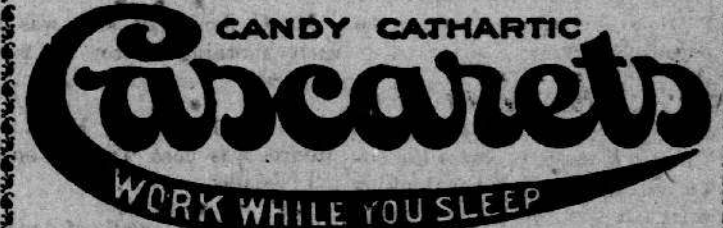
"I owe my health and life to Peruna. We rarely call in a physician, in fact it has been years since I have taken any other medicine than yours. I am afraid of drugs, and although I have been sick many times I have taken only your medicines. They are wonderful indeed. We have a very large house and entertain a great deal, and I do all my own work, thanks to Peruna."—Mrs. J. W. Reynolds.

Free Treatment for Women.

Any woman wishing to be placed on the list of Dr. Hartman's patients for free home treatment and advice should immediately send name and symptoms, duration of disease and treatment already tried. Directions for the first month's treatment will be promptly mailed free of charge. No fee medicine will be supplied by the doctor, but all necessary directions will be furnished. Read what the above ladies have to say of Peruna as a cure for these cases. Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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