Horse Shoeing.

By H. E. Mann.

The horse when running wild needs no shoes, the wear and tear that the feet are subjected to while hunting for his food over the hills and meadows is just right to keep his hoofs wore down to a normal condition, but when the horse is in bondage and must serve as a burden carrier, traveling on hard roads, it must be shod to represent a foot wear that nature cannot recuperate. Horse shoes were first made of iron in 480 A. D. Before that time and even after, horse shoes have been made of wood and leather.

It is necessary in order to become a successful horse shoer to know something about the construction of the feet and legs of a horse. Any boy could learn the names of the bones and tendons in a horse's foot in a day, but that would not make a horseshoer out of him; he must have a great deal of experience and practice. What the horseshoer should know is the different parts of the foot connected with the hoof, as his work is confined solely to the foot, so I will only give as few of the names of the foot as is essential to know. The wall or crust is what we call the hoof and it is through this crust the nail is driven and it is upon this crust the shoe rests. The front is deepest, towards the heel it becomes thinner, and is of equal thickness from top to bottom, the growth of the wall being different at different ages. It grows faster in a young horse than in an old horse, in a hearty, soft foot than in a diseased foot and hard. With a young horse the hoof will grow about three inches and even more, while it grows less in an old horse. The wall is fibrous, the fibers going parallel to each other from the coronet to the ground.

The sole or the bottom of the foot is fibrous like the wall, and is thickest at the border, where it connects with the wall and thinnest at the center. The sole, when in at healthy condition, scales off in flakes. This scale is a guide to the shoer whereby he can tell how much to pare off.

The frog is situated at the heel, at back part of the hoof within the bare, the point extending towards the center of the sole and is very elastic and evidently designed for contact with the ground, and for the prevention of jars injurious to the limbs. Coronet is the name of the upper margin of the foot, the place where the hair ceases and the hoof begins. The quarter means a place at the bottom of the wall, about one third the length from the heel towards the toe. The bars acts as walls on each side of the wall and extending towards the point of the frog.

I haven't the space to give the names of the different parts of the foot, but will now try and tell you how to prepare the foot for the shoe. The foot should always be made level, no matter what the trouble is with the horse. The hoof should not be cut down more than the loose scales will allow. When the foot is in a healthy condition this scale is a guide, but when it is diseased it is different and the shoer must use his own judgment, and I want to

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While returning from town the other day Adolph Farrow found a calf suspended from a limb of a tree by its neck and its feet several inches from the ground. Adolph quickly relieved the animal from its perilous position, and has since been trying to solve the problem of how it got there. He seems very mysterious about it, however, and throws out vague hints that he has discovered a new species of tree.

This office printed some "rules to guests" for the Chemawa Hotel this week. The hotel is a new enterprise for Chemawa and occupies the entire new wooden block (which lacks only 4½ stories of being a 5 story building) in East Chemawa, and is doing a thriving business under the able management of "Pat," the genial clerk. Pat says that he is now better prepared than ever to accommodate his guests and it will be unnecessary to hang any of the lodgers on the picket fence when crowded hereafter, as he has plenty of room now. Many complained of being unable to sleep soundly on the fence.