

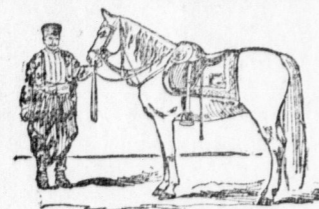


THE SULTAN'S HORSES.

There Are Better Horses In America Than In Turkey.

Colonel T. A. Dodge, United States army, has been making some studies of the supposed magnificent horses in the domain of the sultan of Turkey. His observations are published in an illustrated article in Harper's Magazine from which the pictures below are copied.

Contrary to the usual belief, Turkish horses are not of unimpaired Arabian descent. The Arabian is found at its best in the Arabian desert. The farther away from that one travels the more and more mixed becomes the blood of the horses.

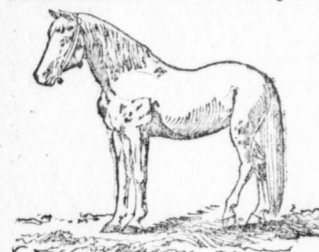


THE SULTAN'S STEED.

of the orient. The sultan himself rides Arabians, and always white ones. His favorite riding steed is shown in the picture.

Colonel Dodge tears the glamour from about the Turkish and oriental horses. He says there are finer saddle horses about our southern towns any day of the year than can be seen even in the stables of the sultan and his staff, and further, that "the New York horse show is not approached in the exhibit of high grade saddle beasts by anything to be found in the orient."

The above picture shows a very good Arabian horse Colonel Dodge saw in the sultan's stud that had carried up his

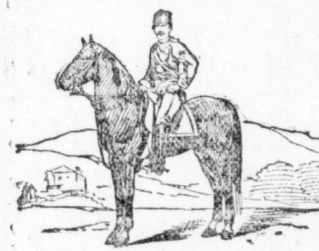


FAMOUS OLD ARABIAN.

back in his time no less than four sultans, beginning with Abd-ul-Mejid in 1840. The old fellow must therefore be now long past 30 years old.

The pure bred Arabian is not a heavy enough horse for the Turkish cavalryman. For this purpose the taller, larger boned Hungarian is imported and crossed on the Arabian. The Hungarian has a strain of English thoroughbred blood in him.

Throughout the sultan's dominions generally the ordinary horse is as degenerate as the ordinary human being, "the same small, mean runt you meet in every poverty stricken land."



THE SOLDIER'S HORSE.

The riders of the orient are no more to Colonel Dodge's taste than the horses themselves. He says if you want to find horsemen who after short practice can show the best performance in every style of riding, look for them in our own United States.

Fodder and Water For Range Stock.
The range cattle business as at present conducted ought to be abhorrent to a humane man. In southern Arizona we have a dry summer every two or three years, and serious losses in cattle from starvation necessarily follow. Almost every spring, too, at the change from dry winter feed to watery spring grass, many old cows die off. Most of these might be saved by all the large calves being weaned early in autumn, what ever to that important matter. I see almost every day fine, sleek calves 8 to 10 months old, whose skeletonlike mothers died during the winter.

When we have only light summer rains, cattle must go six or more miles for feed. They stay out as long as possible, and then driven by thirst they hasten back under a fierce sun to the water troughs, where they drink so immediately that the weight of their load forces them to lie down near by. If the water is cold, and they have been going on in the same way for weeks, many of them never get on their feet again. There is no attempt made to save the life of an animal once it is unable to rise. A kind hearted owner kills his prostrate stock at once, but out on the range there are scores—or it may be hundreds—which he will never see. It is known that a cow will live eight or ten days without food or water after she is too weak to get up. Hay of some kind should be provided to carry the cattle through the worst storms of winter, and every ranchman who can possibly put up hay is doing so. The deadly winters of northern latitudes are worse from a humane viewpoint standpoint than our summer disasters, but neither can be contemplated with any satisfaction.

In the southwest we are not fortunate enough except in a few favored localities to command water for hay production; hence the only remedy seems to be understocking of the ranges.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

Singularly enough, among the things which are never "tried on a dog," are his paws. Alford's Liniment. Lumbermen's Friend.

HOG SLAUGHTERING.

Farmers, Why Don't You Use Mechanical Appliances For This Purpose?

There is no necessity to have a crowd of men about to kill and dress a few hogs. There is no reason why a farmer with his dozen pigs may not make use of some of the simple mechanical appliances that are used by the great slaughterers. Of course it is not suggested that he should have any costly apparatus, but there are some readily made devices by which one man may do as much as three or four, and, with one helper, the dozen pigs may be made into finished pork between breakfast and dinner, and without any excitement or worry or hard work.

It is supposed that the pigs are in a pen or pens, where they may be easily roped by a noose around one hind leg. This being done, the animal is led to the door and guided into a box, having a sliding door to shut it in. The bottom of the box is a hinged lid. As soon as the pig is safely in the box and shut in by sliding down the back door and fastening it by a hook, the box is turned over, bringing the pig on his back. The bottom of the box is opened immediately, and one seizes a hind foot to hold the animal while the other sticks the pig in the usual manner. The box is turned and lifted off from the pig, which, still held by the rope, is guided to the dressing bench. All this is done while the previous pig is being scalded and dressed, or at such a part of the work that as soon as one pig is hung and cleaned the next one is ready for the scalding.

The scalding vat is a wooden box with a sheet iron bottom, so that a small fire may be kept under it to maintain the proper heat of the water. This is 180 degrees F. or 82 C. Or the vat may be replenished with hot water from an adjacent boiler. This vat is placed close against the dressing table, so that the carcass may be rolled upon a barred table that is immersed in the hot water the full depth. This barred table may be made in various ways. It may consist of slats, fastened to the sides and the middle to chains by strong staples so that it is pliable, and the hog may be embraced by it and easily turned out of the water by two short rope handles, or one attached to a pulley block on a bar over it.

As the carcass is dressed it is lifted by a hook at the end of a swivel lever mounted on a post and swung around to the hanging bar, placed conveniently. This bar has sliding hooks, made to receive the gambrel sticks, which have a hook permanently attached to each so that the carcass is quickly removed from the scalding lever to the slide block on the bar.

The upper edge of the bar is rounded and smoothed and greased to help the hooks to slide on it. This serves to hang all the pigs on the bar until they are cooled. If four persons are employed, this work may go on very quickly, as they may divide the work between them and one pig be scalding and cleaning while another is being dressed. The carcass should be dropped into a wheelbarrow as they are taken from the animal.

Where 10 or 12 pigs are dressed every year it will pay to have a suitable building arranged for it. An excellent place may be made in a driveway between a double corn crib, or in a wagon shed or an annex to the barn where the feeding pen is placed. The building should have a stationary boiler in it, and such apparatus as has been suggested, and a windlass used to do the lifting.—Henry Stewart in American Agriculturist.

Live Stock Points.
Breeding, feeding and handling—these are the things that make the horse.

A city teamster says that horses brought in green from the country do not know how to walk. This is the first thing that has to be taught to them. The horse that can go at a good sharp walk all day lasts longer than the one that travels irregularly, now breaking into a trot only to sink back into an exasperating pogo again. The art of walking briskly ought to be taught to every colt that is foaled—and taught by its original owner. This can be done by urging the mare so that she will walk at a quick gait, thus forcing the colt to walk fast to keep up with her. Mares that are fast walkers are a boon for breeding.

The Shorthorn steer Bonnie Blue, bought at the fat stock show last year and slaughtered at Chicago afterward, weighed when dressed 1,369 pounds. Such meat composed 71.50 per cent of his carcass. Bonnie Blue was 3 years and 2 months old.

A 18-months Hereford calf exhibited at the last fat stock show in Chicago gave 65.00 per cent pure meat. It furnished 580 pounds of beef. This looks as if it pays better to raise 14 and 16-months beef than to keep and feed it for three years.

Whether fattening an animal for market or feeding a horse for work, regularity is a prime factor in success. A good young steer's meat can be very rapidly toughened by neglecting to feed him at the right hour a few times or letting him go without water.

Now that cows are going into winter quarters, says an exchange, every dairyman should see to it that the poor beasts are not to endure torture for months by reason of sundry fat, writhing, loathsome grubs in their hides. Run the palm of the hand over the skin on the cow's back from withers to tail head, and if any small lump is discovered let it be well examined. If it is a "warble" containing a grub, a careful scrutiny will perhaps disclose a little orifice or breathing hole, but at this season of the year the grub has not usually attained this stage of development, but will do so later on. When such orifices exist, it is usually an easy matter to squeeze out the grub and destroy it.

After the winter ewe drops her lamb it will be well to feed her at first all the root's she will eat up clean, with clover hay and a moderate grain ration. A mixture of oats, bran, corn and roots—mangel turnips perhaps are the best—will be an excellent food for suckling ewes.

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THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

LESSON XIII, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, DEC. 24.

Text of the Lesson, Rev. xlii, 8-21 (A Missionary Lesson)—Memory Verses, 16, 17. Golden Text, Rev. xlii, 17—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

Impressed with the fact that in this so called missionary lesson we have also a grand Christmas lesson, bringing before us His coming again, which draweth near, we make choice of the following:

8. "And I, John, saw these things and heard them." Then he tells us that he fell down to worship before the feet of the angel. He actually saw these wondrous sights and heard these faithful and true words. It was a happy before that he wrote, "That which we have seen and heard declare we unto you, that ye also may have fellowship with us" (1 John i, 3). How do the things of God which we see and hear affect us?

9. "Then said he unto me, See thou do it not, for I am thy fellow servant, and of thy brethren the prophets, and of them which keep the sayings of this book—worship God." Compare xix, 10. Only saints of all creatures seek to be worshiped (Luke iv, 7). Let us remember it when tempted to desire applause, and may it be our whole aim to honor God. See how this book is honored in heaven.

10. "And he said unto me, Seal not the sayings of the prophecy of this book, for the time is at hand." Contrast Dan, viii, 26; xii, 9. In view of the command of this way, how great must be the sin of those who seal up the book, or who, by not reading it or preaching from it, but even going so far as to advise people not to read it. This I know ministers to be guilty of. The Lord will see to it.

11. "He that is unjust let him be unjust still, and the filthy let him be filthy still, and the righteous let him be righteous, and the holy let him be holy." When the end of this stage of our life comes, whether it be death or the coming of Christ, as we are then found so shall we continue, whether unjust or holy. We are warned, however, that those who are to proclaim the truths of this book whether it make people more holy or more unholy.

12. "And behold, I come quickly, and my reward is with me, to give every man according as his work shall be." Compare verses 7, 20, and chapters 1, 7; ii, 23; iii, 11, and note the oft repeated "I come" and the admonitions. Salvation is all of grace, but reward is according to work. See 1 Cor. iii, 8, 9; Luke xix, 12. These rewards are not given at death, but at resurrection, when Jesus shall come (Luke xiv, 14; 1 Pet. v, 4; 1 Tim. iv, 8).

13. "I am alpha and omega, the beginning and the end, the first and the last." When our souls can say, Lord, Thou hast this to me, first and last in everything, beginning and end of everything, then all is well.

14. "Blessed are they that do His commandments, that they may have right to the tree of life and may enter in through the gates into the city." The R. V. says, "Blessed are they that wash their robes." Well, we cannot keep His commandments all we have washed in His blood and received the new heart which only can do His will. If we, like Abram, are looking for the city (Heb. xi, 10), we will delight to be found doing His will.

15. "For without are dogs," etc. Compare chapter xxi, 8, 27. And if you are glad that your name is in the book of life, and that by His grace you are neither fearful nor untruthful, then seek those without.

16. "I, Jesus, have sent Mine angel to testify unto you these things in the churches. I am the root and the offspring of David and the bright and morning star." The first clause of this verse, taken in connection with verse seven, seems to me one of the clearest proofs that the Lord God of the holy prophets and Jesus are one and the same. The root and offspring of David, taken with Isa. xl, 1, 10, show Him to be both God and man, David's Lord and David's Son. As the light and morning star, He promises himself to the overcomer in chapter ii, 28. The watchers all this dark night will see and meet Him as the morning star and come back with Him as the sun of righteousness (Mal. iv, 2) when He appears for Israel.

17. "And the Spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come, and who ever will let him take the water of life freely." The first clause seems to be the cry of the church to her Lord to come in response to his "Behold, I come quickly." The others—or at least the last two—are invitations to the sinner to take the water of life freely. They remind us of Isa. lv, 1; John vii, 37; Rom. x, 24. There is nothing to hinder those who hear but their own will.

18. "If any man shall add, or if any man shall take away from the words of this book, God shall add unto his plagues, and he shall be made away from the words of this book. Read the same warning in Deut. iv, 2; xii, 32; Prov. xxx, 6; Jer. xxvi, 2; xlii, 33, and show it to be that men dare to change the words of the Bible, to commit both of these sins. It is because, turning from the truth, God has sent them delusion (1 Thess. ii, 10, 11).

19. "He which testifieth these things saith: Come, Lord Jesus." How could He say "quickly" when He knew that almost 2,000 years must pass first? One thousand years is with the Lord as one day (1 Pet. iii, 8), and according to that reckoning He has been gone scarcely two years yet. We must look at things from His standpoint. Our hearts say, "Come, Lord Jesus!" If we understand that things will grow worse and worse both in the world and in the professing church, all His coming, we cannot not have our glorified bodies till He come; that we are to occupy and show forth His death till He come; that Satan and anti-christ and Babylon will rage till He come, then we will surely say, "Come, Lord Jesus!"

20. "The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you all. Amen." What a precious ending to a most precious book—yes, to the whole book of books—for we are saved by grace, we stand in grace, and there is more grace to be revealed (Eph. i, 8; Rom. v, 1, 2; 1 Pet. 1-15). It is for the underserving from first to last.

A Wise Answer.
A shah once asked a group of his courtiers, when they thought the greater man—himself or his father? At first he could get no reply to so dangerous a question, but, after a while, one of the courtiers said, "Your father, sire, for though you are equal to your father in all other respects, in this he is superior to you—that he had a greater son than you have."

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Chatham (C. P. R.) 7:15 7:45 8:15 8:45

Fargo 8:15 8:45 9:15 9:45

Bienheim 8:45 9:15 9:45 10:15

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Stations. Exp. Exp. Exp. Exp.

Bienheim. 6:15 6:45 7:15 7:45

Fargo (C. P. R.) 7:15 7:45 8:15 8:45

Chatham (C. P. R.) 8:15 8:45 9:15 9:45

Courtright. 9:15 9:45 10:15 10:45

Sarnia (G. T. R.) 10:15 10:45 11:15 11:45

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