REEDING AMERICAN THOROUGHBREDS LTHOUGH horse racing on many of the prominent tracks in America has in recent years gone into eclipse and the huge purses of days gone by are, to a great extent, a thing of the past, the breeding of thoroughbreds continues and thrives. The market nowadays is not found so much among the owners of racing stables as among that large and increasing percentage of the public that has means and inclina-READY FOR tion ot keep fine riding horses. Not even the vogue of the automobile seems to have dampened the enthusistock farm begins very early in life asm of these cross-country riders and and is very thorough. However, carehunters and polo players who demand ful handling is requisite, for a majorand are willing to pay for special ity of the foals are decidedly shy. qualifications in horse-flesh When the age of seven or eight months The reader will, of course, underis attained the average young thorstand that the term thoroughbred, as oughbred is sufficiently broken to unhere used, refers to running horses. dergo a preliminary trial. As a year-There are persons who are under the ling he is subjected to further tests, impression that the but it is not until high-ciass Amerthe animal is well ican trotter has as into the second much right as the year that the running horse to breeder determines designation as a whether the yougthoroughbred, but ster gives promise in strictly correct of a turf career or usage horsemen is better adapted refer to the fine to service as a trotters as "stanroadster or s dard bred" and re-



serve the first-

mentioned term

for the runners-

hunters and

A HIGH-PRICED STALLION the "timber-toppers," as the jumping horses requisite for cross-country riding are designated.

The modern American thoroughbred, as we see him at our present day race meetings and horse shows, is the product of four centuries of breeding, training and experimenting. The ancestors of the present numerous equine family were brought to Virginia by the early English settlers and Virginia and adjacent parts of the South have always been famous as the breeding ground of thoroughbreds. However, much of the breeding of thoroughbreds which is and has been done in this favored region has been carried on for love of the task rather than for financial returns. There is a wide difference between American

thoroughbreds and those bred in other notable horse-raising sections (for instance, Ireland), but it would be difficult to find an American horseman who will not argue up and down that the Yankee steeds are as fine examples of all-around training as may be found anywhere on the globe The American thoroughbred is admittedly shorter than his English prototype, but it is claimed that this lack of stature is more than counterbalanced by soundness and superior constitution.

Horsemen in the United States and in the United Kingdom hold to different ideals in breeding that are bound to be reflected by certain dissimilarities in the animals produced. In America the tendency has been to develop thoroughbreds that will run comparatively short distances at maximum speed, whereas in England greater attention is bestowed upon the problem of breeding horses that will run long distances and will carry weight. It is to be expected that with the passing of racing as the supreme field of usefulness for the American thoroughbred there will be a tendency on the part of Yankee breeders to more nearly approach the English standard, which is ed to produce horses ideal for private use.

The breeding of thoroughbreds in America has been carried on most extensively in the States of Virginia, Kentucky, California, Montana, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, New York and New Jersey. The principal requisites are an equable climate. good soil with a foundation of limestone, plentiful water and an abundance of sweet grass. There are yet in existence many breeding farms of modest pretensions, but the tendency of recent years are to be to create vast estates where wealthy en specialize in the breeding of thoroughbreds by ald of every facility that money and thought can provide. In Kentucky a few years ago eight old-fashioned stock farms were merged by a maire into one vast breeding estate of fully

two thousand acres.

Experienced breeders figure that it costs not less than \$125 to raise a thoroughbred yearling at an up-to-date stock farm and this sum merely

rievance Against Societ at Present Organized.

Man Arises With Protest

gistrate for advice. He stated that his

of happiness, and the care of the baby consequently devolved upon him, to the ruin of his business. Would the law protect him? The magnitrate explained that the law would not. The government of the country in such matters was of women, for women, and by women. It made no mention

SCENE ON A BLUE GRASS BREEDING FARM covers cost of feed and labor and takes no account of the investment represented by the stock farm-sisually a heavy one. There are breeders who declare that unless they can sell each of their yearlings for a price close to \$500 they do not make a reasonable profit, but in the South, where labor is cheap and where the initial cost of much of the land was fairly low, it

is possible for breeders to make

money from sales at lower figures

than that mentioned. The organization and management of an up-to-date breeding farm is interesting from the manner in which it insures attention to detail. The owner of the farm is usually his own manager, but in some instances there is also a resident manager to handle as he must be much of the time if he atetuds the fairs, horse shows and

horse sales. Under the manager are a number of skilled trainers, each of whom is responsible for the education of a certain number of horses. and has the assistance of several helpers in his work. In addition to this staff there is a boss or foreman for each barn and under each barn boss is enrolled a number of grooms, exercise boys, etc. At some of the costly farms in Virginia and Kentucky we find every modern facility from a private electric light and power plant to feed cutters that not only take the grain from the private elevator and crush it, but mix the feed in any desired proportions.

The education of a thoroughbred at a modern

LESSON FOR JANUARY

THE BIRTH OF CHRIST.

LESSON TEXT-Luke 2:1-20.
MEMORY VERSES-10, 11.
O'OLIPEN TEXT-"For unto you is born this day in the city of David a Savior, which is Christ the Lord."-Luke 2:11.

Almost twenty centuries ago, in an obscure village in Palestine, an event occurred which has had more influence upon the history of the human race than any other event since time began. A childd was born-not an unusual event surely. He was no child of distinguished parents, nor a prospective ruler of a world's empire. He was born in a stable, and cradled in a manger. And yet around that lowly crib and humble birth, the life, thoughts, and love of millions have from that day to this been centered. During these two thousand years many noble births have been registered, but none so great as this. Emperors, monarchs, and mighty men have lived and died, and are forgotten; nations have risen and waned; but the birth of the Christ child is more influential in this day than on the first birthday of our age twenty centuries ago.

The announcement of Christ's birth was made by angels. What more fitting accompaniment could there be to such an august event! How interested angels are in the welfare of mankind! How gladly they told the Christmas story to a handful of poor shepherds! How free from pride they They were not content that one of their number should tell the story-they all broke out in that great Christmas anthem.

Do we believe in angels any more? We used to. We used to sing "there are angels hovering round." believe the Bible, we still believe in the ministry of angels.

Orward we go for still we hear them singing; Angels sing on, your faithful watches keeping

mount for the

huntsman. Sales

of yearlings are

usually held in

midsummer and

dearth of bidders

for the equines

from breeding

farms which have been awarded blue ribbons in

At all times it is essential for the breeder or

owner to keep a sharp watch regarding the health

of his blooded equines. Particuairly close watch

must needs be kept as to the condition of the

mouth, legs and feet of each animal. It is ob-

vious that a horse cannot eat properly and be

just as he cannot run satisfactorily if his feet

are in bad condition or the shins are "bucked"-

the bugbear of two-year-olds. Training a thor-

oughbred for racing invokes, of course, special

instruction quite aside from anything included in

the animal's education at the breeding farm, but

for that matter every step in the life of a young

thoroughbred taxes the temper of the nervous,

high-strung animal. And the men in charge of

thing so simple as initiation into the mysteries

of a box-stall or the donning of a blanket for the

States a number of American millionaires who

breed thoroughbreds primarily in order to sup-

ply their own racing stables have transferred the

scene of their activities to the Old World. There

are several in England; quite a few in France and

a number in Ireland, where Richard Croker, for-

mer Tammany leader, is among those who have

established important breeding farms. With most

of these wealthy men, however, breeding is a

fad. The men who breed thoroughbreds for a

livelihood continue to do business at the old stand

in America and most of them obtain satisfactory

profits for their efforts.

Since the decadence of racing in the United

Sing us sweet fragments of the song above.

there is seldom any The announcement was made to a small band of shepherds. No angelic host went to the Sanhedrin, or to the palace of Herod and broke the news of the birth of the Christ child. Is there not a lesson here? Does not God have special regard for the lowly and the humble? Hath not God chosen the weak things to confound the mighty? If angels were willing to preach to a few farmers, should the adequately nourished if he has a sore mouth, preacher be ashamed of ministering to a small and humble people, or the Sunday school teacher to a small

The scholars of the land were also notified of Christ's birth. The Scripture does not say-"not any wise men are called," but "not many." It is a mistake to say that religion is good one of these equines must show judgment and enough for women, and children, but not for strong, brainy men. The patience in introducing a four-footed charge to brainest men of the ages have been each new experience even though it be some-Christian men: Glad statesman; Blackstone, the great lawyer; Herschel, the great scientistthese and many others, too numerous to name, have been Christians. So it has come to pass that the wise men of the east have been followed by the wise men of the west, and they all have bowed at this manger. The reason why every university must have its chapel is because brainy men must have a place to worship.

> That the birth of Christ was mys terious and miraculous need not disturb us. How Christ's body was prepared, how the divine and human could become one-who can tell? We do not even understand our own birth, let alone His. If ever anything of a miraculous nature should take place. when should it be if not now when the King of all laws is coming into the world? Let us be careful lest in denying the virgin birth, we chal-

> lenge the purity of the Virgin's life. The birth of Christ was the coming of God to and in man, not that God had never come to man before, for he had. But he had come only as a sojourner. In Christ he came to abide. His name is "Immanuel,-God with us." Whatever else the incarnation may mean, it certainly means that God took our nature and became as one of us-he came unto his own.

The birth of Christ brings to good tidings of great joy. If the angels sang, should not we? He came to save not angels, but men. The first note of this angelic song is a note of gladness, and song has characterized Christianity.

This birth in Bethlehem shows God's attitude toward men. God has good will toward men. He is not the hard, severe judge that men so often wrongly picture him to be. Sinner, you have cursed God, but be has cursed you back; you have lifted your hands against him, but he has not destroyed you. He has thoughts of indness, and of love toward you. If you have wrong thoughts of God, let them die away in the music of that first Christian anthem. "good will toward men.

The Christian story brings to us also a Savior. Jesus Christ was born only man that ever was born with reference to that great fact. Other great men were teachers and reformgreat men were teachers and reformers—be alone could save men from their sins. His name shall be called Jesus and he shall save his people from their sins. This is good tidings of great loy to a sin-stricken world. If Christ the Lord cannot save you from your sins, no one else can.

He is a personal flavior—unto you he was born; he is a mighty Savior—he is Christ, the Anofated.

The man who believes what God ays can roll the mountains out of the rater wherever he goes.



HOUSEHOLD SANITATION.

We hear much of the dust enemy nd we should hear and heed the reeated warnings given us in regard to he evils of dust. The children in our schools today will know much better how to keep clean, sanitary houses than did our grandmothers, providing they follow the teaching. A grain of dust too small to be noticed y the unaided eye may be the abode of hundreds of microbes which can cause us trouble. The vacuum cleaner is doing good work to wipe out dust and keep us free from such exposure to disease, but where one may have the advantage of a cleaner hundreds of thousands are obliged wield the broom and dustcloth.

When sweeping, it is best to have damp broom and something like dampened paper or tea leaves to keep the dust from flying. One can by a little planning keep and dry the tea leaves, moistening them as needed.

In sweeping a carpet, a good plan is to sweep and take up the dust from each breadth or two instead of spreading it all over the room.

It is much more sanitary, besides much easier, to have rugs and bare floors. The rugs can be taken outside and cleaned and the floors wiped, so that the room is free from dust.

The dust cloth is another useful article to consider; those patented affairs that have some kind of oil in the weave are good because they hold the dust and keep it from scattering If we back to the floor. When using an or dinary cloth, it may be dampened slightly with furniture polish and it will hold the dust much better.

Ventilation of the home is another important matter. Cold air is not necessarily pure, and our lungs need fresh, pure oxygen in order to make and keep pure, good blood. Those who sleep in unaired, unventilated bedrooms to save the fuel bill are piling up a good fat bank account for the family doctor as well as making future suffering for themselves. No body unfed by fresh air can withstr disease, and the little busy microbes get in good work on such a host.



And fruits give out their wine within the press. So human souls shine out, in darkest hours And blossom in distress, above the tide of suffering and pain.

Their spirit's song leaps upward, and clear, Telling of summer sunshine after rain, Of trust and hope and cheer,

A FISH DINNER.

The favors for a fish dinner may be especially attractive, and one who is at all ingenious can originate many new things. Pretty bon-bon boxes may be had of paper in the form of fish, and candles of fish forms may be purchased for those small boxes. The little Japanese water flowers in the form of fish may be dropped into the finger bowls to unfold and delight young and old.

Favors of fans decorated with fish nd a place for the name may be made on them; ideas will come as one plans for the event.

The center piece may be a low dish of ferns or small flowers with rushes. Fish Timbales.-For these choose firm white-fleshed fish, free it from bones and chop fine, then pound to a pulp. Pres the pulp through a fine sleve, and to each cupful add a half teaspoonful of salt, a dash of cayenne and the white of an egg. Stir in enough thick sweet cream, about a tablespoonful, to make of the right consistency; test by dropping a small bit into boiling water and cook gently for three minutes; break open, and if too dry add a little more cream. Have ready some buttered fish molds, fill and stand them in a pan of hot water to cook in the oven. Cover with buttered paper and cook from fifteen to twenty minutes. Turn out and gar-

nish with parsley. Grape Ice.-A delicious grape Ice is nade by boiling together a pint of water and a pound of sugar for five ninutes. Cool and add a pint of grape juice and the juice of a lemon. If the juice is sweet less sugar should be



LEFT-OVERS OF ALL KINDS.

There are many people who have a

strong objection to have anything served to them that has appeared on the table before. Anything hashed or reheated seems especially objections-

Mines of Meerschaum

at the pennies in their household enses have to use up the remnants. d the manner of so doing marks em as artists or otherwise. Often ish may be made over and be more taty and attractive than it was on

itsurst appearance.
Afew tablespoonfuls of canned or preserved fruit, too little to be used on the table, may be combined with orange or lemon, molded by adding gelatie and served as a dessert or a sria. Such a dish may be made especially dainty with a little care, and theexpense is scarcely nothing.

A pin of boiled custard left over from yeterday's dinner, a saucerful of canne pears, an equal quantity of other fru and a half cup of cream, sweetened and flavored, more if necessary, ms be frozen into a delicious dessert.

Many suc combination will suggest themselves to the thinking, saving woman. Scrips left from frying out fat, if put though the meat grinder. may be added to cornmeal mush, and when cold cut in slices and fried. This is scrapple and makes a highly nutritious dish.

Mince meat is splendid receptacle for saving little hts of preserves, orange marmalade and such fruits, added to the mince heat, they make a vast improvement.

Oatmeal, rice and farina when added to griddle cakes and gems or muffins are always an improvement on the plain dish.

Pieces of beef steak cut in small pleces and onion added, with water, nake an acceptable stew, which may be pleced out with dumplings and be sufficient for the main dish of a meal.

It is the wise housewife who watches for the little wastes, and is able to make good things out of food that others throw away.



Everyone ought to be an enthusiast is -W. Gladden.

CAKE MAKING.

The making of cakes as well as th. making of bread has passed through a period of evolution. For the busy ousewife who finds it necessary to do the bulk of the work and in most cases all of the household work, be sides sewing, it seems expedient that she use the utmost economy of effort in accomplishing her duties. The process of cake making has always been one of much time. During recent years of experiment in our cook ing school laboratories, we find that good cake, as good as the old meth od, may be made with much less ex pense of time, and materials. Wher butter is 40 cents a pound it is some comfort to know by actual test that we may have cake on our tables with out mortgaging the farm. Except when used warm, cakes that are shortened with lard, snowdrift or other pure and odorless fats canno be told from those made with butter It is always necessary to remember that the required amount of salt should be used, otherwise the taste of the cake will be flat, stale and unprof itable.

The amount of shortening to be used depends upon the cake, a hall to three-quarters of a cup is sufficient When using butter the old method was first to give the butter a good creaming until soft and waxy ther add the sugar gradually, a process ex ceedingly slow. Now the up-to-date ook when she is extravagant enough o use butter warms it by gentle hea; until it is melted, then adds powdered sugar which costs just a cent more for a cake, and she has a cake which can be compared favorably with any the butter can be melted and the sugar added saves much time in the making.

A portion of cake in a serving b equal to a glass and a half of milk or three eggs in food value, so that cake is not entirely a food accessory, but a real food in the menu.

In melting butter for cake care should be taken that it does not ge too hot as butter fat decomposes when heated and is thus less digest

Nellie Maxwell.

Devotion.

When the doctor called to see the baby, its mother, says the Baltimore Telegram, informed him that the med ine left for the infant the day be fore was all gone.
"Impossible!" declared the surpris

ed physician. "I told you to give him a teaspoonful once an hour."
"Yes, but John and mother and and the nurse have each had to take a tempoonful, too, in order to get baby to take it."

"Somebody really ought to get on the society vote." "I once tried to campaign among the Four Hundred but I heard one woman tell her maid not to let any strange politicians kiss Fido, and then I quit."

neath the surface, but such depths m

Meerschaum (a silicate of magne-da) is mined at Eski-Chehir, on the Anatolian railway, in the province of Brussa. The deposits now being worked are in the vicinity of the villages of Sepetdil, Kamikli and Sarisou, around Eski-Chehir. The pits vary considerably in depth. The first evidence of the presence of magnetite is a layer about three feet thick of Fuller's earth. This reddish-hown earth is met at depth varying from a few yards to ordinarily 20 yards beion railway, in the province of

neath the surface, but such depths as 46 yards and more are not unknown. The meerschaum is found in this lay er of earth in nodules, the size of which rarely exceed 12-16 cubic luches, while the great majority are not larger than a wainut. The entire output goes to Vienna, which is the central market, and from thence it is redistributed all over the world.

THE RUINATION OF SAM BUD STORY OF A MAN WHO MIGHT HAVE LIVED HAPPILY IF HE HADN'T HAD

SO MANY RELATIVES.

I kin remember when th' only feller that had a suit case wuz some dude with two sets o' scenery that attended all th' out-o'-town dances. Now, ever' one you meet, Hunyaks an' all, has a suit case an' is goin' some place er jist gittin' back. Ever time I read about somebuddy returnin' home after "a delightful two weeks' visit," er see a ole battered up pasteboard suit case, I think o'

Sam Bud's fate. Sam Bud got married long before he begun t' shave, an' he never seemed able t' find anything do at home that jist suited him. He was allus talkin' about "acceptin' a position," an' when he'd go 'way t' accept it he'd allus come back an' say. 'Aw, they didn't want t' pay nothin'. He didn't want a job with wages er he didn't even want a situation. He wanted a light position with a good salary. Nobuddy knew what he wanted t' do fer he couldn't do nothin'.

His relatives got kind o' tired o' him after he fooled around eight er nine years, an' I guess he noticed it, fer one day he took his golden oak dresser an' four chairs, a plaid husk mattress an' a blue enamel bedstead up by th' livery stable ' sold 'em at auction an' him an' his wife lit out.

Nothin' wuz heard o' em fer nearly ten years. When one day Pinky Kerr found a ole city paper in a empty egg case. Th' fust thing he read wur this: "While Samuel Bud, a wealthy an' prominent manufacturer, wuz crossin' Washin'ton street Tuesday evenin' he wus struck by a tourin' car an' taken t' his home at 10757 North Meridian

street. He wus not seriously injured.
Sam Bud, wealthy manufacturer! Jist think o' it! An' livin' on th' North side, too. That wuz enough fer his kin folks.

So one evenin' Sam Bud went home he found his verandy covered with relatives an' th' hall full o' suit cases. Weeks went on an' they kept comin' an' goin'. Ever' few days a new family group appeared. Sometimes it wuz Uncle Jim an' his family. He'd bring a 40-cent dressed hen an' they'd all stay two weeks; then Aunt Lide an' th' girls would come with a pound er two pale butter an' say, "Now, Ellie, don't you go ' no trouble on our account. Th' Lord knows we hain't used to much;' then Cousin Bill would jist happer t' be in th' city an' he'd say, "Now Sam, remember, no didoes. I kin eat anything you kin;" then Sam's father would drop along with one side of his suit case full o' Early Rose pertaters an' th' other side full o' socks enough run him a month. He allus mixed business with pleasure an' when he wasn't out t' th' stock yards he'd set on th' verandy in his stockin' feet an'

watch th' autos go by. Th' relatives kept comin' till Sam had t' sell his interest in th' factory an' go t' bookkeepin', Then his big home went next an' he rented a flat an' had t' put in foldin' furniture an' cots. Ever'buddy from th' ole town looked Sam up

pawpaws an'-remained over. a délegation o' home folks on th' interurban an' fell int' a easy chair an' picked up th' daily paper. Purty soon his wife, who wuz peelin' some turnipe in th' kitchen, heard a muffled report. Rushin

One Saturday he returned home after puttin' int' th' room she found Sam layin' on th' floor

an' brought him hickory nuts an' sorghum an' In his hand wuz a clippin' from th' paper sayin':
"The State Grange will meet in this city next
week."—Abe Martin, in Indianapolis News.

of men. The husband asked if he might have a maintenance order on behalf of the child. No, be might not. Maintenance orders would be issued in favor of women only. Persons who had been so ill-advised as to select the male sex at hirth must take the consaquences, and it was to be hoped that the applicant had now learned a lesson that would stand him in good stand next time. For this occasion only he might consider that he left the court without a stain upon his dalatenance orders would be issued

ance the court would deal less merci fully with him. Just at this n fully with him. Just at this moment the infaht awoke and demanded nour-ishment. Finding that nature was unaware of the new order of things and that its father was but ill-equipped for purposes of provender, it raised its voice in sturdy remonstrance and the applicant was instituted into the atreet by the indignant usher and was instructed making his way disconnointely to the river.—Exchange.

wife was in the habit of leaving him for many days at a time in the pursuit