

RIDING A CAMEL.

More Convenient and Less Tiring Than Horseback Riding.

Camel riding in the desert of Sahara is not so very fatiguing after one has learned how. A veteran traveler in that district describes the process: "Each riding camel has a bridle, or rather a halter, of plaited leather like an ordinary halter, and the camel is guided as a horse would be if riding him with one rein only. The saddle is a most elaborate affair. To adjust one properly on a camel's hump is an art extremely difficult to master. First two cushions of leather, stuffed with grass straw, are placed on the animal's hump, and on these is set the saddle. This latter consists of two wooden forks, one in front and one behind, connected by a side board. Above this is placed the seat of the saddle, which is built like a square saucer. The tops of the wooden forks rising in front and behind form two saddlehorns, and, once one has negotiated his way into the saucer and installed the feet and legs by letting them, from the knee downward, hang over the front, one is pretty safe from falling out. Cushions and rugs placed in this saucerlike depression add to the comfort. The saddle is secured by a wide girth and also by a shoulder strap and girth at the back that takes the place of a crupper. "There are, of course, no stirrups, the foot merely hanging over the front. After one has learned to avoid an occasional slip in the middle of the back from the hindmost horn and has become accustomed to the weight of the legs hanging over the front, camel riding is very comfortable and far less tiring than horseback riding, especially as one's position can be varied in many ways by riding sidesaddle or crossing the legs on the camel's neck, and so forth. The long, swinging gait is fairly easy, and one can move about on a camel's back in a manner that would startle any ordinary horse. "On the saddle are carried a pair of leather saddlebags, wherein I carry books, maps, instruments, cartridges, lunch and the like. From the horns of the saddle are hung rifle, field glasses, prismatic compass and water bottle. Altogether it is a pretty complete outfit and only equaled by a Chinese chair for convenience in traveling when one wishes to hunt and nap at the same time."

BOOKS AND A GENTLEMAN.

A gentleman does not have a full wine cellar and empty bookshelves. A gentleman does not possess a box of carpenter's tools, but no paper knife. A gentleman does not borrow good works which he is in a position to buy. A gentleman does not cut books with his fingers, even after having washed his hands. A gentleman does not use eau de cologne and read greasy volumes from a circulating library. A gentleman does not give his daughter a dowry of from \$25,000 to \$250,000 and forget to provide her with a bookcase. A gentleman does not talk about the latest literature when he is acquainted only with what has been said of it by the reviewers. A gentleman does not send to his bookseller for a parcel of books on approval, and, after having read them, return them, saying that none of them suits him.

A Thirsty Woodchuck.

One of the best story tellers of his time was Han Thompson of Auburn, Me. The following is what Han told of what he and his brother John tried to do in the way of catching a woodchuck: They had tried quite a number of times to capture the animal, but unsuccessfully. At last they decided to drown him out. So, procuring four pails, each took two, and they carried water for two solid hours and poured it into the hole in the ground in which the said "chuck" had taken up his abode. Getting tired, they sat down. After about half an hour the woodchuck cautiously left the hole and deliberately walked down to the brook and took a long drink of water, and then scooted, much to the disgust of the two boys.—Boston Herald.

The Ragged Brigade.

The nickname of the Ragged brigade bestowed on the Thirteenth hussars is complimentary rather than detrimental to them, being a reminder of the gallant services rendered and the severe hardships endured by them when serving in the peninsula war under the Duke of Wellington. They took part in no fewer than thirty-two engagements and skirmishes, in addition to their share in general actions. In the course of the campaign the hard service they had seen had reduced their uniforms to tatters; hence their nickname.—London Telegraph.

A Mystery Revealed.

The Layman—Why do you tie that bandage so tight about the patient's limb before you operate? The Surgeon—To compress the arteries so that he won't bleed to death. The Layman—Ah, now I know why the barber nearly strangles me with a towel before he begins to shave me.—Cleveland Leader.

Youthful Ambition.

A little lad was asked the other day what he intended to be when he grew up. He pondered over it for a while. "I won't be a sailor," he said, "because I might be drowned, and I won't be a soldier, because I might be shot. I think I will be a skeleton in a museum."

Professional.

"Well, doctor, your treatise is ready to go to press. What are you going to do about an appendix?" "Cut it out."—Houston Post.

STEVENSON'S THEORY.

Fantastical Tale of the Novelist and a Detective.

Scotland Yard would no doubt scorn to take a story writer into its councils as an American detective consulted H. L. Stevenson, Arthur Johnstone in his "Stevenson in the Pacific" tells the striking tale, leaving you, however, tantalized with the desire to know what the case was and what were the respective solutions of the professional and the amateur detectives, says T. P.'s London Weekly.

As they sat together one evening on the veranda of an inn at Waikiki the detective confided to Stevenson a case of extreme difficulty he had in hand and also his theory of its solution. As Stevenson hardly seemed to attend, for he sat looking dreamily at the sea, the detective left him to have a chat with the more responsive landlord.

On his return to the veranda, however, Stevenson suddenly roused himself to say: "I think I have solved that riddle of yours. You see, it's just like writing a story. If you go at it right, it will work out right. Now, your theory does not do at all because it will never work out. Let me give you my theory of the case, and then tell me what you think of it."

The detective did not at first think anything of Stevenson's theory of the case. It was daring even for a theory and dangerous to work if it did not happen to come off. But on thinking it well over, with Stevenson's shining eyes fixed intently on his face, the professional began to believe there was something in it.

When Stevenson at last asked triumphantly, "Well?" he replied, "Well, sir, I shall try your theory, but if it doesn't win you and I will lose between us the thousand dollar fee I am to be paid for a conviction." At this Stevenson laughed and said, "Sir, if it doesn't win I will pay you the thousand dollars and throw you the theory in for nothing." But it won.

RACING WITH OXEN.

An Odd Sport Popular in Rural Districts in Germany.

In many of the out of the way districts of Germany ox racing has long been a very popular sport. The entrance fee for the races is small, but the beasts must be ridden by their owners. The rider is not allowed to have either whip or spur, and he must ride his animal bareback, trusting to his voice to guide the beast. It is here that the skill of the rider comes into play, as everything depends upon the training of the ox and the ability of the owner to direct his movements. As the oxen do not race on a track it is no easy matter to guide them. The race course is a field perhaps a mile square, the start being made at one side and the finish at the other. Speed is of secondary importance in the race. Like golf, the sport requires accuracy, and the rider who can force his lumbering charger to go in a straight line is certain to win.

When all the competitors are lined up at the starting point the signal to begin the race is given. Then the fun commences, for in spite of the riders' efforts the steeds usually refuse to head toward the finish mark. Besides, the difficulties are greatly increased from the fact that the onlookers are allowed to be in the field and may do anything to interfere with the contestants so long as they do not touch him or the beast. Though oxen are naturally the most excitable of animals, the noise of the spectators soon reduces them to a state of utter bewilderment. Often an hour will pass before one of the oxen is ridden under the wire. The victor receives a small money prize, which is nothing compared to the honors brought him by his victory, and the animal is decorated with garlands of flowers. Among the peasants great events are reckoned from the time So-and-so won the ox race.—New York Herald.

Not a New Custom.

Laxity in public worship has long been a theme for preachers. In 1743 one of them wrote of the congregation of St. James', Piccadilly, London, that "they seem to be more taken up with viewing and contemplating each other's dress and equipage than in paying their devotions to the Divine Being they pretend to adore, and it is usual to see this set of people bowing to their neighbors, with a 'Glory be to the Father' in their mouths." And again, "The ladies show surprising memories on this occasion, being able to relate on their return home what clothes every woman of figure had on from head to foot, the fineness of the lace and the color of every ribbon worn in the assembly."

Longfellow on Error.

The little I have seen of the world teaches me to look upon the errors of others in sorrow, not in anger. When I take the history of one poor heart that has sinned and suffered and represent to myself the struggles and temptations it has passed through, the brief pulsations of joy, the feverish inquietude of hope and fear, the pressure of want, the desertion of friends, I would fain leave the erring soul of my fellow man with him from whose hand it came.

Discouraging.

"No, my little girl, I can't lend you mother any flour or oil or butter or patrons or lamps or potatoes or anything else that she sent you over for, but go back and tell her I have a lot of trouble she can borrow."—Baltimore American.

The world generally gives its admiration not to the man who does what nobody else attempts to do, but to the man who does best what multitudes do well.—Macaulay

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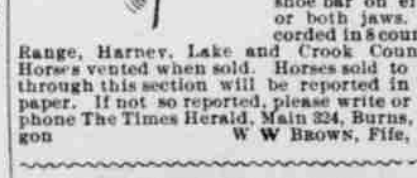
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\$1,250 Reward.

The Harney County Live Stock Association, of which I am a member, pays \$750 reward for evidence leading to the conviction of parties stealing stock belonging to its members. In addition I offer \$500 reward for horse brand horse shoe bar on either or both jaws. Recorded in 8 counties Harney, Harney, Lake and Crook Counties. Horses wanted when sold. Horses sold to pass through this section will be reported in this paper. If not so reported, please write or telephone The Times Herald, Main 224, Burns, Oregon W. W. Brown, File, Ore.



FOR SALE.

Fine Sheep Ranch in Modoc County

The Examiner has for sale one of the best sheep ranches in Modoc county, which controls the best range in California. It consists of 560 acres all under fence. It lies along Pitt river for 2 1/2 miles. Besides other buildings there are two houses 1 1/2 miles apart. It is an ideal sheep ranch. If taken quick it will be sold for \$6000.



THE VETERINARY

Tall rot does not kill pigs, but may knock several dollars off the market price of a high bred, fancy hog, says Farm Progress. This disease is generally caused by damp or foul bedding and is found usually among the first litters that come. The first thing noticed is that when the pigs are four or five days old their tails begin to crack open in places. If neglected these cracks will soon encircle the tail. It is then too late for a remedy, but if the disease is treated in time the tail can be saved. Take warm soft water and castile soap; bathe the tail well and apply olive oil. Repeat twice daily for several days, and the trouble will disappear.

Worms in Hogs.

Hogs affected with worms in the intestines run down in condition, become very thin and lank, back is arched, eyes dull, refuse feed, walk stiffly and appear lifeless. The worms may be very numerous, in bad cases completely filling the intestines. The pigs die if not treated. To secure the best results affected hogs should receive individual treatment. Twenty-four hours before administering treatment very little feed should be given them. Then give the following medicine as a drench to each hundred pound hog; larger or smaller hogs should receive a dose in proportion: Oil of turpentine, four drams; liquor ferri dialysatus, one-half dram; raw linseed oil, six ounces. If necessary repeat the dose in four days. After worms have been removed give a tonic to put the pigs in condition.—Farm Journal.

Scratches in Horse.

First procure some thermofuge. At night wash the limb with water as hot as the hand will bear and make quite dry with a cloth, then apply a thick paste of the thermofuge and put on a light bandage over it. Take off in the morning and wash off. Then use a little carbolic raw linseed oil on it. Continue until a good healing is made. Feed largely on wheat bran mash and give daily exercise.—National Stockman.

Strangles or Distemper.

Comfortable quarters, good care, plenty fresh water, moderate feed of easily digested, nutritious food; a blister to the throat if necessary and little tonic, as nux vomica, gentian, etc., if appetite is bad.—Farm and Ranch.

HANDLING BALKY HORSES.

Kindness and Firmness Needed to Break Bad Habits.

Concerning balky horses a correspondent of Rural New Yorker says: I have had some experience with almost all kinds of horses, and a balky horse I find the most provoking I have ever had in my possession. Horses are so different in disposition that it takes a good horseman to understand just how to handle each animal. In my experience I find that the balky horse has been spoiled by a poor driver or by some one who did not understand how to handle that kind of animal, which is usually of a contrary nature. Like some men, they want their own way or no way at all.

I find it best to study the disposition of the horse, and if I see that he is a naturally contrary animal I try all the kindness possible and never lose my own temper. A good sound thrashing will do sometimes, but with a naturally contrary horse I seldom use a whip, only to straighten him up, and then more in the stable than when he is hitched.

When you want him to stand over, tell him so with a firm "Get over," not a yell, but so he will know what you mean, or to back up in the stall. Use him firmly so he will know that you mean what you say, and do not say too much. I use a good blacksnake whip because I can handle it the best.

If I cannot make him do what I want him to after several days' training, I take him on a good sod field—plenty of room—tie up his left front foot firmly with a good strap so that the foot is up to the body; then I put a good strap on the right foot just above the hoof and over his back; then I take a firm hold of the strap with the right hand and at the bit with the left hand, and I tell him to get up, and as he does so I pull up the foot; down he goes on both knees. Then is your time to stay by him. Don't let go. He will go down on his side if you stay by him long enough. Then get on his head quick and keep him there till he will lie quiet. Let him up; put him down again till you are sure he is under your control; then if you hitch him put no load behind him and put him with a good, true horse so he will learn how to go, but do not use the whip if possible, and in time with good firm usage you have a good horse.

The man who tries to break a balky horse would better break himself of losing his temper and gather up all the horse sense that he can find in his top-knot, then be determined to break the horse or break himself of his bad habits if it takes him a year.

Sheep Notes.

It is not a question of how much a ram costs as how much profit he returns. Don't house your sheep too closely; let the mission of the barn be shelter rather than warmth. Give the ewes grain simply as a luxury. High grain feeding is unfavorable to a big lamb crop. Sheep no more like to eat out of sour, dirty troughs than the shepherds like to eat off dirty dishes.

Although the ram may be gentle, it is better that he be kept away from the pregnant ewes. A blow of his head may mean the loss of one or more lambs.—American Sheep Breeder.