

HORSES.

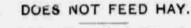
Market Livelier Than It Ever Was For the Right Kind.

When the horse market became so utterly lifeless three years ago, it was merely a protest against the sort of stock farmers and breeders were pouring into the cities for sale. The stock was entirely worthless for the purpose for which city buyers wanted it.

Today when the worthless stock has been mostly wafted into the place wherever it is that dead horses go to, the market has suddenly revived. It would fall flat, however, if the old kind of horses was brought back. There is a horse fad or fashion now affecting society. It has returned to the horse with enthusiasm.

It is not enough, either, as it was a dozen years ago, for a rich family to have just one pair of carriage horses. Now every family must have many different purpose. First of all, there your cows may do, but I know what must be the heavy, high stepping pair of park drivers, who take madam out for an airing or shopping. They are slow and the end and aim of their existence are show, nothing else. They are fine creatures, however. There is no denying that.

Again, there is the combined light driver and saddler, now so much in demand. Kentuckians and Virginians have at last succeeded in persuading fashionable society that a suitable horse can be trained equally well for light driving or for the saddle. Again, there is the over fine suburban roads. Then there is and bran. This is moistened and shov-



Feed Cutter One of the Best Investments He Ever Made.

Now, it may not be credited by everybody, but it is a fact that we may keep our entire stock upon the farm without a spear of hay. Grain with cornstalks and straw for roughage will bring them through in most excellent condition.

One of the very best investments I ever made was when I bought a feed cutter. I got a big one and found a secondhand sweep horsepower (which I bought of a man who had replaced it with an engine to run his thrashing machine with) for \$15. This gave me a good rig, one which has saved hundreds

of dollars in feed stuff, I verily believe. We husk out the corn, then through the winter cut the stalks as we need them, a week or two ahead. This machine has a splitter as well as a cutter, and the stalks are so fine that there is very little waste. From experiment, we know that our stalks, cut in this way, mixed with grain and moistened,

will make as much butter, ton for ton, as clover hay. Don't believe it? Try it horses, each pair or single animal for a and see. Of course I don't know what mine did and do right along. There are two reasons why we have given up feeding clover hay to our cows. The first one and principal one is that we cannot get it, the other is that considering that clover hay has a market value and the stalks have not we cannot afford to do so even if we had the hay.

Now let me tell you exactly how we feed these cut stalks. We have a place fixed in one corner of our granary in the cow barn, where the floor and siding are made of matched stuff, where we spread enough of the cut stalks to fast road trotter, behind which the mas- make a feeding, in layers with the ter and his sons delight in taking a spin 'ground feed, consisting of gluten meal



In Christmas Lore. The story of the hunting of the wren in the isle of Man every Christmas is well known. She is known as Our Lathrough the winter in good condition dy's hen, God's chicken, Christ's bird, because she was present at Christ's birth, brought moss and feathers to cover the Holy Babe and made a nest in his cradle.

> In France the cuckoo was believed to have flown from a Christmas log.

A Latin poem of the middle ages tells that the crossbill batches her eggs at Christmas and her young birds fly off in their full plumage at Easter.

The Mohammedans have many legends of Isa, or Jesus. One tells that when he was 7 years old he and his companions made birds and beasts of clay, and Isa proved his superiority by making his fly and walk as he commanded.

In the Tyrol they say the ravens used to have snow white plumage, but one day Jesus wanted to drink at a stream, and they splashed and so befouled the water that he could not, so he said, "Ungrateful birds, you are proud of your snow white feathers, but they shall become black and remain so until the judgment day."

A Russian legend tells that the horse fiesh is considered unclean because when Christ lay in his manger the horse ate the hay from under his bed, but the ox would not and brought back on his horns to replace what the horse ate.

The Britons believe that the ox and the ass talk together between 11 and 12 o'clock every Christmas eve.

In Germany the cattle kneel in their stalls at that hour. Another version says they stand up.

The ass and the cow are sacred because they breathed upon the Holy Babe in his stall.

The ass is the most sure footed of animals because he carried the holy fami-ly to Egypt by night. He has had a cross on his back ever since.

Old women used to sprinkle holy wa ter on the ass and the cow to drive away disease

Bees are said to buzz in their hives at the exact hour of our Saviour's birth. In north Germany the version of the man in the moon is thus told: One Christmas eve a peasant greatly desired cabbage, but as he had none in his own garden he stole from his neighbor. Just as he filled his basket the Christ Child rode by on his white horse and said, "Because thou has stolen on Christmas eve thou shalt sit in the moon with thy cabbage basket." And there he still sits .- Philadelphia Ledg-

CHRISTMAS GIVING.

A Custom That Comes From the Three Wise Men Who Followed the Star.

Of course you need not be told of the origin of presenting gifts at this season of the year. The three wise men who followed the star until it remained stationary over the stable in Bethlehem, and who, entering the hovel wherein were the cow and the ass, knelt down before the beautiful Babe in the manger, placed before him presents of myrrh,





PARK TANDEM.

the pony, which ladies and children drive, likewise the tandem pair or trio, lighter, more slender and perhaps even more showy than the heavy carriage horse

All these, often several more, now find place in the stables of the rich city family. It will be seen that the varietics of horse are increasing and differentiating rapidly. Heavy and superior draft animals are again in demand also.

the need now. The farmer and breeder day, keeps them in good order until

two feeds ahead. It is warm when fed, and the cows eat it greedily. The cut stalks, without the moistening and mixing, are fed to calves (after the first few weeks), colts and sometimes to the horses. The latter as a rule have bright oat straw and a grain ration composed of bran, ground oats and corn with the Special horses for special purposes are cob. A panful of this, three times a

eled over until mixed thoroughly, then

packed solidly, covered closely and left

for 12 to 24 hours. We generally keep

who will study the varieties called for and turn their attention to a few lines of specially fine animals will get more money out of horses today than they



PARE CART.

ever did. But this let them remember: A hundredfold as much knowledge and care are required to do it than were essential to the raising of the horse night mares, so to speak, that used to disfigure American roads and markets.

How to Feed Corn Fodder. Corn fodder loses some of its valuable constituents when left exposed in shocks in the field. It also loses some by heating when put in a silo. It requires about half as much power to cut cornstalks when green as to cut them when dried. The corn cutting for the silo can all be done at one time, and hence far cheaper than when cut at different times when the fodder is dry. Animals which are fed lightly, such as dry cows, digest closely and are able to make nearly as good use of dry corn fodder as of green ensilage. When we come to feed milk cows liberally for production, the problem is changed and resolves itself into the question of how much we can get the animal to cat and digest over and above the quantity neeessary for maintenance. Animals like green better than dry fodder, hence will eat more of it and are able to produce more milk for a given quantity of food than when fed on less digestible they burt the fiber of the wool. A dip and less palatable food. Having corn folder, we believe it will pay to cut it, moisten and mix the meals with it and allow the mass to become soft and warm before feeding. When properly treated with hot water and the appropriate time elapses between preparing the food and feeding it, our opinion is that the try folder would not be much inferior to the ensilage. At the present price of corn we do not think it pays to husk it unless in special cases where, if all the corn is used in the sile with the stalks, it would be a too concentrated and carbonaceous food .--- Country Gentleman.

There never was a time to the history of the country when there was a greater demand, and that at top prices, for sheep to fatten.

spring, when we feed hay as bette adapted to hard labor. My methods may not suit everybody.

probably not many. We do not expect it, but I believe if more attention were paid to the feeding much might be saved the farmer by way of marketable products without in the least injuring his stock. My young cattle are fed on barley straw and two quarts a day of grain, consisting of bran, ground corn and cob, with sometimes a small proportion of oats or barley. As you see, bran figures largely in all my feed rations. I consider it indispensable, both from the standpoint of economy and also the health of the stock. All grain is fed ground, which I consider another important item. The same amount of ground does much more good than when fed whole. Feed your horse on whole oats, then on ground oats and see if you do not agree with me. Many horses do not properly masticate them when whole, and they pass off entirely undigested, a fact worth noticing even if they are chean. Sheep are very fond of bean straw, and it is an excellent way of utilizing the refuse.-Cor. Hoard's Dairyman.

Live Stock Points.

There is increasing taste among pork consumers for lean meat. The Essex and Berkshire grow a good share of this. The Poland China and the Duroe-Jersey make heavy growth and fatten quickly for the packers' market. A cantions and gradual change to suit the lean meat taste will, however, pay. Where a farmer can get private cus tomers it will be profitable in every case to cultivate the lean meat breeds.

Feed and breed do the work of improving live stock in every case.

There is a lively market for first class mules. They bring in some sections \$15 a head more than they did a year ago.

Examine the sheep closely before winter for signs of ticks or scab. Sheep ought to be dipped once a year. The dips containing lime destroy ticks, but containing a mixture of sulphur and a little arsenio is an effective one. Tar stirred into the water of the dip has a healing and disinfecting effect on the sheep's skin, while it helps destroy the ticks and scab mites.

It does not pay to cook feed for full grown, healthy animals of any kind.

When a pig is ruptured, kill it at once while it is little.

Now that prices for beef cattle are roming up, breeders are going largely into the business of raising them again, discarding the dairy cows. The price of dairy cattle is correspondingly low. So It goes.

Figs will harvest soja beans and do it beautifully without the need of any machine mower or reaper.

frankincense and gold. Their example is the example that you follow today, 1,895 years after the Magi made obeisance to the Child Jesus, and when you place presents before the little ones who are made in the image of the Divine Babe you are doing what was done by the eastern kings, but remember that to carry out their example to the full the babes in the mangers, the little ones in hovels, must not be forgotten.

Most of our Christmas customs come from the German. Kris Kringle is a legendary myth whose origin is involved in much doubt. Formerly in the small villages of Germany the presents made by all the parents were sent to some one person, who, in high buskins, a white robe, a mask and an enormous flax wig, and known as Knecht Rupert, went from house to house. He was received by the parents with great reverence, and, calling for the children, presented the gifts to them according to the accounts of their conduct received from the parents. It appears as highly probable that this custom gave rise to our present innumerable legends about Santa Claus.-Philadelphia Times.

Christmas Weather.

In a note following some quotations regarding Christmas and winter weather the author of an old London publication says, "These prognostics of weather, etc., I look upon as altogether uncertain, and were they narrowly observed would as often miss as hit." Besides being quoted as above the proverb is varied as follows: "A hot May makes a fat churchyard" and "A green winter makes a fat churchyard." To the latter proverb is added this note, "This proverb was sufficiently confuted in the year 1667, when the winter was very mild, and yet no mortality or epidemical disease ensued the summer or autumn following."-Philadelphia Ledg-....

Christmas.

Heap on more wood. the wind to chill, Hart, let it while as it will, We'll keep our morry Christmas still. Walter Boott.

Lot, nerm to restore ever juy ful'at femat? Lot every man be juily. Each room with by howen in stress

And every post with holly. Withors

For little children everywhere A joyotas season still we make

We having our previous gifts to them, Even for the doar shild Jesus' asks. - Phoste Cary.

Blow, imples of battle, the marches of peace! East, west, south and worth let the long quar rol conor.

Bing the song of great joy that the angels be

gan. Bing of glory to Gost and of good will to man. Whitthes

> gain at Christman did we weave. The holly round the Christman hearth

During my bohemian days it occurred that I sat in an uptown cafe with the sort of a man whom this incident will reveal.

speet for His Mother.

A wild-looking, unkempt chap, gaunt, shabby, with a four days' growth of beard, rushed in, looked wildly around and then burried over to my companion and took him aside. As a result of their conversation the man with me turned to me and said If you want to quit tobacco using easily and forever, be made well, strong, in a whisper:

"I am going to ask you to loan me \$2, but don't you do it."

Then he asked ma and I refused the loan, and the gaunt man went unstendily out.

"Queer duck, that," said the man at the table with me; "always getting into scrapes, taking out opera companies and leaving them stranded. The last scrape he got into was in Montreal. He telegraphed home: 'I am in jail on a technicality, but don't tell mother.' That struck me as very funny, 'Don't tell mother.' But he was always an ill-balanced ass, auyway.

Now that thoughtfulness of his mother in the young mae who wanted to borrow \$2 struck me as a rather deserving trait, and I left my companion abruptly and followed him out. I saw enough of him to convince me that he was not a man of business, and not even an admirable character. However, I loaned him the \$2. Since then he has been considerably in the public view in many ups and downs. But he is now the impresario of a lot of continental stars I wish hun well. Like Mark Twain I love a man who never shakes his mother. This one's name is Robert Grau.

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