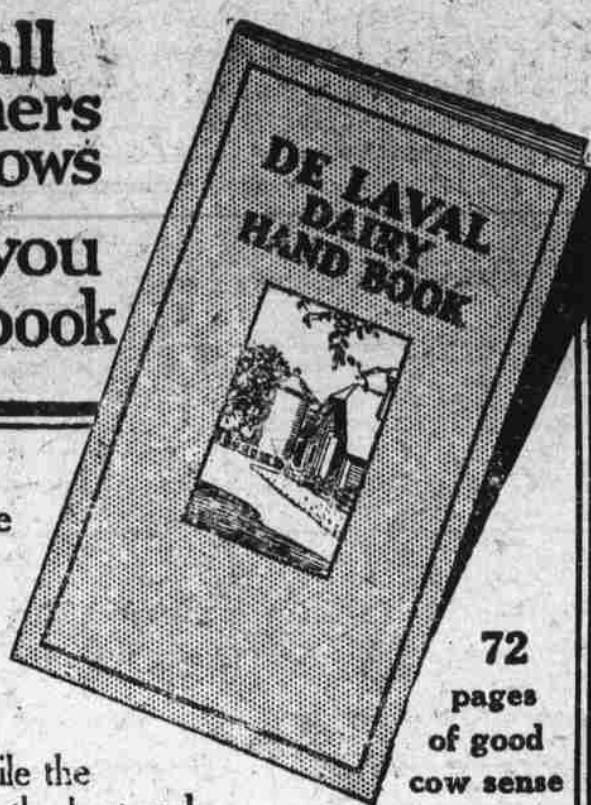


FREE to all owners of cows

If you keep cows you ought to write for this book



72 pages of good cow sense

THIS book was written for the man with only two cows just as much as for the man with twenty. In it has been gathered together a great fund of valuable information on subjects which are of vital interest to every cow owner. And while the various phases of dairying are treated by the best and highest authorities, it is not a technical treatise but is written in plain every-day language so that even the children can understand it. Here are just a few topics that will give you an idea of the practical nature of its contents:

"How a Dairyman Made Good"—a real story of a real farmer, who starting with almost nothing, built up a fine dairy herd and made a big success.

"Year Around Feeding of Dairy Cows"—by an authority whose advice is well worth heeding. The importance of proper feeding deserves more attention from every cow owner.

"How to Judge a Dairy Cow."—shows by illustrations what points to look for in a dairy producer—explains the essential qualifications of a good dairy cow.

Then there are splendid articles on "Alfalfa," "Ventilation of Dairy Barns," "Breeds of Dairy Cattle," "Improving the Herd with a Good Bull," "Care of Freshening Cows," "How to Test Cows," etc. Numerous dairy rations, suitable for various sections of the country, are given, and various milk and dairy tables as well as tables of weights and measures, silo capacities, etc. that every farmer has occasion, at some time or other, to refer to.

Thousands of dollars have been spent in the preparation of this book, and if you keep cows you certainly ought to write for a copy and read it from cover to cover. The book is absolutely free. Just fill out the coupon or send the information requested on a post card, mentioning this paper.

"Building Up a Dairy Herd"—a practical breeder gives some sound advice on this important subject.

"The Farm that Won't Wear Out"—shows that the farm where cows are kept, and the fertility returned to the soil, improves instead of deteriorates.

"The Care of Cream on the Farm"—quality is as important as quantity. It costs little and brings big returns.

"Silos and Silage"—one of the best chapters in the book. Full of silage facts that every farmer ought to know.

The De Laval Separator Co., 165 Broadway, New York

Please mail me, postage free, a copy of your New Dairy Handbook. I keep _____ cows I sell cream, make butter, sell milk (cross out whichever you don't do). The make of my

Separator is _____, used _____ years

Name _____

Town _____ State _____ RFD _____

121

85c Worth of Fertilizer with Each \$1.00 Worth of Feed

YOU can feed your stock on grain or buy any balanced ration, but unless you are feeding Cotton Seed Meal you are losing money. You are not supplying protein that your stock needs at the lowest cost per pound. And you are not getting one-half the rebate in rich manure values that Cotton Seed Meal will give. When you feed this meal that's rich in protein, you get 85 cents worth of free fertilizer in the manure from each dollar's worth of feed.

Cotton Seed Meal

The protein in Cotton Seed Meal costs but 5c per lb. In oats it costs 16c. In wheat middlings it costs 12c. In bran it costs 13c and in corn it costs 20c per pound. Why pay from 12c to 20c per pound for protein when Cotton Seed Meal supplies it for 5 cents per pound?

Publicity Bureau, Inter-State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association (13)
808 Main Street Dallas, Texas



To Build Up Soils

The value of manure from animals fed on Cotton Seed Meal makes the feed cost almost nothing. Consider these facts: Manure from cattle fed on Cotton Seed Meal is worth \$25.86 per ton. Manure from animals fed on oats is worth \$7.88 per ton. Manure from animals fed on corn is worth only \$6.83 per ton.

The elements of plant food that cotton extracts from the soil are mostly contained in the leaves, stalk and seed. The seed contain most of all. The lint is mostly made of cellulose (water, and carbon from the air.) Grow cotton—keep live stock, and feed them the meal. In this way you will return to your soil the plant food taken out by the seed and make money on both your cotton and live stock, as well as build up permanently the fertility of your soil.

Book of Vital Facts

Write today for book on feeding, written by a practical farmer showing how to save money on feeds and mix properly balanced rations. Sent free upon request.

LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

Southern Railway to Run Special Train to National Dairy Show

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the Southern Railway to run a special train carrying dairy farmers and others interested in the building up of the dairy interests of the South to the National Dairy Show to be held October 12-21 at Springfield, Mass., at which the Southern will have an extensive exhibit giving a full presentation of the South as a dairy section at the present time and as a region for the future development of the dairy industry.

The idea of the special train from the South to the dairy show, which is held in the East for the first time this year, is to give Southern dairy farmers an opportunity to see how the industry is conducted in the North and to widen their outlook by bringing them in contact with successful dairy farmers and dairy workers from all parts of the country, while a general attendance at the dairy show on the part of Southern dairymen is expected to do a great deal to educate the people of the North as to the advantages of the South for the industry.

Pullman cars will be started from central points in each state and will be made into a solid train into New York and to Springfield. The special will start probably on Thursday, October 12, reaching New York on Saturday, October 14. Already nearly a hundred dairy farmers located from Virginia to Mississippi have indicated their intention to become members of the party. New England people have contributed \$650,000 for the erection of buildings at the show, and more than 1,000 pure blood dairy cattle of the various breeds will be on exhibit, besides a comprehensive collection of the most approved implements and machinery used in connection with the dairy industry.

In connection with the trip, arrangements are also being made for stop-overs and side trips to allow the Southern dairymen who go to visit the most interesting milk-producing centers of the East, including the pasteurizing and distributing plants at New York, the railroad warehouses in Jersey City where over 2,000,000 quarts of milk are shipped daily to New York by special milk trains, the Mixer farm, an hour's ride from Springfield, famous for the breeding of pure-bred Guernsey cattle, and Washington, where the party will visit the United States Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Animal Industry.

Making a Concrete Water Tank

A GOOD mixture for concrete tanks is one part cement, two parts sand, and four parts broken stone or gravel. If neither gravel nor broken stone can be obtained, a mixture of one part cement and three parts of coarse sand can be used. The cement and aggregate should be thoroughly mixed and the resulting mixture well tamped or shaded when placed in the forms. After removing the forms the sides of the tank may be flushed with a mixture of cement and water to smooth up any little irregularities.

Heavy woven wire fencing may be used to reinforce the tank. Lap the ends of the reinforcing at least six inches. The reinforcing for the walls should be placed near the outer side and well covered with concrete.

It is preferable to have the forms of green lumber. If seasoned lumber is used, it should be dampened with water before the concrete is poured into the forms. This will prevent the dry boards from absorbing the moisture from the concrete which, if permitted, would cause the walls of the tank to crack.

Make the bottom of the tank smaller than the top by sloping the inner walls. This will prevent ice from breaking the walls. The inner forms

should be built so that they may be easily removed. A wedge can be used to advantage if the forms swell and are difficult to remove. Avoid heavy pounding and prying, as green concrete is easily cracked.

While it is less difficult to build a rectangular form for the tank, the round type is stronger and calls for less concrete.

A band saw is best for cutting out the ribs for the round form, although a hand saw will do very well. As it is a difficult task to cut them out in a circle, saw out a triangular piece removing as much material as possible. Finish the circle by cutting out the remaining material with a good sharp hand axe.

The material needed for the construction of a six-foot concrete tank which will hold 400 gallons of water includes: for outer form ribs, 3 pieces 2x10 by 14 feet; for inner form ribs, 9 pieces 2x8 by 12 feet; for outer form 18 pieces 1x4 by 10 feet; for inner form sides, 14 pieces 1x4 by 12 feet; 10 sacks of cement; 20 cubic feet of sand; 40 cubic feet of gravel; and 36 feet of 30-inch heavy woven wire fencing.—M. A. R. Kelley, Missouri College of Agriculture.

Caring for the Harness

LEATHER goods of all kinds are expensive. This fact being evident, it can be easily seen that it is to the advantage of the farmer to care for his harness properly. The life of leather can be greatly prolonged by keeping it free from mud and well oiled.

Mud is more destructive to leather than a moderate amount of wear, and water is even more destructive. Accordingly, one of the main things to be observed in the proper care of harness, is to keep the leather free from mud and water by frequent cleaning and oiling. Leather which has the proper amount of oil is pliable, and pliable leather is wear-resisting.

Before attempting to oil harness unbuckle every strap and wash clean with warm, soft water, in which there is a little castile soap, using a sponge or cloth. When the leather is nearly dry, apply the oil.

Vegetable oils, being hardening in their effect, should not be applied. Neat's-foot oil is considered one of the best dressings for harness. If the leather has become too dry, or has not been washed, it is necessary that it should be dampened before the oil is applied, so that it penetrate the leather thoroughly. One quart of neat's-foot oil, four ounces of beef tallow and three tablespoons of lamp-black make a good dressing for leather of all kinds.

There are several ways in which the oil may be applied. It may be rubbed in with a woolen rag saturated with the oil, rubbing every part of the leather save the patent parts, and another is to pour a quantity of the oil in a shallow vessel and to pass the leather parts back and forth in the oil until saturated. Pass the leather back and forth slowly and rub the oil in with a sponge or woolen cloth. In either case be sure that a little more oil is applied to the buckle holes, the belly-band, breechings, lines and the straps that buckle in the bit as all these need an extra allowance. On old harness that is very dry, dress with castor oil before washing; this will prevent the penetration of the water, which resists oil.—H.

COURTEOUS AGREEMENT

He—You may brag of your father's farming, but what did he know about livestock? Now, there wasn't anything that my father didn't know, especially about raising mules.
She—Nobody would doubt that who ever met you.—Exchange.

Uncle John says: "I'm a plum fool about clover, an' glad of it."

CAREY M. JONES
Livestock Auctioneer
All Breeds
WRITE FOR DATES
49 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Phone Garfield 4918.
Also Conduct Sales of Real Estate.



FRED REPERT
Livestock Auctioneer
Decatur, Ind.
Have a wide acquaintance among breeders in every State in the Union. Write early for dates, as I sell nearly every day in the sale season.

When writing to advertisers say: "I am writing you as an advertiser in The Progressive Farmer, which guarantees the reliability of all advertising it carries."