

BOX BUTTE COUNTY FAIR

\$7,500.00 HAS BEEN SUBSCRIBED

THE GREATEST SHOW EVER
SEEN IN THESE PARTS WILL
BE PULLED OFF

SEPT. 28-29-30, at ALLIANCE, NEB.

Cracker Jack Races will be Seen on the New \$1,500 Standard Race Track

★★ FORT ROBINSON ★★
Military ★★
Band Finest in the West
has been engaged for
this Great Event

\$1,280 in Prizes for the Races
\$200 for Broncho Busting
\$100 for the Roping Contest

BASE BALL
CHARIOT RACES
HIPPODROMES
and MINOR SPORTS

AUTOMOBILE RACES EVERY DAY—Some of the Finest Machines in Nebraska will Start

Hundreds of Dollars in Premiums will be Given for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry AND FARM PRODUCTS

OFFICIAL PROGRAM FOR THE FAIR MEETING:

(Committee reserves the right to make any change deemed necessary.)

First Day-Tuesday, Sept. 28

- Event No. 1.** One-half mile trot or pace, best two out of three. Purse \$150. Divided \$75, 50, 25. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. Must be 5 entries. Five to start and three to go.
- Event No. 2.** Potato Race. Purse \$50. Divided \$25, 15, 10. Eight to enter, five to go. Entrance fee, 5 per cent.
- Event No. 3.** One-half mile Cow Pony Race for horses, not over 14 hands 2 inches high. Cow ponies only, not race horses. Purse \$75. Divided \$30, 20, 15, 10. Eight to enter, five to start. Entrance fee, 10 per cent.
- Event No. 4.** Bucking Contest. Purse \$200. Divided \$100, 50, 25. \$5 to every contestant not placed. One-third of contestants to ride each day.
- Event No. 5.** One-half mile dash, free for all. Purse \$100. Divided \$50, 30, 20. Five to enter, three to start. Entrance fee, 10 per cent.
- Event No. 6.** Roping Contest. Purse \$100. Divided \$50, 30, 20. One-third of contestants to rope each day.
- Event No. 7.** Two-mile Relay Race. Riders to change horses and saddles every half mile. Riders to have but one attendant. Purse \$60. Divided \$30, 20, 10. Five to enter and three to go. Entrance fee, 10 per cent.
- Event No. 8.** Automobile Race. Best two heats in three. Purse \$50. Divided \$25, 15, 10. Five to enter, three to go. Entrance fee, 10 per cent.

Second Day-Wednesday, Sept. 29

- Event No. 1.** One-half mile dash, free for all. Purse \$100. Divided \$50, 30, 20. Five to enter and three to start. Entrance fee, 10 per cent.
- Event No. 2.** Hat Race. Purse \$50. Divided \$25, 15, 10. Ten per cent entrance fee.
- Event No. 3.** Exhibition of hitching and driving a wild horse one-half mile. A wild horse to be hitched with one broken horse and driven once around the track. Driver to have but one attendant, and wild horse to have nothing but a hackamore on when the word to hitch is given. Horses to be drawn by lot. Purse 50.00. Divided 25.00, 15.00, 10.00. Entrance fee, 10 per cent. Five to enter, three to go.
- Event No. 4.** Bucking Contest. Second day.
- Event No. 5.** Half mile Cow Pony Race for ponies not over 14 hands 2 inches high. Cow ponies, not race horses. Purse 65.00. Divided 30.00, 20.00, 15.00. Ten per cent entrance fee. Eight to enter and five to go.
- Event No. 6.** Roping Contest. Second day.
- Event No. 7.** One-half mile Saddle Horse Race. Cow horses only. Purse 50.00. Divided 25.00, 15.00, 10.00. Eight to enter, five to go. Entrance fee, ten per cent.
- Event No. 8.** Automobile Race. Second heat.

Third Day-Thursday, Sept. 30

- Event No. 1.** One-half mile handicap trot or pace, best two out of three. Purse \$150. Divided \$75, 50, 25. Five to enter, three to go. Entrance fee, 10 per cent.
- Event No. 2.** Girls' Cow Pony Race. One-half mile. Open to all. Purse \$50. Divided 25, 15, 10. Ten per cent entrance fee.
- Event No. 3.** One-half mile Gents' or Ladies' Driving Race. Best two out of three. Horses that have ever raced are barred. Purse \$40. Divided \$25, 10, 5. Five to enter, three to go. Entrance fee, 10 per cent.
- Event No. 4.** Bucking Contest. Third Division.
- Event No. 5.** Five-eighths mile dash. Free for all. Purse \$100. Divided \$50, 30, 20. Five to enter, three to go. Entrance fee, 10 per cent.
- Event No. 6.** Roping Contest. Third Division.
- Event No. 7.** One-half mile Consolation Race for saddle horses only. For horses that have not won any prize in the meet. Purse \$30. Divided \$15, 10, 5. No entrance fee.
- Event No. 8.** Automobile Race—Third heat. Hurdle, Hippodrome and Chariot Races. Purse for all. All riders and drivers to wear colors, and in all cow horse races the riders to wear a complete outfit.

THE FUN BEGINS AT 1:30 P. M.

Address all communications to

EARL D. MALLERY, Sec. Box Butte County Fair, Alliance, Neb.

Agricultural Experimentation in Box Butte County

PROF. E. W. HUNT, DIRECTOR

Wheat-Head Army Worms

A few days ago a prosperous farmer of the county while harvesting his oats had occasion to stop the binder for a moment, and was surprised to find the canvass of the table covered with a multitude of worms. There were so many of them that they tumbled over one another on the canvass. As he was expecting to plant the ground to potatoes next year he was anxious to know whether they would injure that crop, as some one had suggested that they were the identical worms that sometimes worked such havoc with potato vines. The worms proved to be specimens of the Wheat-head army worm (Leucania Albilina), a close relative of the true army worm, but having a special preference for the heads of small grain, and of certain grasses. When it becomes very abundant in any field of small grain it may do considerable damage, but this does not often happen. Sometimes when its favorite food becomes short, it takes on the habits of the true army worm and migrates to other fields to continue its ravages. It works principally on wheat, rye, barley, rarely attacks corn, and is not known to injure potatoes. It passes the winter as a pupa. The moths emerge from the ground in May and lay eggs which hatch in from three to five days, according to the weather. These caterpillars become mature in about a month later. From ten days to two weeks is spent in the pupal state underground, and the second brood of moths appears in late July and early August. These lay eggs

and start a second generation of caterpillars which pass the winter in the ground in a pupal state. This second brood is what the farmer mentioned above found in his oats. The pupa of this may generally be destroyed by late fall plowing, turning them out to the weather after they have gone into winter quarters. These worms should not be confounded with either the potato stalk weevil or the potato stalk borer, as they are entirely different with far different tastes. If it should ever become dangerously abundant it may be trapped and poisoned the same as the regular army worm. The first brood may injure small grain, especially wheat, early in the season.

"Little Potato" Disease

The other day I advised a potato grower to dig up and burn all the plants he found to be infected in his field. He did not seem to think it was a serious matter and said that he had had the disease on his place for a number of years and no harm had come from it. This leads me to fear that others may feel in the same way, and is the reason why a few words of further information about the disease may be advisable. The reason why no disastrous results have followed its appearance in this vicinity is the fact that very rarely are potatoes planted here on ground that has ever been put to potatoes before. We have so much new land here that following potatoes with potatoes is not necessary or practiced here. But the time will come when this will not be the case, if we continue in the potato business for

so long a time. The danger lies in the infection of the soil. This disease is as contagious and infectious as small-pox. No one knows how long this infection will live in the soil, but it is known to be very persistent. In other sections of the country, where land is not so abundant, and where they are forced to follow potatoes with potatoes, wherever this disease has appeared it has wiped the potato industry completely out. It is to prevent the infection of the soil with a disease that may never leave it that I advise all potato growers to dig up and burn all diseased plants.

Representative U. S. Dept. of Agriculture Visits Alliance

Prof. J. A. Warren, representing the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, arrived in Alliance last Saturday and remained in the county a few days, the guest of Prof. E. W. Hunt. Prof. Warren was for many years prominently connected with the educational work of Nebraska, and being familiar with the development of this state is better qualified for his present work of farm management investigations than he would be were he a stranger in this county.

It is with pleasure that we acknowledge a call from Prof. Warren, the pleasure of which is increased by being able to give our readers the benefit of the following interview:

"To the traveler in Box Butte county there is scarcely anything more evident than the fact that the county is capable of supporting a much larger agricultural population than it now has. The ownership of a large amount of land by non-residents, who hold it for speculative purposes only, is one of the greatest hindrances to agricultural development. This

unoccupied land has encouraged farmers to do much careless work and fail to develop the resources of their own farms.

"Good cows are always a reliable source of income and more care should be taken to produce good winter feed for them. To this end more alfalfa is needed. On many farms there are considerable acres that would produce good crops of this valuable hay, but which are left to produce a few cents worth of wild grass to the acre. While there are some especially favorable localities, every farmer can raise this crop to some extent. The most favorable lands are those where water can be reached at from three to fifteen feet from the surface. Farmers having such tracts should lose no time in getting them seeded to alfalfa. It should be remembered, however, that it is not at all necessary that alfalfa should be able to reach ground water. Many have failed with alfalfa simply because they sowed poor seed. Only the best seed should be used. Home grown dry land seed is the best that can be found. There is excellent prospect for the production of profitable crops of alfalfa seed by sowing in rows three feet apart and cultivating thoroughly.

"The most important cash crop and the main stay of the farmer is the potatoes. The region has won a wide reputation for the excellent quality of its potatoes. The extermination of this crop is now seriously threatened by disease. It is of the utmost importance that every possible effort be made to check the ravages of disease and reduce to a minimum the number of diseased tubers. The loss of a crop or part of a crop is not all that is at stake. The farmers of this county cannot afford to lose the reputation which they have won by years of effort. If the diseases now prevalent are not soon checked the market for the crop will be seriously curtailed. It would seem clear that until these diseases are better understood every precaution should be taken to use only unin-

fect seed and plant it on ground that has not grown potatoes.

"While many well cultivated fields are seen, most farmers do not seem to realize the amount of damage done by weeds. Weeds are more vigorous feeders than cultivated plants, if they were not they could not be weeds. The cultivated crops need all the moisture and plant food they can get. Weeds draw from the soil large amounts of water which the crops need. It is probable that more water can be saved by keeping down all weeds than in any other way."

Neighboring Notes

From Bayard Transcript:
Will McFeron, ditch rider for the Alliance canal, reports by far the best prospect for crops under the ditch that he has ever seen, though he has served in that capacity for a number of years.

From Rashville Recorder:
Tom Tully came up from Alliance Monday night to visit the folks awhile.

Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Wasmund, Sr., left yesterday morning for Alliance, where they will spend a few days visiting old friends.

Mrs. O. L. Wilson came up from Alliance Wednesday evening with her sister, Mrs. Phiffs, of Charleston, Ill., who is out on a visit, returning from Colorado.

From Chadron Journal:
The chautauqua at Crawford was patronized by several Chadronites and we understand all who attended were highly pleased. This, the first attempt at a chautauqua for northwest Nebraska, was marked with a degree of success sufficient to warrant plans for

next year. Tuesday morning temporary organization was perfected for next year. Of it Rev. H. Goodin of this city was made president. The plan now is to interest Alliance, Crawford and Chadron in the proposition. For the work done this year much credit is due Rev. D. Webster Davis.

From Scotts Bluff Republican:

Miss Irene Kinnon, of Alliance, who has been visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Connolly for the past two weeks, returned home Wednesday. Miss Bonnie accompanied her.

FLETCHER'S DIETARY GOLDEN RULE.

Here is Horace Fletcher's dietary golden rule for all seasons of the year:

Do not eat when you are mad or sad, only when you are glad.

The researches of the scientists have proved that our nerves play a most important part in our digestion. Many emotions actually stop short the flow of gastric juices as effectively as an angry landlord might shut off the gas or water from the flat of the tenant who had angered him. These emotions inhibit, or forbid, the action of certain glands from which should flow the needed digestive fluids.

If you are worried or angry over a business deal or home trouble—over anything, in fact—you had better not eat at all just then, for worry and anger are potent factors in stopping the flow of the gastric juices.