

The Great
Leak
on the FARM

The
Keystone
Mfg. Co.,
Sterling, Ill.,



FACTORY AND HEAD OFFICE, STERLING, ILL.



Branch Houses:

COUNCIL BLUFFS
KANSAS CITY
ST. LOUIS
COLUMBUS
PHILADELPHIA

The Pioneers and Developers of the Largest Line of Machines
for Handling the Corn Crop, have the Greatest Equipment
and the Swiftest Facilities for Filling all Orders
both from Sterling and the Branch Houses.

THE
GREAT
LEAK
ON
THE FARM
AND
HOW TO STOP IT





THE GREAT LEAK ON THE FARM AND HOW TO STOP IT



THE VALUE OF THE CORN CROP IS DOUBLED!

Ten years ago we began to place on the market the machine which has since revolutionized the methods of dealing with the corn crop, and which to-day is known as the "Keystone" Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder. We have so profited by the experience of those years and by the experiments we have conducted that each year has seen an advance step and improvements. For 1896 the machine is better than ever before. Certain improvements have been made that, First, will increase its capacity to take in the stalks of the fodder, Second, will permit it to be so adjusted that it will snap and husk the ears as heretofore, or so the ears can be shredded with the fodder, when so desired. This last will increase its usefulness greatly, as it will adapt the machine for preparing ensilage. There are often stock feeders, too, who wish part of their corn cut with the fodder and part husked. Remember, too, that we can furnish *either* the shredding head or cutter head, *or both*, as they are interchangeable.

The Indian Corn Plant is a most wonderful product, but this fact is now appreciated as never before and nothing has done more to bring this about than the Keystone Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder. That our efforts in this direction are appreciated by farmers, experimenters and others, is very gratifying to us. This appreciation is shown not alone by letters but by the large and ever-increasing demand for our machines. Wherever one has been introduced more have usually followed, until in many communities nearly all the corn is passed through our machines. They are in use in nearly every state in this country and in several foreign countries. They can be used to advantage wherever corn is grown. This machine has nearly doubled the value of the corn crop wherever used. We are the pioneers with this class of machinery and believe we know the requirements. Our machines are up with the times in all practical points. Imitators have followed us and are still in our rear with various machines of light construction and complicated parts. It requires no great thought to thoroughly appreciate the fact that any machine for handling the whole corn crop must be strongly built in all its parts. This we have endeavored to do and know we have succeeded. The largest and heaviest corn stalks grown can be put through our machine. Words of praise for the machine come to us from all directions and the great saving it effects is again and again mentioned. Many appreciate, too, having the crop properly prepared and under cover before the cold and stormy weather arrives. The man whose live stock is in shelter and gaining in flesh or milk and who can feed his stock in a few minutes time and with no discomfort has time for other duties or pleasures, while his less thoughtful neighbor is compelled to draw the shock corn from the field in all sorts of weather and with the fodder often in a wet or frozen or injured condition and requiring much extra time and much hard work that might just as well have been avoided.

That which has been a waste heretofore is being saved more and more as the knowledge increases of the value of the fodder of the corn plant. We are doing what we can to spread abroad this knowledge. We appreciate the compliment paid to us by the Virginia Experiment Station in issuing, of their own free will and without our previous knowledge, a special

bulletin devoted entirely to our wonderful machine and its work. Also the kindly words of that eminent authority in agricultural matters, Prof. W. A. Henry, of the Wisconsin Station, who writes thus:

MADISON, WIS., Sept. 10, 1894.

KEYSTONE MFG. CO., STERLING, ILL.:

Dear Sirs:—I have received and read with much interest your valuable pamphlet entitled "The Great Leak on the Farm."

In working for the salvation of the forage of the Indian corn plant, now so generally wasted, you are accomplishing much for western agriculture. In our eagerness to save the ear of corn with its grain we have forgotten to find the great value of the wonderful grass stem—the stalk—and generally waste it.

This year, above all others, farmers in our central western states are forced to practice economy and save their fodder. The great drought will thus prove a great blessing to many.

Yours respectfully,

W. A. HENRY,
Director.

WHAT IT WILL DO. THE WAY IT WORKS.

The Keystone Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder husks the ears of corn and at the same time crushes and shreds the stalks into the best of feed for animals, or, as stated before, with the improvements of this season, the operator can shred the ears with the stalks when so desired.

The machine is placed at the barn or other desired place, the shock corn is hauled from the field and the bundles delivered to the feed table of the machine. Corn bound in bundles by the self binding corn harvester can be handled so much easier and faster that the amount of work done is greater. The twine should be removed and the bundle so spread as to cover the width of the feed rolls. The stalks are fed to these rolls which have sufficient pressure to snap off the ears of corn and crush the stalks. The stalks pass on to the shredding head which shreds them finely and without any sharp edges and passes them on to the elevator which delivers the prepared fodder to the hay mow, or shed or stack. The ears of corn after being snapped fall to the rolls beneath the feeding table. These rolls are provided with screws which catch the husks and tear them from the ears. The ears descend to the elevator which delivers them to the wagon or crib and the husks pass out with the fodder. We

use screws for the husking because they can be easily raised or lowered to meet the conditions of the corn, because when one side is worn a slight turn presents a new side, and because they are quickly and easily replaced.

THE AMOUNT AND KIND OF WORK.

We do not wish any misunderstanding regarding the amount and quality of work done by these machines. It should be understood that they have to handle a crop that is very different from any other crop and that the conditions of the crop vary greatly. There are stalks of varying thickness, from thin and short stalks with few and small ears to thick and long stalks with large ears and many of them. There must also be taken into consideration the amount of moisture in the atmosphere. In a dry time, with warm winds there is almost no moisture in the husks and leaves and stalks; they become very brittle and break in handling before they get into the machine. Under such conditions no machine can do as fast or as clean work as when there is sufficient moisture to prevent brittleness. Where an engine is used the dry fodder can be quickly and easily treated by steam, which does not injure it and increases the amount of work done. The time of year when the work is done, the toughness of the stalks, the variety of corn, are also conditions to be considered. And the most important condition of them all we think is the men who handle the machine. Some men will put through the machine nearly twice as much as others. If you will note these conditions peculiar to the corn plant, you will appreciate the fact that it is impossible for us to give an accurate and definite statement of the work. We can only say that with the No. 1 machine some men have done an acre or more per hour, while other less capable or under less favorable conditions will not do more than half as much. That every husk will be taken off and that no corn will be shelled from the ear is not claimed and it must not be expected from any machine, but where the machine is operated with judgment and the directions are followed the work has been so satisfactory to all reasonable men that the demand for its work is more than the owners of the machine can do. No better testimonial can be given.

WHAT
WAS
A
WASTE
IS
NOW
A
PROFIT
TO
THE
FARMER

WILL THE FODDER KEEP?

Is another question we are often asked. The evidence is conclusive because it covers thousands of cases, a series of years, and all parts of the country. Yes, the fodder will keep. There are certain rules and conditions that must be followed and you will know those governing your own locality better than we can tell you. It must not be put up too green nor with rain on it. Sometimes the fodder heats, like clover hay, but that does it no harm if it is let alone, but rather improves it. Stock eat it with great relish. Don't stir it up; that only lets in more oxygen of the air and increases the heat. It is well to store the fodder as compactly as possible, but it is done in all sorts of places, in closed mows, in sheds or cribs, and is often stacked out of doors like hay. Some have mixed oat straw with the fodder and are pleased with the result. It can be put through the machine if desired.



A BALE OF SHREDDED FODDER.



CORN-FODDER POINTS.

WHEN TO CUT CORN.

Bulletin 23 of the Iowa Experiment Station gives the results of an investigation to determine the best time to cut corn for fodder. The following facts are recorded from the investigation:

YES!
THE
FODDER
WILL
KEEP.

1. The stover of a crop of corn seems to reach the highest yield and the best condition for feeding at the stage of growth indicated by a well dented kernel and the first drying of the blades.

2. The grain of a crop of corn seems to reach the highest yield and the best condition for utility at the stage of growth indicated by a well ripened ear and a half dried blade, and the best time for securing the crop with reference to the highest utility of both corn and stover would be found at a stage of ripening between the above.

3. The loss resulting from stover remaining in the field under ordinary stalk field conditions two months after ripening amounts to about one-half of the dry matter and more than one-half of the total feeding value.

4. After the stover has reached the best condition for cutting described elsewhere in this article there is a rapid decline in both yield and feeding value.

5. There is but little change in the composition of the grain of a corn crop in the several stages of ripening herein described; and there is little if any decline in either yield or feeding value after the best condition is reached, nor does there seem to be much gain, except a small increase in yield, after the denting stage of the ear is reached.

6. No material change occurs in the composition of the corn cobs during the several stages of ripening herein described.

It may be further stated that about three-fourths of the value of the fodder is lost by turning live stock into the field to feed on the standing stalks.

The corn should be husked and fodder shredded as soon as possible after the corn is fit to crib. Too long standing in the shock in the field wastes the feeding value of the fodder.

The fodder shredded with our machine occupies about half the space of the whole fodder.

The Composition and Digestibility of the Different parts of Corn Fodder (Stover).

FEEDING EXPERIMENTS CONDUCTED 1891-92, AT MARYLAND EXPERIMENT STATION.

By H. J. Patterson, B. S., Chemist.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

- 1.—All parts of the corn plant contain valuable food materials, the dry matter having nearly the same composition.
- 2.—The corn stubble and husks contain 60 per cent of the total digestible matter produced by the plant, and the blades only (11) per cent of the total digestible matter.
- 3.—Corn husks or shucks contain 72 per cent of digestible matter.
- 4.—Corn stubble or butts contain 66.5 per cent of digestible matter.
- 5.—Corn blades or leaves contain 64.2 per cent of digestible matter.
- 6.—Topped corn fodder (stover) contains 55 per cent of digestible matter.
- 7.—There is more digestible matter contained in the corn fodder from one acre than in the corn ears from one acre.
- 8.—The corn fodder, or stover, from one acre, yields as much digestible matter as two (2) tons of timothy hay.
- 9.—There is enough digestible matter produced by the corn fodder grown in the Southern States to winter all the live stock existing in those states, if it was properly preserved and prepared in a palatable form.
- 10.—By cutting and crushing the corn stalks, cattle will eat and utilize nearly all of them.
- 11.—Corn fodder (stover) furnishes a food rich in digestible carbohydrates.
- 12.—Corn fodder, when fed alone, will nearly maintain cattle, but should be supplemented with some food rich in nitrogen when feeding for the production of growth, flesh or milk.

Feeding Experiments Conducted With Corn Fodder. or tover.

THE COMPOSITION AND DIGESTIBILITY OF THE PARTS OF THE CORN PLANT—*Zea Mays*.

It is not surprising, considering the great areas, the wide range of climates, and the diversity in the habits and surroundings of the cultivators of corn, that we should find such a wide difference of opinion as to the value of the different portions of the plant and the manner of its preparation and preservation.

In 1892 the United States devoted more than seventy and one-half millions of acres to the production of corn, growing it principally for the grain, the fodder being a secondary consideration. Yet this meant a production of more than one hundred millions of tons of corn fodder. In the Southern Atlantic and Gulf States in 1892, there were more than fifteen millions of acres planted to corn and this at the ordinary rate of production, would be equal to not less than twenty millions of tons of corn fodder (stover), or more than two tons to each and every horse, mule, cow, ox, steer and sheep existing in these states. This fodder contained enough nutriment to maintain these animals during the ordinary winters to which they are subjected, if it was preserved and prepared so that the animals could utilize it. Yet it is a fact too well known, that in all of these states much of this fodder goes to waste, and they have to buy and have supplies of hay, to take its place, shipped from the north and west.

Harvesting.

We should expect to find those states, which produce the least hay and long forage, would use the best and most economical methods of harvesting and preserving their corn fodder; but on the contrary we find the reverse. In many sections the idea seems to prevail that corn fodder contains little, if any, valuable food compounds, and consequently is not worth the time and expense of harvesting and preserving it. In different localities, and often in fact on different farms in the same locality, we find different methods of harvesting prevail. In some places the corn stalk is cut off at the ground, placed in conical shocks, or stooks, to cure and husk afterward, the

THINK
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OF
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OF
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FOODER!



fodder being either housed or stacked. In other places the portion of the stalk above the ear is cut off and placed in shocks to cure for fodder; the leaves below the ear are pulled off, tied in bundles and cured, and the balance of the stalk allowed to remain in the field. Again, in other places we find no attention whatever being paid to the fodder, simply allowing it to stand until the corn is ripe and husking it; and sometimes the corn is not even husked, but live stock turned in and allowed to harvest for themselves.

Feeding Test.

Being impressed with the fact that in many sections of Maryland there was much valuable food material going to waste, which if properly prepared and preserved, would not only save many farmers the expense of purchasing hay, but also enable them to keep more live stock on their farms, and also in order to answer the many questions that come to us from many quarters as to the relative value of the different portions of the corn plant, a feeding experiment was undertaken to test the most economical method of preparing and utilizing corn fodder for determining the digestibility of the various parts of the plant.

Principal Method of Harvesting in Maryland.

It is a common practice in Maryland to follow the method known as "topping" and "blading" corn. This consists in cutting off that portion of the stalk above the ear and placing it in conical shocks to cure. The leaves or blades on the portion of the stalks below the ear are pulled off, tied in bundles and hung on the stalk to cure. The ears, after becoming thoroughly ripe and partly cured, are husked.

The blades are the only portion of the fodder that is considered worth much, and consequently the only portion that is preserved with any care. The topped fodder may be hauled in and placed in stacks, but very often it is brought in from the field only as wanted for feeding. Cattle are turned into the field to eat what they want of the husk, and to trample the balance of the stalk under foot.

EACH
PAGE
OF
THIS
BOOK
MEANS
PROFIT
TO
THE
MAN
WHO
READS.

Parts of Plant Used in the Feeding Experiment and Manner of Preparation.

The fodder for this experiment was cut and cured in the manner described above, and as soon as the corn was husked the fodder was hauled in and carefully housed, which preserved it in a sweet, bright condition. The husks were pulled off the stalks and housed by themselves. The portion of the stalk below the ear, after husking and pulling off the husk, was cut off at the ground and hauled in and housed.

All portions were prepared for feeding by running them through a fodder cutter and crusher. The stubble and topped fodder was cut into lengths of one-quarter to one-half an inch.

Thus it will be seen that the fodder was divided into four parts, viz: 1, stubble or butts; 2, topped fodder (stover); 3, husks or shucks; 4, blades or "pulled fodder."

Composition of Different Parts of Corn Plant.—Digestion Experiment.—1891-92.

TABLE.

SUBSTANCE.	Water.	Ash.	Crude Protein.	Crude Fiber.	N-Free Extract.	Fat.	Total Nitrogen.	Albumin'd Nitrogen.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Corn Stover Blades...	7.45	10.45	5.24	26.99	47.65	2.22	0.85	0.85
Corn Stubble.....	46.74	2.59	1.76	20.46	27.37	1.08	0.28	0.254
Corn Stover Tops....	15.95	6.30	4.57	28.59	42.57	2.22	0.507	0.657
Corn Stover Husks...	8.10	3.36	3.33	32.81	51.55	0.85	0.536	0.410

TABLE.

Yield Per Acre of Digestible Matter of Different Parts of Corn Plant.

	Ears. lbs.	Topped Fodder. lbs.	Blades. lbs.	Husks. lbs.	Stubble. lbs.
Total dry substance.....	1,530	450	197	426	569
Ash	5	14	4	6	5
Crude protein	157	10	88	168	241
Crude fiber.....	1,343	190	105	246	304
Nitrogen-free extract.....	30	13	4	2	13
Total digestible matter in ears.....					1,530 lbs.
Total digestible matter in fodder.....					1,642 lbs.
Total digestible matter in entire corn crop.....					3,172 lbs.

In considering the results shown by the tables, it must be remembered that the totals represent absolutely dry matter, and not the yield of the field-cured crop. Field-cured fodder may contain from 25 to 40 per cent. of water, or even more.

We see from the tables that an ordinary corn crop, such as grew on our rotation plots for the past three years, will produce about two and one-quarter ($2\frac{1}{4}$) tons of dry matter—one and one-quarter ($1\frac{1}{4}$) tons of it being in the fodder—a little more than one and one-half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) tons of it being digestible; the fodder furnishing 1,642 pounds of digestible matter.

For the sake of comparison we have calculated the total dry matter and digestible matter produced per acre, by a crop of two (2) tons of clover hay, and one of two (2) tons of timothy hay. These are considered good average yields—in fact there is more land in Maryland that will produce more corn than we have reported, than will produce two tons or more of hay.

TABLE.
Pounds Per Acre.

	Dry Matter. Digestible Matter.	
Two (2) tons clover hay.....	3,496	1,836
" " " timothy hay.....	3,556	1,892

It will be seen that an ordinary corn crop produces more dry matter and more digestible matter than a good

crop of either clover or timothy hay. In fact the digestible matter, in the fodder alone, about equals the digestible matter in two tons of either clover or timothy hay.

Coming to the question of the distribution of the digestible matter, in the different parts of the fodder (stover), we find that three-fifths (3-5) of the digestible matter are contained in the stubble and husks, parts which are almost entirely wasted; and that the blades, the only part which receives any economical treatment in preservation and feeding, contains but one-ninth (1-9) of the digestible substance existing in the corn plant. Surely the farmer who appreciates the enormity of these figures, and the great loss of food annually taking place on the farms, will immediately take some steps toward the economical saving and feeding of these parts which are now going to waste.

Again, when we consider that the corn fodder (stover) from one acre contains as much digestible matter as the corn ears from one acre, we can no longer regard corn fodder (stover) as a worthless material, and treat it with so much disregard, but we must realize the fact that it is worthy of careful consideration and intelligent care, both in saving it and in securing its complete consumption by cattle.

THERE
IS
NO
TROUBLE
WITH
THE
KEYSTONE.



SHREDDING CORN FODDER AND STACKING IT ON A NEBRASKA RANCH.

The Proper and Economical Use of Corn Fodder (Stover).

The results obtained by these feeding experiments show every part of the corn plant to be a very valuable fodder, whether we regard its percentage composition, its digestibility, or the amount of food material produced per acre by it. It has also been shown that it is possible to prepare the food by simply running it through a fodder cutter and crusher so that animals will eat practically all of it. Yet even recognizing all of these points, it is also necessary to use judgment, and feed fodder (stover) in a manner corresponding to its composition and digestibility, as shown by analysis and digestion experiments.

In the rational feeding of live stock, attention must be given to securing a proper relation between the digestible protein of the food and the digestible carbohydrates and fat. Both these groups of nutrients are necessary for the support of an animal; and in order to obtain the best results most economically, these nutrients must be present in the food or ration in certain somewhat definite proportions. These proportions, of course, vary with different classes of animals, and with animals being fed for different purposes.

A glance at the analysis and digestibility of the parts of the corn plant, as given above, will show that these parts furnish a large amount of digestible carbohydrates, and that they are quite deficient in digestible protein, so that the special value of the corn fodder lies in the fact that it furnishes an abundant and cheap supply of digestible carbohydrates. Corn fodder, alone, would not be considered a food well adapted to cattle, except perhaps in some cases for the simple wintering of stock. If the animals are fed for the purpose of producing any material growth, or for the production of meat or milk, it will be necessary to supplement the fodder with some feeding stuff, such as wheat, bran, gluten meal, cotton seed meal, etc., which will make good its deficiency in protein.

Animals, to a certain degree, like men, have peculiarities of appetite, and the man who would get the most out of his stock must pay attention to their idiosyncrasies. It is also

desirable to give a change of food from time to time, and always to present it in the most palatable form.

Why Shredded Fodder is Best.

A complete revolution has taken place within the past three years. In that time cut fodder has passed rapidly off the stage. Why was this? Three years ago the Keystone Corn Husker was equipped with a shredding head and a concave having teeth like a threshing machine. It did good work because the shredding head revolved many times faster than the feed rollers, but it required considerable power. In 1895 we furnished our new double spiral shredder, which not only runs light but prepares the fodder much finer. The fodder is crushed by the feed rolls and then shredded lengthwise by this head which revolves one thousand revolutions per minute. There are no sharp edges to the fodder to make sore the mouths of animals and the hard outer surface of the stalk is so broken and shredded that even the lower part of the stalk is in eatable condition and this is the very part that contains the most value.

This shredded fodder is very properly termed "*Keystone Corn Hay*". Its feeding value is equal to or more than the best tame hay. It is baled and shipped like hay, and it sells in the market at the same price as hay.

What it is Worth.

AN EXAMPLE.

Ordinarily when corn produces 50 bushels of ear corn per acre, the fodder is estimated at two tons per acre. That fodder if it has been cut at the right time, is worth as much or more than tame hay. Eight dollars a ton is an average estimate for the West. For the East the value is more. But say \$8 per ton. That is \$16 per acre. Suppose that in the short days of winter, and with other work to do, you put through the machine only five acres. The fodder is worth \$80. Deduct the thresherman's hire of the machine, say \$15, and the expense of your own help, say \$15, total \$30. Deduct this from the \$80, value of fodder leaves a clear profit of \$50

(Continued on page 10.)

KEEP
UP
WITH
THE
TIMES,
OR
YOUR
NEIGHBOR
WILL
MAKE
MONEY
WHERE
YOU
DON'T.



The No. 3 Saved Its Cost.

Peosta, Iowa, March 7, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co.—Gentlemen, The No. 3 Husker and Shredder I bought of your agent Mr. Armstrong last year, is all right. It does all he recommended it to and a little more. It's just what a farmer needs. It saved me more than the price of the machine in hay this winter. Moreover I find it better feed for horses and cattle than hay.
Yours truly,
F. R. COX.

Good Machine, as Recommended.

Highland, Ill., Feb. 26, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: You may use our name as you see fit, for we consider your Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder a very good machine and it will do all that you said it would.
Respectfully yours,
HIGHLAND BREWING CO.
Eug. Schott.

Best of Satisfaction.

Yorkville, Ill., Feb. 10, 1896.
Messrs. Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: The No. 1 Keystone Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder has given me the best of satisfaction whenever I have operated it in fodder that was in condition to be shredded. Before purchasing this No. 1 machine, I had operated one of your No. 2 machines for three seasons, and I am satisfied that you have very much improved the Husker and Shredder since I purchased my first one. I have husked eleven hundred bus hls of corn in twenty-one hours with my 1895 Husker and Shredder, and my patrons say that the feed is equal to mixed clover and timothy hay.
Yours truly,

FRED. HARDECOFF.

They Appreciate It.

Dixon, Ills., Feb. 25, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Dear Sirs: I consider the corn husker and shredder one of the best machines ever put on the market for the agriculturalist. The advent of the shredder and husker marks a new era for the farmer as the feeding of shredded fodder will without doubt revolutionize farming. Last October I husked and shredded the corn on a 30 acre field and for four months have fed the fodder and bedded 56 head of cattle, besides feeding eight head of horses for two months, and have fed no hay in that time. I have done work for neighbors and have work waiting to be done now, and in every instance the fodder is highly praised, all wishing they had more. There will be more work done another year as people begin to appreciate the value of this feed. One man says he is going to put 300 acres of corn through the machine. Our machine has put ten acres through when conditions were favorable.

Yours truly,

GEO. S. RANSOM.
GEORGE SCHOLL.



LOAD OF SHREDDED FODDER GOING TO MARKET.

for one single day on the fodder alone—and the corn of that day is husked in addition. Where hay is worth more than \$8, or where days run is more than five acres, the profit is larger. You cannot afford to be without a **“Keystone” Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder**, and **“Keystone” Corn Hay**.

Many farmers also say that shredded corn fodder is the best absorbent of liquid manure they have ever seen and for that purpose alone would be worth all it costs.

We Have Developed a New Industry.

That is the sale of shredded fodder in towns and cities in the place of hay. If it has been rightly prepared it brings the same price as the best tame hay. It is sold by the load and it is baled for shipment. Wherever its value is known buyers will take the fodder in preference to hay every time. Or the fodder may be fed on the farm and the hay sold. We know of instances where our machine has enabled this to be done to the extent of hundreds of dollars on a single farm. We know of other cases where, since our machine has been used, not a pound of hay is raised on the farm. The hay land is put into corn and as much, or more fodder raised as there previously was of hay, and the ear corn in addition. It is usually estimated that in an average season the weight of the fodder about equals the weight of corn. This would mean that when the ear corn is 50 to 60 bushels per acre there is about two tons of fodder. The money value of each can readily be figured from the prevailing quotations for corn and tame hay in your own locality. Please note in the testimonials what several say about selling fodder.

Shredded Corn Fodder.

WHAT A THOUSAND ACRE FARMER OF WISCONSIN IS DOING.

From the Breeders' Gazette.

“Sell hay and feed shredded corn-fodder.” That is what it must come to. Those who prefer to feed hay and waste corn-fodder are quite at liberty to do so, we presume. We are glad they are rich enough to afford that plan of farming.

SEE
PRICE
LIST
ON
LAST
PAGE.
IT
IS
TO
YOUR
OWN
INTEREST.

We doubt if many farmers are, but many of them still think they are. But it takes quite a rich man to follow that system. There is a big farmer up in Wisconsin—a 1,000 acre farmer with a great flock of sheep and cattle and horses—and he is well off in this world's goods, but he isn't rich enough to waste fodder and feed hay. His name is Arthur Fox—a very familiar name in America and Canada, and England—and this is what he says: “The ewes that are approaching lambing are kept at the sheds and are living on shredded fodder exclusively for roughness, and are doing fully as well as they have in past years upon the best of clover hay. I shall have 150 tons of timothy and clover hay to sell in the spring if prices will warrant.” No wonder the rich are getting richer when they plan thus shrewdly. A great many poor farmers will feed out their hay and in the spring will go over the stalkfields with rail and stalk cutter to clear the ground for the plow. And those poor will probably grow poorer. Verily, there is such a thing as farming with brains.

Who Should Buy Machines.

The Keystone Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder is made in several sizes, suitable for threshermen for job work, for large farmers, for small farmers.

Owners of engines and horse-powers who run threshers can keep their engines or powers earning money for months after the threshing season is over. With several hundred dollars invested in an engine, why not keep it going? More of the machines are now in use by engine owners than by any other class of persons. They find it profitable, and the owner of an ordinary sized farm seems to prefer to have the work done in that way. The largest size machine is bought for this purpose.

Owners of large farms buy the large size machine for their own use, and sometimes a few neighbors who own medium size farms buy one together. The No. 2 size is sold to owners of medium size farms for their own use. The No. 3 size is sold to owners of small farms.

Price list and description on last page of this catalogue.

A Word in Regard to So-called "Safety Devices."

With most of them you will notice the "safety" part is for use *after* an accident happens. We believe in *preventing* the accidents *before* they happen. Our feed table is constructed with that in view, and we assert that *no man can get caught* in the feed rollers of our machine without going to so much trouble to do so that he is guilty of criminal carelessness. It will pay intending users of this class of machines to look after this point.

The Value of Keystone Corn Hay as Bedding.

Everyone knows that straw is about as poor an absorbent as can be found. It has a hard glazed surface and no pith. Corn fodder is all pith beneath the hard surface, and when this surface is crushed and shredded by the Keystone Corn Husker and Fodder shredder the pith is available to absorb the liquid manure like a sponge, and this is just what it does. It makes the best of manure in every way and is easy to handle. Some users of the machine go so far as to say that the manure alone is worth the whole cost of fodder and machine

Corn Fodder Bedding.

This new corn fodder hay is not only a rich nutritious feed, but it has an additional value as an absorbent for bedding far superior to straw.

Peat moss is used throughout Europe for bedding in preference to straw, as it is a better absorbent of liquids which contain the ammonia, and if allowed to run off or be exposed to the air is soon lost by evaporation, hence it is found the peat moss is much more valuable and 50 per cent cheaper than straw. Experiments prove that peat moss gives no more trace of ammonia in the air of a box stall on the fifth day than straw gave the first day. At the end of six days the peat moss gave only one milligram of ammonia per cubic meter of atmosphere, while straw gave seventeen milligrams. It is well known that urine is the part of animal excreta which is richest in fertilizing substances, and not only does the peat

PREVENTION

IS
BETTER
THAN
CURE.



A
NEW
POINT
ON
BEDDING.

litter retain this liquid, but owing to its peculiar power of fixing ammonia and other gases, it prevents the escape into the air of these volatile constituents. The magnitude of the saving effected has been shown by M. Grandeau, an eminent French agricultural chemist, who estimated the annual loss to agriculture in France through the carelessness of farmers in allowing the liquid manure to flow away from the manure heap and evaporate to the amount of \$50,000,000. What is wanted is a substance for use as a litter which will not only absorb but retain and "fix" the whole of the fertilizing properties of the excreta, both liquid and solid, and not readily part with them even when thrown into a heap in the open air, thus taking care of the farmers' wealth which the farmers will not trouble themselves to take care of.

It has been left for America to develop the greatest absorbent in the soft pith of the corn stalks, heretofore a waste product and now so extensively harvested, which when cut up fine by the new corn-cutting and slitting machine is, perhaps, too good eating to use for bedding, but is quite as cheap on the farm as straw and so much superior as an absorbent. It is unquestionably the finest bedding in the world; is superior to peat moss and much cheaper, and while our city stables are importing peat moss from Europe they will soon find our new corn hay is a cheaper and better bedding, destined to become very popular as a cheap forage to save more expensive hay and the best bedding to absorb the liquid manure and prevent the smell of escaping ammonia, so injurious to horses' eyes.

Farmers bale this fodder hay just as they do timothy hay, which will soon put it into the city and foreign markets, and farmers interested in saving the richest manure will use it liberally as bedding to absorb the ammonia and other chemical constituents in the soft, spongy corn stalks, thus saving these heretofore wasted products by another waste product that must increase its value to about double that of straw, both as feed and as bedding.—*Drovers' Journal*.

If oat straw be run through the machine and shredded with the fodder, it will be found that the straw will partake of the flavor of the fodder and be much liked by the stock.

How Shall We Charge for the Work?

There is only one way to charge for job work that is fair to both parties, the machine owner and the farmer, and that is by the day or hour. To charge by the bushel or by the acre invites the farmer to take his own time about getting the corn from the field to the machine, and often results in the machine running empty at times, to the loss of the machine owner. To charge by the bushel, ignores the value of the fodder, for the charge is usually at the same price as hand husking. Then, if the fodder is heavy and the yield of ears light, as sometimes occurs, the loss is on the machine owner and the great gain to the farmer. To work by the acre is much the same, for it is usually done on an estimate of the number of bushels.

The No. 12 Did Well.

Leavenworth, Kansas, May 15, 1896.

L. Mayo & Co., Agents for Keystone Mfg. Co. at Leavenworth.—Dear Sirs: The No. 2 machine I purchased of you last fall was very satisfactory taking into consideration the condition of the fodder last fall (it being very dry) it did the work well. I put through about 70 acres of corn averaging about 50 bushels per acre. Did not have five cents worth of repairs. I think the machine very durable. I think the shredded fodder excellent feed; if not better it is equal at least to the best timothy hay. I wintered 100 head of steers on it and fed it to my horses and never had them to do better. The best part of it all is, you get your corn and fodder in before the winter comes on, and you can do your fall plowing and have no fodder to dig out of the snow. I built a shed for my fodder, but I think it would do just as well to stack it out doors; will try some stacked this fall.

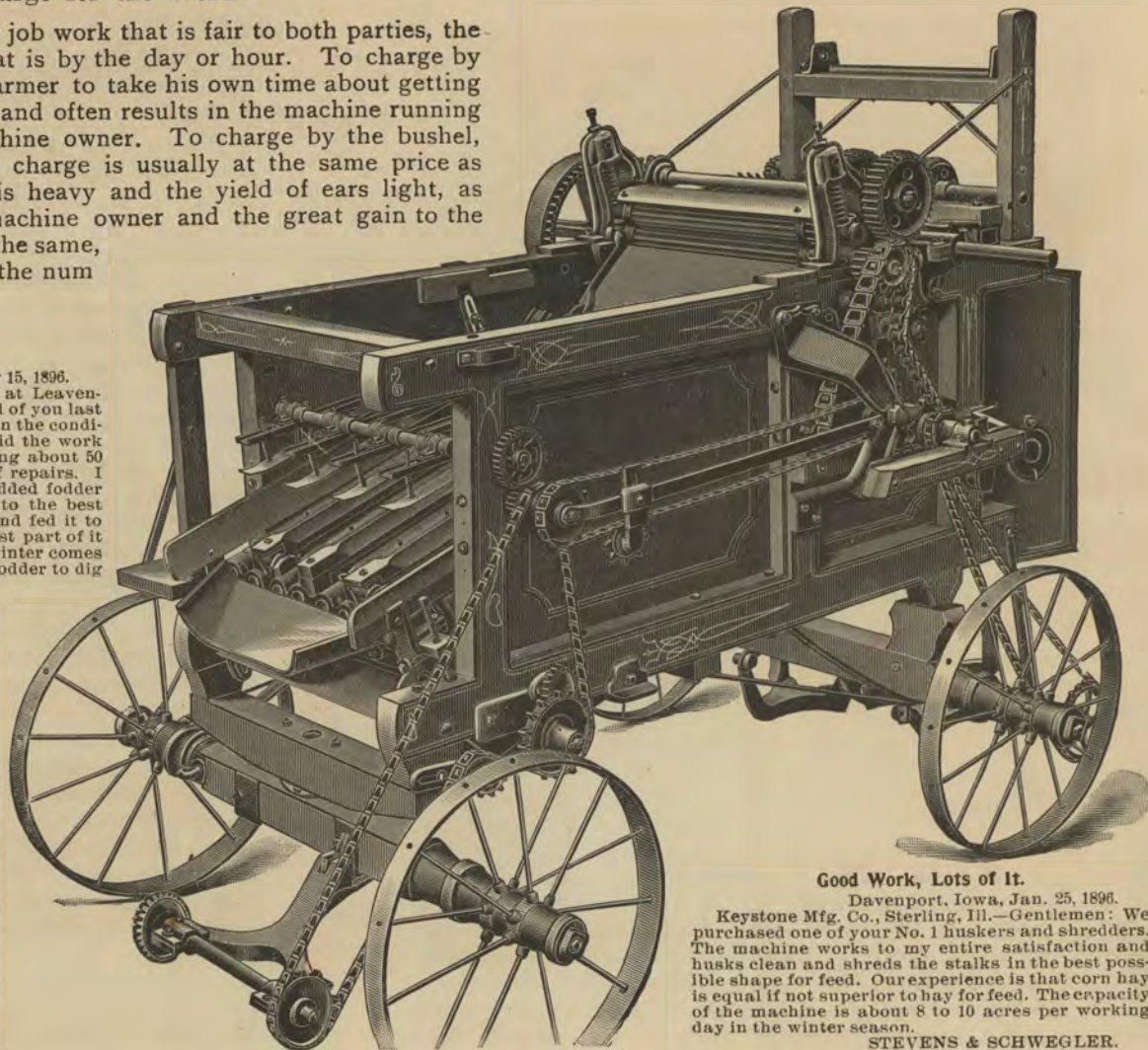
Yours respectfully,
THOS. L. CARNEY.

12 to 15 Acres per Day with Great Satisfaction.

New Vienna, Iowa, March 14, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: We purchased a Corn Husker and Shredder last fall from your agent, James Armstrong of Dyersville, and it proved a complete success. We shredded near to 30 acres and the people were all well satisfied with the fodder. It keeps stock in fine shape and can be easily handled with a fork. We had a short hay crop here last summer and so the farmers cut up their cornstalks for a trial so as to get their stock through the winter, and they claim it feeds as well as hay, although some farmers were afraid that it might get too hot and be spoiled, but this is not the case. The machine does its work to the greatest satisfaction, and husks the corn as clean as a man can do it. We could shred 12 to 15 acres a day. We consider the Keystone Shredder the farmer's friend. Wishing you a great success in your work we remain, Respectfully yours,

WESSELS & MESCHER.



Good Work, Lots of It.

Davenport, Iowa, Jan. 25, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: We purchased one of your No. 1 huskers and shredders. The machine works to my entire satisfaction and husks clean and shreds the stalks in the best possible shape for feed. Our experience is that corn hay is equal if not superior to hay for feed. The capacity of the machine is about 8 to 10 acres per working day in the winter season.

STEVENS & SCHWEGLER.

Could Not Do Without the Keystone Husker.

Keystone Mfg. Co.—Dear Sir: I used one of your Huskers and Shredders this last fall and find that I cannot do without one. I have had no trouble in keeping the fodder, and think it just as good as the best timothy and clover hay.

Yours very respectfully, JNO. WIGLESWORTH.

Poindexter, Ky., Feb. 10, 1896.

Continues to Like It.

H. H. Harvey:—We regard the Corn Husker and Shredder a new departure in stock feed. I have been feeding my horses and cattle for three years on Shredder Corn Stalks and regard it as the equal of our best hay.

Yours etc.,

M. N. MOORMAN.

Lynchburg, Va., Decr. 2nd, 1895.

Many Good Points.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: I purchased one of the Keystone Corn Huskers and Shredders last fall, the work done is all satisfactory. My neighbors all say that the manure saved by feeding shredded fodder is worth double the price of cutting. As to feed for horses and cattle it has no equal comparatively. Our horses are fat, getting only six ears of corn per day and the shredded fodder. Our cattle will leave the corn and go feed at the fodder racks, they are also in a good condition. The corn husked is cleaner than that husked by hand and the quantity of work done per day depends on the conditions of the fodder being from two to four hundred bushels per day. I think the machine has come to stay and the greatest leak has been discovered at last.

Very truly yours,

N. S. ST. JOHN.

Pine Village, Ind., Feb. 1, 1896.

Does Most and Best Work.

Aurora, Ill., Jan. 25, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Dear Sir: The No. 1 corn husker and fodder shredder purchased of your agent, Andrew Welch, of Aurora, Ill., has given me entire satisfaction. It has done more and better work than any other make of machine I have seen, and its work has also met the approval of all for whom I have done work. Yours truly, JOHN GRAY.

**A
Money
Making
Machine**



Fodder Equals Grain in Value.

Merriam, Noble Co., Ind.,
Jan. 25, 1896.

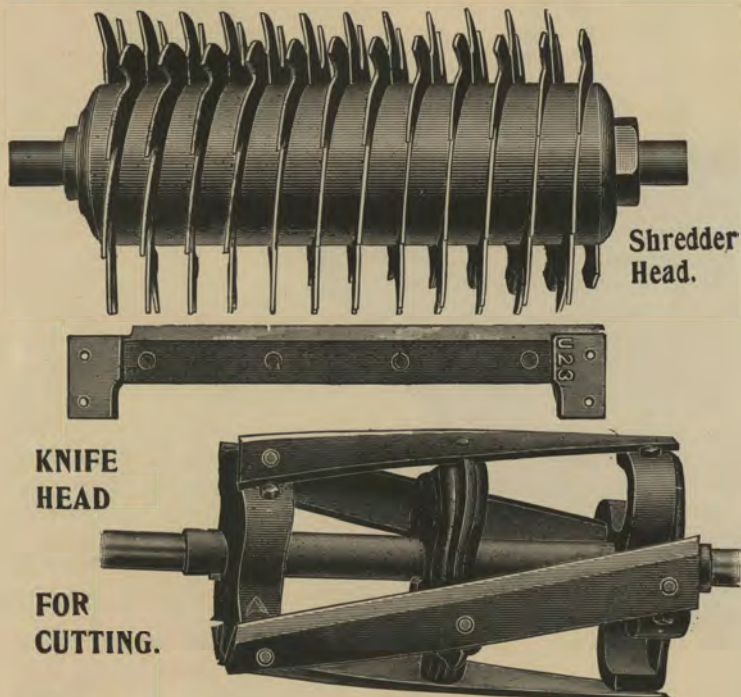
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: I had thirty-five acres of corn husked and fodder shredded by one of your Huskers and Fodder Shredders. The work done was to my entire satisfaction. I regard the Husker and Shredder as one of the great inventions of the age. By its use the farmer can have his corn husked in proper season and I believe as cheap as by hand and have more and better feed than in any other way. I believe fodder treated in this manner is worth as much acre for acre as the grain.

CHARLES M. GANDY.

No. 8 "Keystone" Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder, with Pulley for Engine.

(MADE ALSO WITH SIDE GEAR.)

Please Note that this Shredder is always sent with the machine unless otherwise ordered. It is made with two *continuous* spirals of saws extending from one end to the other. Therefore nothing can pass through without being shredded. The saws are of a high grade of steel and tempered in oil. They do not require so frequent sharpening as knives, and are sharpened with a file without removing. They are made in sections, so that two sections make the circle, and therefore it is not necessary to take the whole to pieces to replace a saw. Just separate the parts far enough to slip in the section on its fastening and tighten all. Its strength is shown by the following from an Iowa user: "While cleaning up around the machine, a seasoned white oak stake, 18 inches long and 2½ inches in diameter, sharpened at one end, was by accident thrown in with a bunch of fodder. The stick was shredded without doing damage to the machine."



Occasionally a man wishes a cutting head in place of a shredding head. Sometimes a man buys both heads. We can furnish them. They are interchangeable. The cutter head may be sometimes desired for hay, straw, or ensilage.

It is a Success.

MR. BLACKWELL'S CORN HUSKER AT THE COLLEGE FARM.

New Brunswick (N. J.) Home News, Nov. 21, 1895.

Sufficient time has now elapsed since the first day's trial of the Keystone Corn Husker at the College Farm to determine an important point, the preservation of the shredded fodder. The husker is decidedly a labor saving machine, ranking with the Harvester or the Steam Thresher. As operated last week by a ten horse power engine it handled shock corn at the rate of one and one-half tons per hour and would have done more had there been a larger force of men.

The corn is husked and then delivered by an endless chain carrier to a wagon; the fodder is cut, or rather shredded, and carried to the mow. The number of bushels husked per day depends upon the quality and the condition of the corn.

The majority of the farmers present were of the opinion that the fodder, being a most difficult crop to preserve, would spoil, as the heavy fog that prevailed during the operation made it quite damp.

The fodder was treated in three ways: One portion was packed tightly, one was placed loosely in the mow and a third was packed and salted. That which was placed loosely did not heat at all. The other two lots heated considerably, but that which was cut first had cooled off with no mold save a very little at the top. Farmers will find it much cheaper and find results much better to buy or hire a husker rather than to do the tedious work by hand.

E. A. JONES.

SUPERINTENDENT JONES, OF THE COLLEGE FARM, RECOMMENDS IT.

The same journal, Nov. 22, 1895, contains the following: A communication has reached this office signed by W. J. Rose, of Harrisburg, Pa., asking for information regarding the Keystone Corn Husker, exhibited a few weeks ago at the Experimental Farm of Rutgers College and reported in the *Home News*, which report attracted the attention of Mr. Rose, who writes: "Our farmers are much interested as to whether or not it is practicable to preserve corn fodder in the mow

after it has been shredded by the machine. The consensus of opinion is that it will heat, mold and spoil, or its feeding value become impaired, and for that reason I am desirous of obtaining reliable information based upon practical experiments."

The writer asks whether E. A. Jones, superintendent of Rutgers College Experiment Farm, who signed the article published in this paper some time ago, is agent for the husker or not. Mr. Jones says he is not, but that, in the name of Rutgers College and the farmers, he recommended the machine for the use of farmers.

It has given entire satisfaction. The public exhibition was given three weeks ago and between 20 and 25 tons of corn were put in the husker. The fodder, Mr. Jones says, is in excellent condition to-day.

John G. Blackwell, of Franklin Park, is agent for the machine. He goes about the country husking fodder for the farmers to exhibit his machine. By request he came to the College Farm.

Wasting Fodder and Buying Hay.

OLD-TIME PRACTICES THAT STILL STAY WITH US.

Ohio Farmer, Jan. 16, 1896.

There is general complaint among farmers about how little they get out of their stock when they are put on the market, whether sold as stockers or fat animals. Many farmers sell their steers as stockers, thin in flesh, oftentimes at an age that should find them perfectly developed and fit for market. These same men assume that they cannot feed a steer with profit, and that they should keep him till two years old, or nearly so, before selling him to a feeder. In many instances, if these steers were given the best treatment they should weigh as much at one year or eighteen months old as they weigh when sold at two years old.

This state of affairs is true because old-time ways still stay with us. Our first remembrance of the winter treatment of colts, young cattle and store stock generally, was to feed

them, once a day, fodder hauled from the field and scattered in wood lot or over the pasture fields. Feeding over the fields continued till about the first of March, expecting the freezes after that time to overcome the injury to the soil done by tramping. By this way of feeding, whether practiced then or now, there was, and is, an immense amount of waste. We know how we used to do when we went to the pasture field with a load of fodder when the ground was soft. The rule was to hunt the best, cleanest sod to scatter the fodder on; or if the fence corners were the cleanest spots, a part went into them.

When the rain was falling, and the weather warm, the rule was to feed very light because it wasted so badly. The general belief was that the stock would not eat so much because it was warm, and they tramped it into the mud. The truth of the matter is, store animals eat nearly as much during warm, rainy weather as they do when it is cold, if they can have it put before them fresh and have it kept clean.

We call to mind how the young stock in our experience were turned into the stalk fields to glean the grain left, and the frosted, bleached and rain-washed fodder. We never knew young or old animals to come out in the spring in as good flesh as they started into the winter with. It appeared that the fewer stock and the more time the farmer had, the less care he gave them. If but few in number, possibly one feed of fodder a day was their allowance. If larger numbers, it was thought it would pay to feed twice a day.

Then there were farmers—and some of them still with us—that thought colts receiving this kind of treatment made better horses because they were inured to hardness and toughened by the process. In many localities the stalk field is still known and stock still glean them. A day or two ago a prominent farmer told us that he had recently bought forty acres of stalks for twenty-five dollars. He is regarded as one of the most successful stockmen in his section of the country, and has gathered about him large possessions. Still we doubt whether his stock ever came out of stalk fields in better condition than they go in.

The twenty-five dollars paid for these stalks will not com-

WASTE
NOT
WANT
NOT.

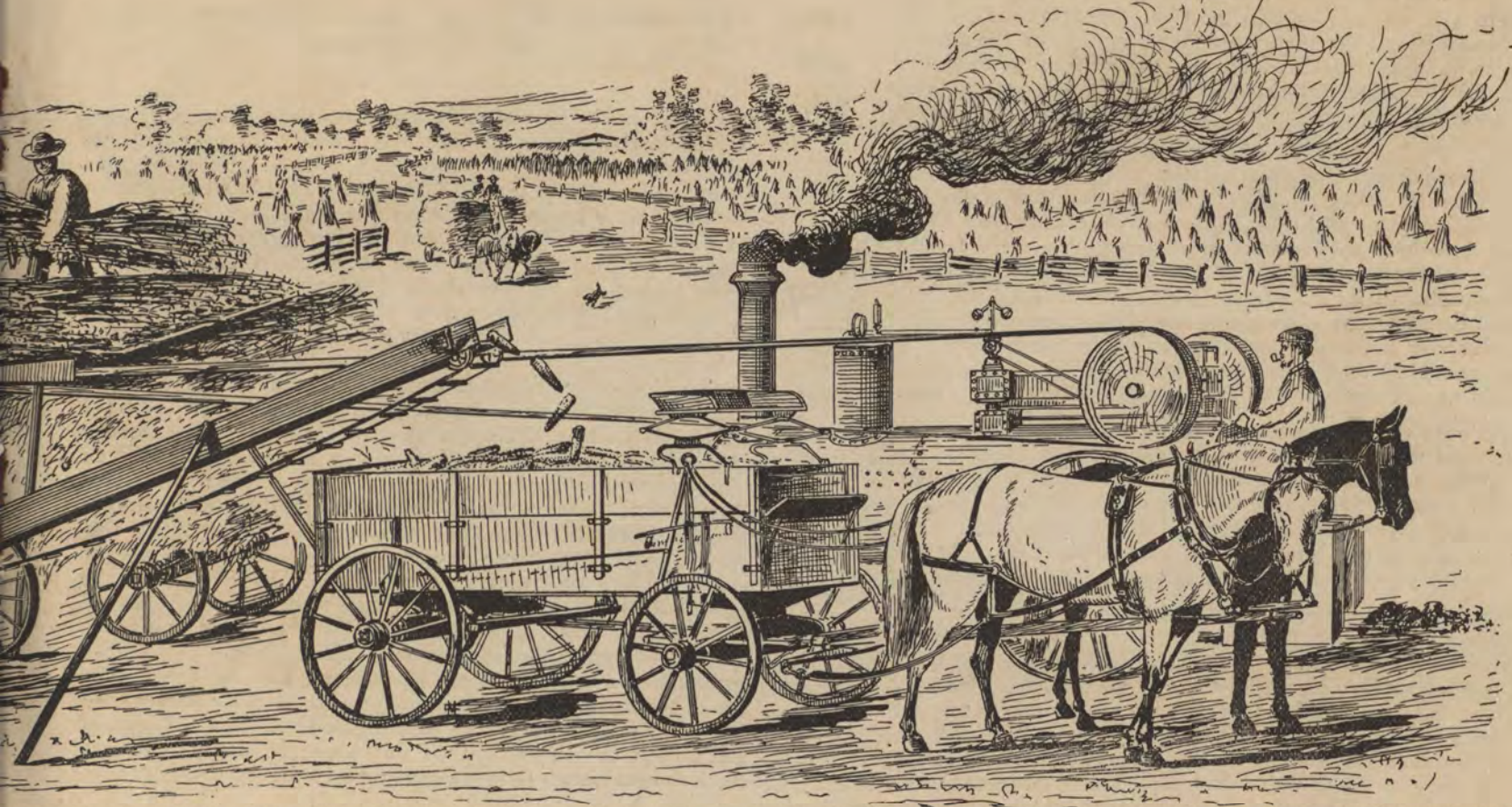


THE
OLD
TIME
WAY
DON'T
PAY
TO-DAY.

The Keystone CORN HUSKER



and FODDER SHREDDER at WORK.



pensate for the damage done the land by tramping one day when the land is wet. Certainly the stock cannot gain when it is raining and everything is wet and disagreeable. The owner of this field of stalks no doubt thinks he made a fortunate deal in selling the field of stalks for the twenty-five dollars, as it was that or nothing. Next spring if the stalks are heavy they will be raked and burned for fear they will interfere with the implements in crop cultivation. Had this corn been cut and the fodder shredded and put on the market in bales, it should have netted the owner from \$2 to \$4 per acre. Corn making sixty bushels per acre, we were told, will yield about 1½ tons of baled fodder that sells on the market at \$8 per ton.

Now when we consider that the stock that glean these fields as a rule, make no gain in weight, and that stalks left on the fields are no addition in the way of fertility, this \$2 to \$4 per acre that they would have brought had the farmer adopted modern methods is no mean sum these hard times. But the probabilities are that the farmer never heard of shredded and baled fodder. We know that the farmer who bought the stalks did not know that corn could be husked and the fodder shredded and baled by machinery, and that such a machine was in operation within a dozen miles of his home.

Yet with these opportunities to make times better with the farmer, and to help him to give his stock better care, we are slow to leave the old ways, for many still feed once a day, over the pasture fields, or over the wood lot, and think it cheaper to leave the fodder standing in the fields and let the stock glean it to the injury of the land, than it is to cut the corn and adopt modern methods in caring for and feeding it.

Men are wasting their fodder in this way that will buy high-priced hay next spring if they can get it, to feed their teams while growing their crops, while shredded fodder would have been much cheaper and would make as good summer as winter feed. Men will say they like fodder for winter feed, but must have hay for summer. Why must they? We know no reason why teams will not relish it in the summer and thrive on it as they do in winter. Neither can the objectors give any reason. Their belief is the outgrowth of old customs.

Good, bright fodder is certainly as good for early spring and summer feeding as for late summer and early fall feeding. Many of us had experience with the latter quite recently, and we heard no complaint against the value of the feed.

JOHN M. JAMISON.

HE
LIKES
CORN
HAY.

A Correspondent Writes the "Rural New-Yorker" About His No. 2 Machine.

LIKES "CORN HAY."

I am much interested in the discussion about shredded fodder, having used a husker and shredder for four seasons, and I would hardly have my corn husked and the stalks bound in bundles in the old-fashioned way if it were done for nothing. It is necessary to have the stalks dry, that is, free from rain, dew or frost, in storing the shredded fodder, to prevent molding. If some juice remain in them, some dry straw or hay mixed with them helps very much. Then, in mowing, avoid treading on them. We use a steel barley fork, and fill the back end of the mow first, and as the fodder takes only about one-third as much room as the whole stalks do, we have no difficulty about that. Stock eat it much closer than whole stalks, and what they leave makes good bedding.

J. M. Corwin, of Seneca County, says: "It is generally conceded that the men required to run the machine can husk more corn the old way." I wish to dispute that statement. Last year, I had 10 acres of heavy corn, drilled, estimated to yield 100 bushels of ears per acre. Seven men with the machine husked it in three days, cribbed the corn and put the stalks in the barns, moving three times. In estimating the cost of husking by machine, I think that only two men are really to be counted—the man who feeds and the engineer; the others are drawing stalks and cribbing corn. We think 300 bushels a fair day's work with seven men all told. The use of the husking machine is increasing in this vicinity, and I know of no one that is not well pleased with it. A neighbor and myself own ours, and do not husk for others; but one was brought here late in the fall and had plenty of work to do.

Clyde, N. Y.

W. H. O.



THERE
IS
ALWAYS
PLEASURE
IN
PROFIT.

A Good Reputation.

Washington, Pa., May 2, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: I ran one of your corn huskers during the season of 1895. It was the first one in our section and at first was looked upon with some doubt, and it was not until the farmers had seen it operated that they had confidence, but at once we had demands for all the work we could do. It husks the corn and leaves the fodder in perfect order for feed, and it is worth twice as much for feed after being shredded.

JIM KELSON.

All it is Recommended.

Champaign, Ill., Jan. 31, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gents: We bought one of your No. 1 huskers and fodder shredders last fall, and have husked and shredded over 2,000 shocks and find the machine all that it was recommended to be. All farmers who have seen our machine work are perfectly satisfied with it, and do not want their fodder cut as they prefer the shredded fodder.

TAYLOR & HELLER.

Hon. J. S. Roscoe Well Pleased.

Albion, Ind., Jan. 25, 1896.

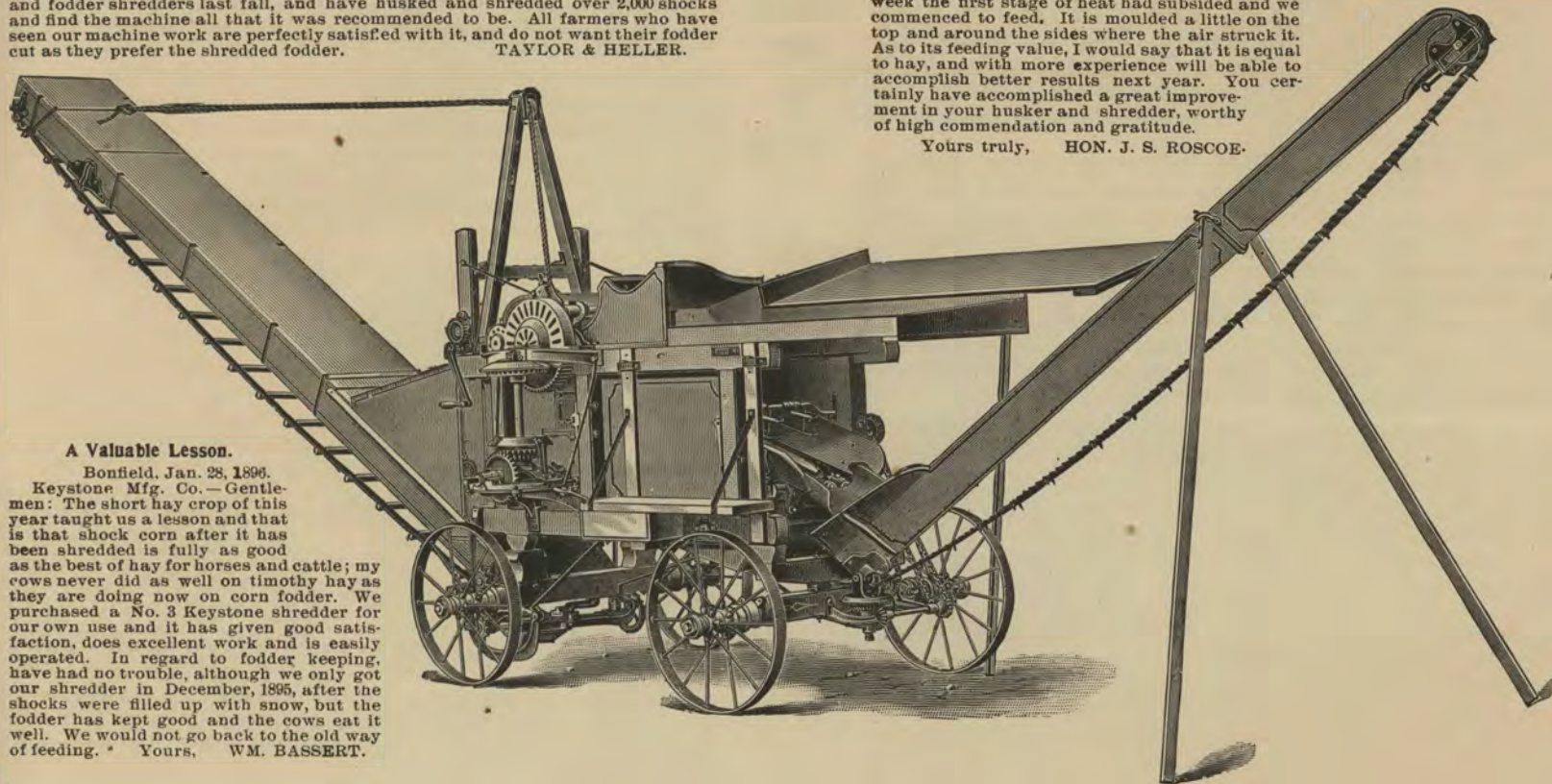
In October last I employed O'Clellan to husk and shred corn. We worked five days and put the fodder all in one barn, and it being the crop of 25 acres (1,100 bushels of shelled corn) it made a big pile. The corn stalks were not as well dried out as they should have been, but I was in a hurry and I did not want the fodder to get wet. It had been cut three weeks and the weather had been dry all the time. A number of farmers came in to see the machine do the work and said they would be afraid it would heat and set the barn on fire, but I continued husking until it was finished. Shut up in the barn it got pretty hot, how hot I do not know. I felt a little shaky myself, so many of the old farmers shaking their heads. I still had faith that it would come out all right and in a week the first stage of heat had subsided and we commenced to feed. It is moulded a little on the top and around the sides where the air struck it. As to its feeding value, I would say that it is equal to hay, and with more experience will be able to accomplish better results next year. You certainly have accomplished a great improvement in your husker and shredder, worthy of high commendation and gratitude.

Yours truly, HON. J. S. ROSCOE.

A Valuable Lesson.

Bonfield, Jan. 28, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co.—Gentlemen: The short hay crop of this year taught us a lesson and that is that shock corn after it has been shredded is fully as good as the best of hay for horses and cattle; my cows never did as well on timothy hay as they are doing now on corn fodder. We purchased a No. 3 Keystone shredder for our own use and it has given good satisfaction, does excellent work and is easily operated. In regard to fodder keeping, have had no trouble, although we only got our shredder in December, 1895, after the shocks were filled up with snow, but the fodder has kept good and the cows eat it well. We would not go back to the old way of feeding. * Yours, WM. BASSERT.



No. 2 "KEYSTONE" CORN HUSKER AND FODDER SHREDDER WITH GEAR FOR HORSE POWER.
(Made also with Pulley only.)

Injury to Fodder by Exposure.

Indiana Farmer, Dec. 25, 1895.

Indiana Experiment Station says: The unusually small hay crop of the present year has directed the attention of feeders to the most valuable of all the agricultural side products of our state:—corn fodder, or more properly, the corn stover. The custom has been to leave most of this valuable feed standing in the field and let stock take what they would of it, after it had been exposed to the frosts and the storms. Experiments have repeatedly shown that well cured corn stover is fully as valuable for feeding purposes as good timothy hay. This conclusion is the result of practical feeding experiments carefully conducted.

The custom of allowing the fodder to stand in the field exposed to the weather, results in a two-fold loss; the feed becomes dry and unpalatable as compared with well cured fodder, and there is also a great loss of material. This loss of material is both mechanical from the breaking up of leaves, and chemical from the destruction of the constituents of the fodder. About one-half of the total feed in the fodder is found in the portion of the stalk below the ear. Practically all of this and a portion of the stalk above the ear are lost if the fodder is left standing in the field.

The chemical losses due to exposure are chiefly losses of the group in which sugar and similar soluble bodies are found. These soluble substances are the ones most readily digested and the palatability of the food depends in a large degree on the proper preservation of these materials.

Cane growers know how rapidly canes deteriorate after a heavy frost or splitting freeze. Similar changes take place in the corn plant which is related to the cane, but in a similar degree, since the sugars are present in a smaller quantity. The changes that take place in weathering result in an absolute loss of material of the sugar group since they are converted into compounds that pass off into the air. The albuminoids of the corn plant are more digestible than the albuminoids of hay. But weathering has the same effect on the corn plant as overripeness in hay—the albuminoids are made less digestable, and so there is a loss of available albuminoids as well as an absolute loss from the decomposition that is

VALUABLE
POINTS
FOR
FEEDERS.



A
SILO
WELL
TESTED.

steadily going on. The hardening of the woody fibre encloses the other materials, so that greater resistance is offered to the action of the digestive fluids and there is less food material available for support of the animal.

The experience of good feeders, as well as feeding experiments carefully conducted under chemical control, indicates that the most feeding material may be derived from the corn crop by cutting it as early as is consistent with the proper cutting of the ears. Danger of molding may be lessened by making the shocks smaller than is customary. Shocks as small as four hills square are sometimes used and permit very free circulation of the air. The labor of cutting and handling is considerably lessened by the use of smaller shocks.

So far as the writer knows the corn stalk disease has not appeared among cattle fed on properly cured corn fodder, although the disease occurs among cattle having the range of the corn stalk fields.

H. A. HUSTON, Chemist.

That "Test Case" Silo Well Tested.

WELL-CURED CORN FODDER FOR ENSILAGE.

From Rural New Yorker, April 4th, 1896.

On page 791 of last year's *Rural New-Yorker*, Mr. L. D. Gale, of Stedman, N. Y., described quite a remarkable experiment with ensilage. The silo was filled at "odd spells," beginning October 12 and ending in one day less than four weeks. The corn was cut at the time of ripening, with a corn harvester, and shocked as is usual with field corn. Part of the ears were broken off and husked. The stalks were taken from the field at the farmer's convenience, cut in the usual way, and elevated into the silo—a stream of water running on the elevator so as to moisten the corn. Several days intervened between the periods of cutting. In fact, this "ensilage" was nothing but corn stover cut into the silo and moistened. Mr. Gale now sends us a report as to the condition of the ensilage.

"I found the contents of the silo in perfect condition—not a particle of mold in any part of the silo. The ensilage does not contain an excess of moisture; on the contrary, it is rather too dry. It has no acid taste or smell, as usually found in ensilage. We used water very sparingly, as it had to be hauled some distance, on account of the prevailing drought at the time of filling. I never saw better preserved ensilage in any of the many silos I have visited."

Mr. Gale sent the *Rural New-Yorker* a sample of this stover ensilage by mail. It reached us in perfect condition—sweet and fragrant—with no suggestion of acidity.

Keystone Does Most and Best Work.

Muncie, Ind., Feb. 3, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: As the season is most over for the use of the shredder and corn husker we write you to let you know we are much pleased with the Keystone Corn Husker and Shredder. Your Husker and Shredder makes a clean job of one handling, of both husking and shredding at same handling. We have other huskers in the neighborhood but we can do much better work and so much more with the Keystone in any kind of fodder. As there is so much difference in the size shocks and the amount of corn to a shock it is hard to give any idea of what a good days work is, although we husked our 300 bushels one day and 150 shocks, 12 hills square in four hours and very good corn. The great trouble is with the people expecting to do too much work in a day as they have had no experience in cutting fodder and know little of the work there is in handling ten acres of fodder which can be run through a Keystone Shredder (if in good condition for cutting) in one day. It will take three men in the field and 4 teamsters, and all good ones, to keep fodder to the husker if fodder is in fair shape to keep the shredder running with only a fair feeder. The people think it too expensive husking corn in this way, say six cents per bushel. They look at it wrong, it will cost them 3 to 4 cents to get it husked by hand and will take same amount of time to haul corn and fodder to feeding place as to the husker, add 3 cents per shock for cutting fodder and you cannot get it cut for that, at least we never knew of any being cut that cheap. Our fodder is saving fine and most all that have shredded is. Some times run when it was a little too damp and that molded slightly. They must be careful when there is much external moisture as it will cause it to mold more or less. A heavy frost is more liable than a sprinkle of rain. We have cut plenty of wet fodder in our barns and never have had any of it spoil since we learned the secret and the stock like it better and eat it up cleaner. Just think of the amount of feed wasted that can be saved by thrashing corn early as fodder soon rots and loses its nutritive value in field.

Yours truly,

I. J. WILLIAMS & SONS.

Everyone Likes Its Work.

Benlah, Ia, Jany. 30th, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Compy., Sterling, Ill.—Dear Sirs; The Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder I bought of your agent last season gave good satisfaction, the quality of Work done by it is No. 1, and quantity of work done was very satisfactory; the value of the fodder is considered equal to good hay. A number of the parties for whom I husked this season, say, that they will have a great deal more to husk next season. They say the fodder kept No. 1, and even if it does heat some, will not hurt it in the least. They are just beginning to realize the value of corn fodder when it is shredded.

Yours truly,

FRED. FROELICH.

The "Keystone" is the Best.

Fort Dodge, Iowa, Jan. 27, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Dear Sirs: In answer to your inquiry of the 18th would say: I have had the No. 2 Keystone husker and shredder purchased of you last fall in almost continual use since its purchase, and will no doubt use it until March 1st. After examining other machines purporting to do the same, or similar work, I have become convinced that your machines for shredding and husking are the best on the market. I am satisfied that nearly half of the value of the corn crop is in the fodder. Taking into consideration the continual enhancing of value in farm lands within the corn belt, a good farmer cannot longer afford to waste the value of his corn fodder. I am wintering about one hundred head of cattle and twenty head of horses on straw and shredded fodder and they are doing well; and I intend to plow up most of my hay land this spring and use fodder in place of hay.

Yours truly,

Z. W. THOMAS,

One of Iowa's Big Farms.

Mapleton, Iowa, Jan. 25, 1896

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: We have used your corn husker and fodder shredder continually all winter and it has given good satisfaction. The fodder has kept well, and we consider it a valuable feed for horses and cattle.

Very truly yours,

J. D. FARR.

Engaged Ahead for Next Season.

Rosemont, Minn., March 22, 1896.

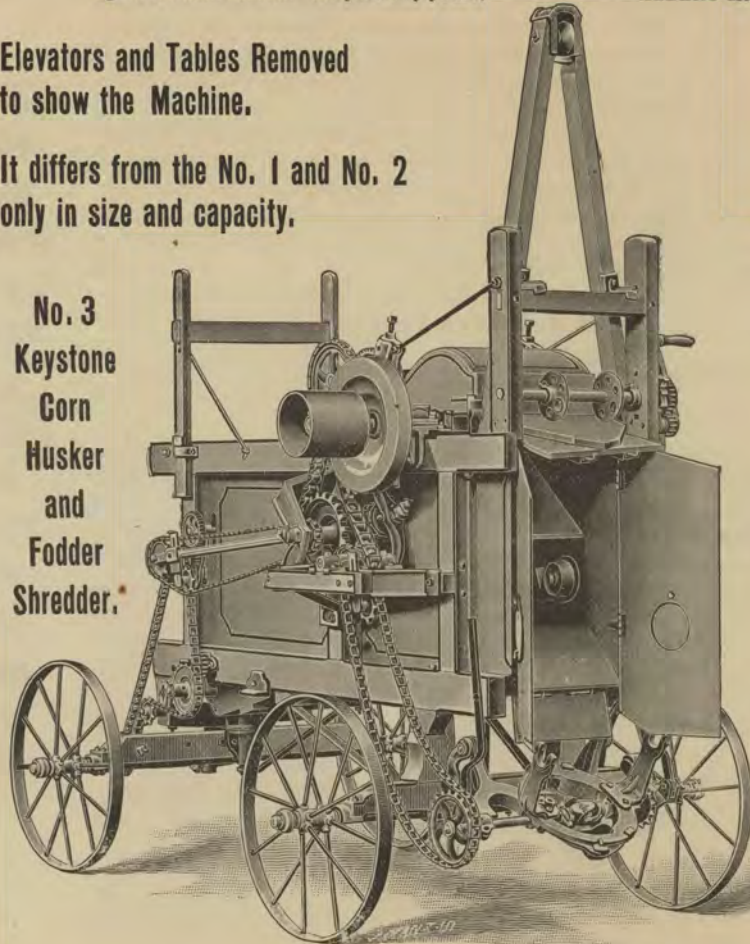
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.: I purchased a Husker and Shredder last October; it proved to be the best investment I ever made. I began husking about October 14 and worked up to January 1; I averaged about 10 acres per day during that time; I worked for \$13.50 per day and had no trouble in getting more than I could attend to. The machine worked good, and I am well satisfied in every respect; all the farmers I worked for were well satisfied and have engaged me again for next season. Respectfully yours,

ALBERT MANN.

Elevators and Tables Removed
to show the Machine.

It differs from the No. 1 and No. 2
only in size and capacity.

No. 3
Keystone
Corn
Husker
and
Fodder
Shredder.



A Test of Value.

Prof. Henry, of the Experiment Station at Wisconsin, tested the value of cutting corn fodder by feeding one lot of cows upon whole fodder, bright and sweet. Another lot, of equal milking qualities, had fodder from the same mow cut into pieces a half-inch long. He found that he obtained as much milk from 721 pounds of cut fodder as from 1,133 pounds of uncut fodder. Two tons cut would thus be worth more than three tons uncut. The richest and most nutritious part of the corn stalk is the coarser parts of the butt, which the cattle reject when it is not cut for them. If any is wasted after cutting it makes good bedding and afterward is a good addition to the manure pile, but long stalks in the manure heap add more to the labor of handling it than would be required in cutting it before feeding.

Good Hay from Corn Stalks.

THE HUSKER AND SHREDDER AT WORK—WHAT IT WILL DO FOR CORN FARMERS.

Rural New-Yorker, Dec. 28, 1895.

It is remarkable how rapidly the husker and shredder becomes popular when introduced into a community. Last year there was only one within ten miles of this locality, while now there are several "right in our midst." And what is still more remarkable is the fact that they have more work than they can do before winter sets in. Well-informed stock feeders and farmers in this state have long known the value of well cured fodder, and they have used millions of tons of it every year, but its many objectionable features have heretofore prevented it from taking the place of that soil robber, timothy hay. It is so bulky that it takes up too much room to be stored under shelter, and, unless protected from the weather after the corn is husked, it deteriorates rapidly, and soon becomes next to worthless as fodder. It is difficult to handle and feed in stables, while the long stalks are a veritable nuisance among the bedding and in the manure pile. The cutter reduces the bulk and makes it possible to store the fodder in medium-sized buildings, and to feed it in ordinary mangers, but the short pieces are hard and their ends

sharp, and they soon make the mouth of any animal feeding on them sore.

The shredder was designed to overcome all of these objections, and it does it to perfection. It cuts and crushes the big, hard stalks into a mass of soft feed that is as easily stored and fed as hay. It does this and at the same time husks the corn as cheaply as it can be done in any other way. It loads this corn into wagons ready to be thrown into the crib or hauled direct to market, and elevates the shredded fodder into the barn or hay shed at the same time.

I have watched these machines work, and done some emphatic thinking at the same time. We can hire a shock of corn husked by hand for 10 to 15 cents. We can hire the same shock husked, reduced in bulk one-half or more, converted into a fodder that is vastly better in every way than whole fodder, and pitched into the barn or hay shed by the shredder for the same sum. When husked by hand, the fodder must be hauled in and fed to stock or stored in a dry place at once, or it will spoil. When husked by the shredder, it is at the same time compactly stored where we wish it, and where, with common-sense care, it will keep until fed.

This shredded fodder is equal in feeding value to good timothy hay only when it is cut, cured and stored in an intelligent manner. It can be spoiled as easily as clover hay, and while some farmers will always make first-class feed of it, others will make only musty, rotten trash not fit for bedding. It will be several years before the average farmer learns just how to manage this new material for the best results. Tons on tons of it will be spoiled through ignorance, and it will be disparaged and condemned time and again; but its excellence and cheapness, when properly cured and handled, will prove an unanswerable argument in its favor, and it will finally become as much a staple article of feed as hay now is.

Illinois.

FRED GRUNDY.

The "Keystone" Far Ahead:

Woodbury, Minn., Feb. 4, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: I have the only Keystone husker in this neighborhood and it has proven to be a success. There are two other makes in this vicinity but I think the Keystone is far ahead of either. I husked 8,620 baskets and did not get my machine started until November 1st. The saw-head I think, leaves the fodder in the best shape to feed. Everyone that saw the machine work pronounced it a success and say they want the machine next year. Fodder has kept well and is equal to hay if properly handled.

ROBT. A. McHATTIE.

CORN
HAY
WILL
BECOME
AS
STAPLE
AN
ARTICLE
OF
FEED
AS
HAY
NOW
IS.

TESTIMONIALS.

NOTICE. We wish it distinctly understood that the statements in the testimonials printed in this pamphlet are what others have done with the machine, or what they think of its work, and in no way form any part of our guaranty or claims. If you write to any of these parties, please be sure to enclose stamped and addressed envelope for reply.

A Success in Connecticut.

Shaker Station, Conn., Feb. 6, 1896.

M. W. Moseby.—Husker and Shredder is a success: Husking from 40 to 60 bushels per hour, quality of the work acceptable; the Shredding is well done, the keeping quality depending upon the dryness of the fodder at the time of husking. The fodder after it is shredded is much more friable and presentable to stock.

Yours very truly, GEO. WILCOX.

This With the Small Machine.

New Bavaria, Ohio, Feb. 4, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: I bought one of your No. 3 Huskers and Fodder Shredders this fall and have husked and shredded about one hundred acres of corn, and I am well pleased with the way it husked the corn, and as to the feed I think it can not be beat for horses and cattle. I think it is better feed than hay. I also baled a lot of my fodder and shipped it and got a fair price for it, which, I think, will be a paying thing to the farmer. Yours truly, JACOB HORNUNG.

The Keystone Corn Husker is O. K.

Washington, C. H. O., March 12, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: The party to whom we sold the Keystone Corn Husker last fall is well pleased with it. They ran it in connection with a baler, baling the fodder as fast as shredded. This method met the approbation of the farmer to such an extent that they could not begin to do the work that they were called upon to do. The Keystone Corn Husker is O. K.

Respectfully, A. A. KERR.

Large Amount of Hay Sold.

Oaktharp, Ohio, Feb. 7, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: I think it nothing more than right that I should write what I think of the machine and what it can do and has done. As for husking corn it does well, will husk from 25 to 30 bushels per hour and does it as well as most men do by hand, it shells some but that is all saved which is better than that which is husked in the field and thrown in piles that is left. As for the fodder I think one shock of fodder shredded will go as far as three unshredded. As for it keeping, I husk a part of my corn the middle of October, and the fodder has kept nice and I think it is just as good as the best of hay and will do to work horses on at hard work.

J. R. STITH.

It Stood the Test.

Gustavus, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1896.

Keystone Manufacturing Co.—Gentlemen: I have been most agreeably surprised at the ease with which we can run the Husker. We can run it to its utmost capacity with our 8-horse Huber engine. Getting the machine late as we did we could not do so much, as the bulk of the corn was husked. We have done, perhaps \$120.00 worth of husking and shredding. In regard to the keeping qualities of the fodder, all are satisfied, I think the fodder is good as hay and in some instances much better. We shredded and baled our fodder, and although it was wet with some rain on it at the time, our stock eat it with a relish, (both horses and cattle).

The machine has stood more hard work than I supposed it would. We have always run the Shredder 1,000 per minute when husking and 1,200 when shredding alone. Have broken nothing but a few links of the chain.

Respectfully yours, S. R. MIDDLETON & SONS.

The Most Stubborn are Convinced.

New Vienna, Ohio, Feb. 8, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Dear Sirs: In regard to the Keystone Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder, will say that we have found it to work successfully. While the fodder is yet green, the machine does not work so well, but after the husks become somewhat loosened by drying out, it works very well. At least there is no complaint so far as we know.

As to the condition of the fodder, it is all right. No farmer who feeds fodder at all, can afford to feed it in the whole stack, unless the amount is too small to justify the use of a Shredder. Even then it might pay, as a good many here have a few shocks shredded for feeding purposes, as it is so much more convenient as well as furnishing a better food for their stock.

The most stubborn are compelled to acknowledge it to be all right after seeing it work.

Mr. Leeka who purchased a Husker and Shredder here last fall, informs us that he could have used two machines instead of one, and then have more work than he could do.

The husking and shredding business seems to be gaining favor as fast as the machine can move from one farm to the other.

Some say that they will husk no more corn by hand, if possible to get a Husker. Yours truly, HODSON, COX & CO.

An Interesting Experience.

Tedrow, Fulton Co., Ohio, Feb. 14, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Dear Sirs: We have husked about sixty acres of heavy corn with the No. 2 Husker bought of your agent last fall. Bought it for our own use and have not used it away from home. We are well pleased with the work of the machine. We could husk about 50 bushels of ears per hour. But shredding the fodder is what pleases us most. Our fodder was all put in our barns and is being fed in the barns. It is astonishing how much feed can be put into a barn in this way. We have a number of silos in our vicinity, but I think that husking the corn and shredding the fodder is far ahead of the silo. I filled one bay with fodder that was wet, it got very hot and molded so that I thought it was worthless. But we have fed nine cows and two horses from this bay all winter and they are now in fine condition, just as good as any stock on the farm and I must confess that they eat the moldy fodder the best. Possibly this is because it is not so dry.

Yours truly,

A. B. CANFIELD.

Are Engaged for Next Season.

Mechanicsburg, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co.—Gentlemen: Will say in regard to the Corn Husker we purchased of you last fall, that we are more than pleased with it as it does good work. We two husked 7,000 bushels last fall. Our customers were well pleased and have engaged us for next fall. In all our work we have had no spoil fodder, and would rather feed it than hay.

Yours truly,

HUNTER & SON.

Farmers are Delighted.

Rochester, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Dear Sirs: The Corn Huskers I sold for you this season have given splendid satisfaction. They were of the Shredder style. I was with one of them six days and found that the farmers were delighted with the manner in which it left the fodder. And those that have fed it this winter claim it superior to anything that they have ever fed. I prefer the Shredder to anything I ever saw.

Yours truly,

E. R. LEDYARD.

Fodder Keeps Well, Sells Well.

Montpelier, Ohio, Jan. 30, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Dear Sirs: We have had very good success both in husking and shredding. Every one was perfectly satisfied, as far as I know. There was not one that did not like them. Fodder has kept without any spoiling, as was feared at first it would, and as to feeding quality, there is a great saving over the old way of feeding. Fodder is selling here at from \$8.00 to \$10.00 per ton, baled, while good first-class hay is selling from \$8.00 to \$13.00 per ton. As to condition the fodder is left in, it is left in the best possible shape that it could be, as all the smut and dust is taken out, and leaves the fodder in a good sweet condition for stock.
Yours truly, E. C. BOOTHMAN.

Fodder Sold at \$10 Per Ton.

Uhrichsville, Ohio, March 13, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Dear Sirs: The Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder gave good satisfaction to those where I used it. I also baled some of the fodder direct from the machine and sold it readily at \$10.00 per ton. This is the first Corn Husker that was ever around here and I think it is the coming way of taking care of the corn crop. The machine is made of good material as I have had no breaks at all. Farmers claim they get more good out of the shredded fodder than any other way of cutting it.
Yours truly, W. A. LATTO.

Will Not Husk by Hand Any More.

Castile, Pa., Feb. 10, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: I had Mr. Montgomery husk and shred, with one of your Huskers, 300 shocks of corn. I am more than pleased, it is the finest feed that I ever had for sheep, cattle and horses, and will not husk any more by hand if I can get a Husker.
OSCAR ADDLEMANN.

Saved 75 Dollars on Hay.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: I had Mr. Montgomery shred 200 shocks of fodder for me and it has saved me \$75.00 worth of hay.
ALBERT SHIRK.

Fodder Sold at \$13 Per Ton.

Waynesburg, Pa., Feb. 11, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: In answer to yours of January 30, will say that last fall I spent some five or six weeks with the Huskers and Shredders. I did not have any trouble in satisfying the farmers with both the Husking and Shredding and say its the proper way to care for the corn crop. Since receiving your letter I have interviewed many farmers who used the Husker and Shredder, one and all agree that it is a better feed than hay and that shredding is by far ahead of cutting. Baled fodder sold in the market here this winter for \$13 per ton.
Very respectfully yours, THOS. J. HANKINS.

Gets All the Corn.

Haddenville, Fayette Co., Pa.
Keystone Mfg. Co.—Gentlemen: The machine done its work well taking out every ear from the largest to the shortest nubbin and putting the fodder in the best of shape for feed. The fodder keeps well and the stock eat it nearly all up. We think it far superior to hay for cattle and horses as I have not fed any hay this winter and my stock is looking well. It has come to stay.
Yours truly, O. COLLY.

They Want it Done Again. Husker Did Good Work.

Waynesburg, Pa., Feb. 10, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: I purchased one of your No. 1 Huskers and Shredders of your agent, Thos. J. Hankins, and I think it is the best thing I have ever seen. I think the machine is perfect in every way, the fodder is better than hay for every kind of stock. The neighbors whom I husked for are well pleased with the work and say that is the way they want their corn husked this fall. I husked something over 10,000 shocks.
Very respectfully, CHARLES MONTGOMERY.

More Than Pleased.

Waynesburg, Pa., Feb. 10, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: I am one of the first in this neighborhood who had their corn husked on the Husker. I consider it the farmers friend. Horses, cattle and sheep do well on it. I have not had a sick horse or cow in three years feeding on cut fodder, it will feed more than twice as far as fodder husked by hand.
S. C. ADAMSON.

Stacked the Fodder.

Uniontown, Pa.
Keystone Mfg. Co.—Dear Sirs: I had my corn husked and fodder shredded by the Keystone Husker and can't say too much for the machine as it done good work. Being short of room for my fodder I stacked it out and it kept as well as hay. It husked the corn cleaner than most of hands, and stock do well on it. It is the farmers friend.
Yours truly, SPRINGER TODD.

A Good Thing in Silos or Out.

Adamsville, Pa., Feb. 4, 1896.
Mr. W. K. Smith, Kerntown, Pa.—Dear Sir: Yours of the 1st received and contents noted. In reply would say, that the fodder makes very good feed. What we have shredded was quite damp and it moulded around the edge but in the middle it was all right.
We think if this fodder was put in a Silo it would make the very best feed and keep in first-class condition. It is a great saving on feed and pays. We would recommend those building silos to build them large enough so when the corn is husked the fodder can be put in on top of the ensilage thus you will have the best possible feed.
Truly yours, J. M. BAIRD & SON.

The Neighbors Were Mistaken Again.

Urban, P. O., North'd Co., Pa., Feb. 20, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Dear Sirs: I am well pleased with the work of your Husker and Shredder. When the machine had gone all the people that passed my barn stopped, examined the fodder and said it would all spoil. I, however, did not bother myself about it until about three weeks had passed, when I looked and found it was all right. It will get hot; but if it will be let alone for about two weeks it will come out all right. The fodder is in such a condition and shape that it is easy to handle with pitch fork. The more I handle and feed it the more I am pleased. I can honestly recommend it to my fellow farmers that it is a labor saving and to feed one half more stock from the same acreage I corn fodder. I think the fodder is worth more than tame hay for all kinds of stock, especially for milch cows. I can not say enough in its favor, and if spared I will have my corn husked and fodder shredded this coming season.
Yours for business, JAMES FERSTER.

Will Increase the Acreage.

Tioga, Pa., March 2, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co.—Gents: I used the Corn Husker and Shredder last fall in husking and shredding about twenty-five acres and it worked entirely satisfactory. Shall put in for myself, fifty acres this season, and intend feeding the shredded stalks and sell a large amount of my hay. Yours, O. B. LOWELL.

A Bad Job Well Done.

Kendall, N. Y., March 16, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Messrs: I used your Husker and Shredder last fall, and was highly pleased with the working of it. I think it puts the corn stalks in a shape that makes them equal to timothy hay for cattle. As a husker it works complete, gets a job that is usually cold and mean out of the way in good season.
Yours respectfully, S. C. WELLMAN.



Has Used the Husker Six Years.

Catskill, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1896.
 Keystone Mfg. Co.—Gentlemen: I am pleased to say that we have used your Corn Husker and Fodder Cutter six years and that it gives entire satisfaction. By using 10-horse power Westinghouse traction engine we have husked 290 bushels in one half day. Besides husking our own we have husked each year for different farmers. All are satisfied, can not praise the Husker enough. We could not do all the work for those who applied. Yours truly,
 H. P. PALMER.

After Several Years.

Blacksburg, Va., March 18, 1896.
 Keystone Mfg. Co.—Dear Sirs: We have used your husker for another year and our opinion continues the same as before. We this year needed a little corn to use before the most of it was dry enough to husk, so we took out two or three acres by hand, but even then we found the fodder so much better after running through the machine that we shredded the fodder, considering we were well paid for the trouble. If it will pay to do this after corn is husked, it surely will pay much better when all can be done by one operation.
 Very truly yours,
 D. O. NOURSE.

Good Work, More Milk, Better Manure.

Elkton, Va., Feb. 13, 1896.
 H. N. Whitesel & Bros.—Dear Sirs: Your letter of the 5th at hand. I can well say I am satisfied with the Husker and Shredder. It did good work when corn was in order to husk, and my fodder has kept well. I prefer it to hay for cows; they have kept up better and give more milk off of less feed than any winter since I have farmed. I have made more manure, and the best for top dressing, than at any time in the fifteen years I have farmed. I shucked 125 shocks, 4x40, per day, and shucked as clean and nice as any man could. When dry it went slower. I would not take today what I gave for my Husker and do without one.
 I am, as ever, your friend,
 C. EDD. HARNSBERGER.

Were Well Pleased.

Maysville, Ky., 1896.
 Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—We the undersigned citizens of Mason Co., Ky., do hereby certify that we have had considerable work done by the Keystone Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder sold by your agent, L. F. Pigg, to Perrine & Co., and will say that the machine did splendid work, and the feed is equal to if not better than hay. Stock eat it with a relish. The shredded fodder keeps well; the only trouble we had was in keeping the fodder to the machine, as it took the fodder through in a wholesale way. We recommend the use of the machine to all farmers as a money-saver and the greatest feed maker of the age.

W. J. HITT, ELER LUNSFORD
 R. G. OSBORNE, H. A. CALVERT
 W. H. McCAY, L. C. PICKETT
 TOM OSBORNE, D. W. OSBORNE & SON
 W. H. OSBORNE.

Had Plenty of Work.

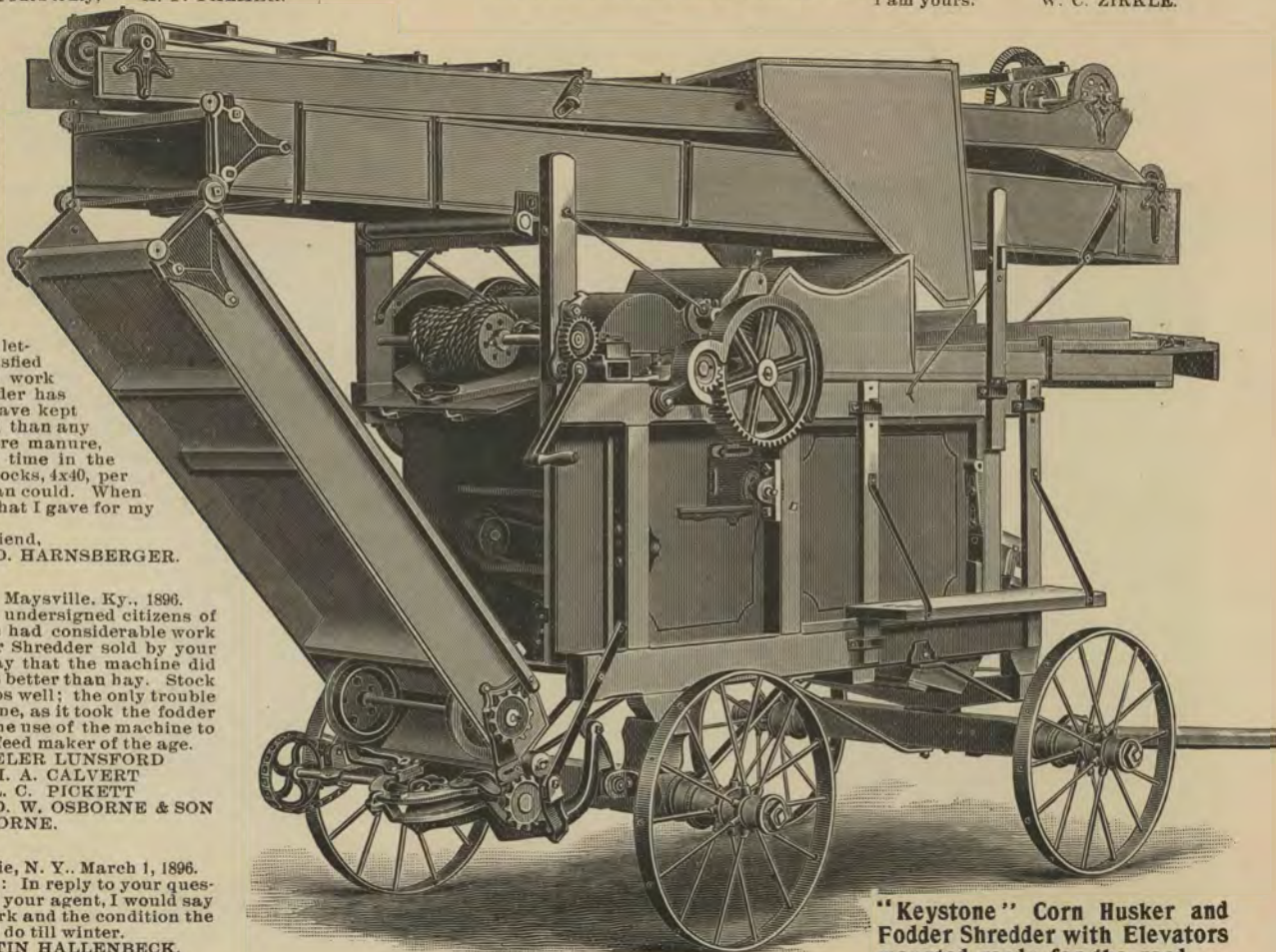
Coxsackie, N. Y., March 1, 1896.
 Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: In reply to your question as to how we liked the husker we bought of your agent, I would say we are very much pleased with it both as to work and the condition the fodder is left in. We had all the work we could do till winter.
 Yours truly,
 MARTIN HALLENBECK.

Will Get \$1000.00 for Fodder.

New Market, Va., Feb. 6, 1896.
 Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: I went to see the party to whom I sold the corn husker and fodder shredder and he says the machine does about the work he expected it to do in husking the corn and leaving the fodder in the best shape to feed. He says he will get about \$1000.00 for his fodder this year where other years his fodder did him but little good.

I am yours,

W. C. ZIRKLE.



"Keystone" Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder with Elevators mounted ready for the road.

Fills the Recommendation.

Madelia, March 5, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: I bought one of your No. 1 huskers and shredders last fall and am well pleased with the work it does. I think it fully comes to your recommendations. This machine with the corn harvesters is the beginning of a great era for the stock feeders of the Mississippi Valley.
JOHN BISBEE.

Does the Work Well.

Madelia, Minn., March 5, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: The No. 1 corn husker and shredder does all you claim for it. It will husk the corn cleaner and leave less husks and silk on the corn than the majority of men. It leaves the fodder in excellent shape for stock.
C. E. SLOCUM.
CHAS. GOVE.

The Keystone Corn Husker has Revolutionized the Corn Product of the Country

Knoxville, Tenn., Feby. 11th, '96.
Keystone Man'g Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: We have used one of your Corn Huskers and Fodder Shredders during the past season and desire to add our testimony to the merits of the machine, we regard it by all means as one of the best machines used on a farm. The Keystone Corn Husker has revolutionized the corn product of the country. We are using the shredded hay entirely and find that stock do better on it than any other kind of hay, and it is by all means the cheapest hay that can be produced on a farm. We would not think of doing without one of the machines on our farm, and look for a large demand for them as their merits become known. The idea of converting corn stalks into good nutritious hay is so novel that it is hard to get farmers to think it can be done, but a use of the feed is most convincing to the most skeptical.
Very truly,
C. R. LOVE & CO.

Did Good Work.

Ithaca, Mich., March 3rd, 1896.
Keystone Man'g Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: The No. 1 Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder we sold for you last fall gave the best of satisfaction. It surprised the purchaser, as well as the farmers whom it did husking and shredding for, in the amount of work and quality it did, husking the corn out clean. "The shredding is truly a great saving on the farm," putting the fodder in grand shape, both for feeding and handling. Stock will eat fodder hay as 'tis called almost entirely.
Very resp.,
KING & SILLIMAN.

Fodder Sells Readily.

Mattawan, Mich., February 24, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co.—Gentlemen: In reply to your inquiry as to work done by the No. 1 Spiral Shredder we would say that the machine does all you claim for it. The fodder is made in the best possible shape for feeding and sells readily at \$9 to \$10 per ton. It was late in the season when we purchased the machine, but we husked 100 acres of corn. We will have a good run this coming season.
Yours truly,
O. P. MORTON & SONS.

Even Wet Fodder Kept Well.

Camden, Mich., March 7th, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co.—Dear Sirs: We bought a No. 1 Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder late last fall and it gives good satisfaction. We have talked with the men we husked for and they think the shredded fodder is immense. We all think if timothy hay is worth \$10.00 a ton shredded fodder is worth \$8.00 a ton to feed to horses, and for cattle we think it is far ahead. We husked some corn when the fodder was so wet we all thought it would all rot down in a pile but it came out nice this winter and made good feed.
Very truly yours,
FORD BROS.

Worked in the Rain.

Wakelee, Mich., March 10, 1896.
Dear Sir: I am well pleased with the work the Corn Husker and Shredder done for me. I consider it far ahead of hand work, for it puts the fodder in such good shape for handling. I had six acres of heavy corn with very large stalks husked last fall and I never had as nice feed for my stock. I used oat straw, about one-third straw and two-thirds fodder, mixed it as it was run into my barn. I commenced at noon and husked three acres. It rained quite hard in the night and the next morning I commenced husking and it rained. Some had to put their coats on and got wet through on the back. I mixed my fodder and straw just the same and can say I do not think I had 200 pounds of mouldy fodder. I think it is a great saving and I think it is cheaper than to husk by hand. Do not think there is as much waste as there is when you husk and throw the corn on the ground. If hay is worth \$10 per ton and dry shredded fodder is worth \$7 I would take the fodder for cows and horses. I would prefer hay for sheep. I will say I am so well pleased with the work the Shredder done for me that I have seen Mr. Emmons and engaged him to husk my whole crop this coming fall.
Yours truly,
M. E. DEPUY.

Had All He Could Do.

Ronald, Mich., March 2, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Dear Sirs: I bought one of your No. 1 corn huskers and fodder shredders last fall from your agent, Mr. Swarthout. It gave good satisfaction and the fodder has kept good and cattle like it better than hay. I had all I could do with it this fall.
Yours truly,
WM. ORTH.

A Great Blessing.

Onekama, Mich., Feb. 7, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: As regards your corn husker and shredder, will say it is truly a grand thing wherever corn is grown. The husker which I sold last fall worked splendid after it got fairly started. It husks the corn clean, but we find the best part of it when we come to examine the fodder after it is shredded, as it is left in the very best of shape for handling and feeding and the feeding value is greatly increased as stock will consume it almost entirely. In my experience that the fodder keeps better where it is stowed away loosely than when it is packed solid, as in the latter case it is susceptible to get mouldy. As to amount of work done, we can husk about 50 bushels per hour of fair corn with the No. 2 machine if we can get the corn to the machine in proper shape. I consider it among the greatest blessings of modern times for the farmer. Wishing you success in your line I remain,
Yours truly,
GRANT OVERN.

Gave Entire Satisfaction.

Tecumseh, Mich., Feb. 20, 1896.
Mr. R. S. Swarthout—Dear Sir: In reply to yours of the 11th, I cannot give you a very satisfactory statement, for the reason that we did not get the Husker until the dry weather was over with. One long drouth was broken by a heavy rain a few days before the Husker came, and after that it seemed to rain about every other day, so we did not get a chance to do much with it owing to the wet weather. We managed to get about forty acres husked, and that was all the husking we did with it. But the machine gave entire satisfaction, and I guess that every man within ten miles was here to see it work, and all seemed well pleased with it. In regard to the corn crop through this locality, last year we had a very good crop, averaging 50 to 100 bushels per acre. We did not run the machine a whole day at a time, but I think that it will husk eight to twelve acres a day. The shredded fodder is simply immense, and will last as long again as the whole stalks. Some of our fodder was quite wet when we husked it, but it has kept all right. I should hate to feed whole stalks again. The size of our machine is No. 1.
Respectfully yours,
B. J. RECTOR.

Mixed Straw with Fodder.

Caro, Mich., March 6, 1896.
Messrs.—The Husker and Fodder Shredder I sold for you last fall gave excellent satisfaction both to the purchaser and farmers. We think it a good plan to mix straw in layers in the fodder, as it not only helps to keep the fodder, but stock will eat the straw all up as it seems to take the juice and taste of the fodder.
C. E. MUDGE.

MANY
MEN
HAVE
MANY
MINDS,
BUT
THEY
HAVE
ONLY
ONE
MIND
ABOUT
MAKING
PROFIT.

They All Want the Keystone.

Lancaster, Wis., Feb. 6th, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: Our customers have all been more than pleased with them. They bought them to make money with, the same as any one buys a threshing outfit. And in proportion to the money invested they could make twice as much as with a grain threshing outfit. In regard to the condition that the shredder leaves the fodder in, we will say that that it is far superior to the cut fodder, as it is much easier to handle and stock will eat it up cleaner, in fact if it is not fed too heavy it will be all eaten up. Parties who are using it consider a ton of it equal to a ton of the best hay, and parties who are using it here in town for horses find that one ton of it will go farther than two ton of western baled hay, and keep horses in better condition. We are wintering three head of horses on it ourselves, we do not feed any grain, and they are too fat for driving now. There has been no trouble about the fodder keeping, some of it got very hot but it cooled off and comes out bright as a dollar. We have not heard of a farmer who is not well pleased with the feed, and there will be more corn fodder saved here next season than ever was before. And they will want Keystone Husker and Shredders to do the work for them. Yours very truly, C. W. KNAPP & SON.

Sold Fodder at \$10.50 Per Ton.

Rockville, Wis., March 1, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Dear Sirs: The Husker and Shredder purchased of your agents last November gives good satisfaction. I husked 12 acres and run the fodder into the barn to take the place of hay, and I find it does it to a T Y T, and a ton of fodder going much farther than a ton of good timothy hay. Am feeding eight head of horses and they are doing well on it. I think 10 acres of fair corn makes a good, decent day's work, the days being short in its working season. I sold some shredded fodder in the city for \$10.50 per ton and those I sold to were well pleased with it and wanted more, as they thought it was much cheaper than hay at the same price. Yours truly JOSEPH DAWSON.

Paid for Itself.

Stoughton, Wis., March 14, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gents: The Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder I sold for you in the fall of '95, although started late in the season, its earnings were sufficient to pay for the machine. The fodder was put in shape to be fed with little or no waste, thereby proving to be one of the most profitable machines on the farm, and I believe that the corn husker will soon be as common as the grain thresher. Respectfully yours, GEO. N. CAMPBELL.

Best They Ever Saw.

Leeds Centre, Wis., April 2, 1896.

In regard to the machine bought of you last season, will say it cannot be beat for husking the corn and shredding the fodder which it leaves in most excellent shape for feed for horses, cattle and sheep. Some of the farmers that we worked for say it is the best machine they ever saw for saving feed. Hoping you will secure many sales during this coming season I remain, Yours truly, JOHN S. JOHNSON.

Only the Highest Praise.

Belleville, Wis., March 29, 1896.

The Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: In regard to the corn husker and fodder shredder bought of your agent last fall, we cannot say too much in its favor. Besides doing our own work we husked and shredded for several farmers and we have not heard one word except the highest praise for your machine. Owing to the drouth last season we had to depend almost entirely on corn fodder and your machine saved us many dollars. We had no difficulty in keeping the fodder, what we are feeding to day being just as good as that which we fed last fall. As a feed for cows and sheep we much prefer it to the best tame hay. Wishing you much success in the sale of your machines, we remain,

Very respectfully,

GARVILLE & ABLEY.

Paid for Itself.

Prairie Farm, Barron Co., Wis., March 3rd, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: The Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder is all that you claim for it. The farmer to whom I sold it tells me he saved and sold enough more hay this season to pay for the machine. It is a success. Respectfully, G. E. SCOTT.

Just the Machine.

Dodgeville, Feb. 23rd, '96

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling Ill.—Dear Sirs: The Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder which we received from you last fall has proved itself to be just the machine for these times; it done excellent work; I hav'nt heard one of our patrons complain, they all seem to be perfectly satisfied with the work and want us again next fall. Work done per day from six to ten acres, earned \$250.00. We shredded fodder that was soaking wet and seem to do all right, but I would't advocate it. As for the fodder keeping I have heard no complaint. From the experience that I have had in feeding shredded fodder it proves itself to be equal to hay, for either cattle or horses; it is one of the best for spring calves. I would not be without it for twice what it cost if I could't get another.

Yours very truly,

E. G. WILLIAM.

Great Satisfaction.

Pontiac, Ill., Jan. 26th, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co.:—The machine that I purchased of you last October is all it is recommended to be and more. I have run every day that fodder was fit to handle without any break age, not even so much as a chain dropped off. I can put through from one hundred to one hundred and fifty a day of fodder of sixteen hills square, and the fodder is saved very nicely in fine condition. All of my customers are satisfied. I have more than double the work I can do in the season.

Very respectfully yours,

WM. & A. M. CHAPMAN

Feeds 100 Mules.

Salem, Ind., Jan. 24, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: Mr. W. L. Regman, to whom we sold one of your No. 2 Keystone corn huskers and cutters, says that he could not part with it. He is feeding near 100 young mules and has fed but little hay, and the mules are doing fine on the cut fodder. The machine has given the best of satisfaction and there is no need of an expert, and that it will save its cost many times. In regard to the cut up fodder keeping, there is no trouble, providing the fodder is not wet. It should be cut up when there is neither dew nor rain on it.

Yours respectfully,

REID & PECK.

THEY
ALL
WANT
THE
KEYSTONE
CORN
HUSKER
AND
FODDER
SHREDDER.



The Only Kind That Did Not Injure Men.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Dear Sir: In reply to your letter, will say we had a very successful sale on your corn husker and fodder shredder this season and believe we will have a much greater demand the next season. Our threshermen find it a good investment and a great machine to give them employment during the fall and winter. The Keystone is the only machine sold here during the past season but what injured some ones fingers or hands. *So far we cannot find a single accident with any of the seven machines which we put out.* The feed is excellent and is one of the best substitutes for timothy hay. Without the fodder shredder this season many an animal would have starved on rough and unwholesome feed through the winter. All farmers unite in praising shredded fodder or "corn hay" as the best feed ever given to horses, cattle, or sheep, and in most cases gives better results than expected. It seems to be free from dust and other injurious substances which cause coughing among our horses. In all cases the feed has kept extremely well. It should not be bulked away too wet or it is liable to mould. All feed seems to go through a curing process by which it is made brighter and more wholesome than before. We assure you we appreciate your efforts in perfecting the corn husker and fodder shredder. For selling fodder in the market it puts it in the best shape to handle as it can be handled with the fork or baled like hay. We have a score of instances where the farmer has hauled the feed to our place on hay ladders or racks, and has brought more money than the corn did off the same amount of stalks. The husker and shredder gives to the thresherman a new business, to the farmer increased resources and profits. Wishing you abundant success, we are,
Yours respectfully,

PENCE, THATCHER & KIRTLEY CO.

Nice as No. 1 Hay.

Messrs. Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—The Keystone Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder I bought of your agent, C. B. Lyon, last fall has given me entire satisfaction, and the farmers I husked the corn and shredded the fodder for, are highly pleased with the work the machine done on account of the machine shredded the fodder fine like hay, and separated the dirt and shell corn from the fodder and made it as nice as No. 1 good hay.
JESSIE REPPARD.

Cost Less than by Hand.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: I had the Husker and Shredder husk out 20 acres of corn, that cost me \$8.10 less than it cost me last year to have the same field husked out by hand, and I consider the feed at least one third better. I think your husker is as useful to the farmer as the thrasher.
Yours truly,
WM. M. HORNBECK.

They Know How To Do It.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: The No. 1 Husker and Shredder has given the best of satisfaction. We husked 20 acres of good corn in 18 hours, and 19 loads, 12 shocks, 10 hills square per load, in just four hours and thirty minutes. Will say that it does its work well, taking off every ear, from the largest ear, to the smallest nubbin. It will husk the corn, and take the husks and silks off cleaner than the majority of men, leaving the fodder in excellent condition for feeding. We believe it equal to the best of hay. We have just finished husking six acres and twenty shocks, ten hills square, of good corn, in four hours.
Yours truly,
WM. R. FOREMAN.
NOAH FOUTS.
JAS. D. ZARTMAN.

"It's a Good Thing, Push it Along."

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: The Keystone Husker and Fodder Shredder we sold last fall gives great satisfaction. The popularity of the Keystone is growing. The one we sold was to a party of four farmers for their own use, and they are very proud of it. The opinion seems to prevail among our farmers that shredded fodder will very soon sell on our streets and be as much sought after for feed as hay. We are convinced that the Keystone is a good thing and will push it along with vim next season.
Yours truly,
KETCHAM & WILSON,

Tipton, Ind., March 7, 1896.

THESE
LETTERS
ARE
ALIVE
WITH
HORSE
SENSE.
THEY
ARE
PRACTICAL

Met Every Expectation.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: It affords us pleasure to recommend to the farmers a machine possessing the merit of your Keystone Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder. The work that it done for us the past season met our most sanguine expectations and the quantity it turned out was all that could be desired, in fact, had it done more we could not have easily taken care of it. We value fodder shredded with the Keystone very high for feed for cattle and horses. In fact, think it equals hay in most every respect. From our experience so far we think if we had either to sell we would sell hay and feed fodder. You have certainly done a great thing for farmers in giving them so great a feed savor as the Keystone Husker and Shredder.

PLYMOUTH, IND., Jan. 24, 1896.
MILES VAN VACTOR.
WM. VAN VACTOR.
LEROY STALEY.
JACOB LOCHER.

Fodder Sold \$8 to \$12 per Ton.

Messrs. Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: I hear many expressions of highest praise and appreciation of shredded fodder. It has sold in this county this winter at from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per ton. I have fed it myself and consider it as good feed as hay for horses, and it has been plainly demonstrated that this County will not feel the loss of a hay crop in the future provided corn fodder can be produced.
Yours resply.,
A. W. BOWMAN

Has used the Keystone Several Years.

Messrs. Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: The art of curing and storing corn fodder for stock is yet in its infancy. All stock raisers unanimously agree that for horses, cattle and sheep that there is no better forage known than is shredded corn fodder. When we ordered the first Corn Husker and Fodder Cutter that was brought into this county in October '92, our friends said: "You will get nothing to do;" but we did get all that we could do, and now there are fifteen in this (Boone) County, we are all busy from October to March, and still there is room for as many more.

We are, ever yours,

ALEXANDER BROS.
By JOHN L. ALEXANDER.

Fodder Sold at \$8 per Ton.

Shelbyville, Ind., Jan. 23rd, 1896.
The Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ills.—Gentlemen: The work done with your Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder is first class. The fodder is left in the best condition for feed, we consider it almost as valuable for feed as first-class timothy hay. We are now feeding it to our horses which we use in canvassing and they are doing better than when we were feeding them hay. Farmers are selling shredded fodder in this market at \$8.00 per ton. The farmers have learned its value as feed and it brings them more clear money than the corn crop.
Yours respectfully,
ELLIS SLIFER & SON.

The Usual Experience—They all Want it Again.

Keystone Mfg. Co.—Dear Sir: I shredded 3,500 bushels of corn and turned off more work than I done. The fodder kept well and makes an excellent feed. It cannot be beat for horses and cattle, and is better than any hay I ever fed. People I work for are well pleased and want a great deal more work done another year.
Yours truly,
THOS. ELKINS.

A Grand Success.

Keystone Manufacturing Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: I have used your Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder the past season, and found it to be a grand success. If handled right it does speedy and good work, husks the corn clean, and put the fodder in fine condition. The fodder is unequalled for rough feed, pure timothy hay does not compare with it.
Your resp.
JOHN HAFFNER.

Donnellson, Ia., Jan. 30th, 1896.

The Machine is Strong, though we Don't Recommend It for a Wood Saw.

Hopkinton, Iowa, March 24, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Dear Sirs: A neighbor and myself purchased a Keystone shredder last fall through your agents at this place. Our machine has a 19-inch shredding head. As to capacity, it will take corn fodder, if dry, as fast as a man can feed it, but will do better work snapping the corn if fed under its full capacity. An accident it went through last fall will show the material it is made of. While cleaning up around the machine a seasoned white oak stake, 18 inches long, 2½ inches in diameter, sharpened at one end was thrown in with a bunch of fodder. The stick was shredded without doing damage to the machine. Fodder shredded by this machine makes good feed; stock will eat it up as close as hay.

Respectfully yours, I. P. MERRIAM.

Did 10 Acres per Day.

Davenport, Iowa, Mch. 13th, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ills.—Gentlemen: The No. 1 Keystone Husker and Shredder has worked to my entire satisfaction, I run it with my 8 horse-power engine, and averaged about 10 acres of fodder per day of 8 hours. The Shredded Fodder was a great help out for the farmers in this county, as the hay crop had failed, and it being a new thing with us, it has proven beyond a doubt that the Shredded Fodder, (corn hay) is superior to hay, for both cattle and horses.

G. A. MOFFAT.

Baled the Fodder, Likes Machine.

Belle Plaine, Iowa, Jany. 27th, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co.:—I run one of your Corn Huskers and Shredders this fall and say it will do all it is recommended to do, and I think the Fodder is just the stuff to feed. My stock wont eat near the corn when I feed hay, and the farmers say they 'd rather have the Fodder after it is shredded than hay. I had mine baled, and it is nice to handle.

Yours as ever,

W. E. TWOGOOD.

Did Good Work.

Springbrook, Jackson Co., Ia., February 7, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co.—Dear Sirs: The Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder done good work. I think it is the best made; it husks the corn nice and clean and cuts the fodder up nice and fine; I have not yet heard of anybody that has seen the feed but pronounced it good; every farmer says it is the boss feed. I have shredded 2,000 shocks for my own use in four days and 400 shocks for my neighbor. The fodder keeps good. If it is put up middling dry then it will not spoil. It is good for cattle and horses; it is twice the benefit of timothy hay for stock. It was late in the season when I got the Shredder, so I have not done a large quantity of work as I was not prepared for it.

Very truly yours,

JACOB B. HOFFMAN

Pleased with Machine and Keystone People.

Conover, Iowa, Jan. 27, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Dear Sirs: I will state we bought machine in September. About the 20th of September we commenced to shred in barn corn that had been cut three weeks, shredded to the depth of five feet. I done this to satisfy myself that it would keep. It came out in nice shape, did not heat nor mold as I had been made believe it would. I also shredded about 100 tons outside in stack; am feeding same at present. I find it is away ahead of hay in my estimation. Have shredded 250 acres this fall, could have done more but did not have time. One thing I wish to say for the benefit of the public, if you are going to buy a machine buy the largest size. Have shucked as much as fourteen acres in one day and as low as four. I have had an invitation to attend the Farmers' Institute in the northern part of the county to express my views on the fodder question. There is one thing I wish to say in case any part of this letter comes before the public, that is that the Keystone people are just as nice as their machinery; you will find them willing to do what is right always and everywhere. I remain as ever your obedient servant, CHAS. E. WOOD, Mgr. Welser Farm.

Likes the Small Size Husker with Tread Power.

Williamstown, Vt., Feb. 10, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co.—Gentlemen: The husker and shredder that I purchased of you last fall does all you claim for it. It will husk the corn cleaner and take the husks and silk off cleaner than the majority of men and leaves the fodder in excellent shape for stock. We stored the fodder in a bay 20x30 where it kept in excellent shape and did not spoil a particle. Many that saw the fodder when I was putting it in said that it would all rot, and now they are greatly disappointed to see what good shape it comes out in. I think the fodder goes one third further

by shredding it. Many of the neighbors have seen the machine in operation and express themselves highly pleased with it. We cannot afford to be without one of the machines. I wouldn't part with mine for any money if I could not get another. The machine will husk a little ear as clean as it will a larger one. The most corn that we have husked in one day was 75 bushels and drew the corn a good half mile with the same team that we used in the power and carried off the corn.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. SAVERY



A CORN FODDER STACK.

Does Plenty of Work and Well.

Aurora, Ill., Feb. 19th, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: In answer to your letter of recent date asking my experience with the 1895 Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder, I don't know that I ever sold a machine that came any nearer giving perfect satisfaction than the Keystone Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder did. Early in the season it was very dry, and consequently hard to feed but even at that time I had customers that reported husking ten acres a day with number one machine, and we have had farmers in from neighbourhoods where Keystone and other makes of shredders had worked on adjoining farms, they all making the same report, and that is, that the Keystone is the machine. It shells less corn, cuts the fodder better, and in every way is far superior to anything else used.

Respectfully yours,

ANDREW WELCH.

Never Got So Much Milk.

Marengo, Ill., Feb. 8, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: In regard to your Corn Husker and Shredder, bought one of your No. 3 machines. It is the best labor saving machine I have ever bought. It has done the work far better than I expected, and I find the shredded fodder is much better than the cutter could prepare it for my cows. I never got so much milk from the same number of cows as I have this winter. The shredded corn stalks have kept very nice and sweet and my cows have eat it all up clean. I had no breakage on my machine from start to finish and I wish to say to my fellow farmers if they think of buying a corn husker and shredder if they try a Keystone they will be more than pleased with it.

Very respectfully yours,

GUSS. GALNOW.

Shredded Fodder Sells Readily.

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 23, 1896.

Messrs. Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gents: We have sold several of your Corn Huskers and Fodder Cutters this fall and winter, and they have justified our ideas of the last two or three years that no farmer who raises any quantity of corn can afford to have it husked in any other way, as the saving in the corn, and the much greater saving in the fodder, makes a very material difference in the value of the crop. The shredded fodder has sold in our market all this winter very readily, and at good prices, and is a very satisfactory food for the purchasers.

Yours truly,

G. A. VAN DUYN CO.

Pleases in the Dairy District.

Woodstock, Ill., Jan. 21, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: I have never sold any machines that gave me less trouble; they work perfectly and give the purchasers satisfaction. The husker and shredder is the coming machine as the shredded fodder is as good as the best quality of hay for stock. This is a dairy section and the shredded fodder makes splendid feed for milch cows. One great advantage the shredded fodder has is that it can be put in a barn like hay and it will not heat or spoil like cut fodder. The new spiral shredder is a great improvement over the old style as it puts the fodder in the best possible shape to feed.

Yours truly,

J. D. DONOVAN.

The Hay Question Is Solved.

Wabasha, Minn., March 17, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.: Its work gave entire satisfaction. So far as its shredding is concerned, in my judgment, there is no mode of preparing corn fodder that can compare with it. I consider that one acre of corn fodder prepared by the Keystone Husker and Shredder is the equal of any acre of timothy hay ever produced for feeding value to either horses or cattle, and, if husked dry and well cured at shredding, will be as valuable for spring and summer use as any hay raised. Our horses and cattle, last winter kept on timothy and the same amount of grain, did not begin to look as good as they do this winter fed on shredded fodder. One thing is very noticeable in regard to its husking qualities: the larger the corn the cleaner the work it does. All our fodder husked and shredded in a dry state is as green to-day as when it left the field. So far as we are concerned, with the Keystone Husker and Shredder, the hay question is entirely solved for use at any season. No improvements to suggest at present.

Yours respectfully,

EDWARD MASON.

Foreman A. D. Southworth Farm.

THE
FODDER
PAID
HIS
RENT.



DOES
GOOD
CLEAN
WORK.

Dairy Cattle Do Well.

Lanark, Ill., Feb. 21, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: The new shredder which I bought of you during the past season, with the new double spiral shredded head, is giving me excellent satisfaction. It tears the corn stalks up in excellent condition for feeding and is highly relished by both cattle and horses; in fact cattle will frequently leave grain to feed on shredded corn stalks. I am running a dairy here and never had my cows do so well in the winter time as they are now doing on shredded fodder; in fact they are doing quite as well as when turned out on grass in the spring or summer. I have shredded quite a little for neighbors and all unite in speaking of shredded corn fodder as the best feed they ever had and will cut up much more another year. There is no further doubt as to the efficiency of the shredder. It is a machine that has come to stay and will save the farmers thousands of dollars annually.

J. A. THORPE.

Well Pleased With Its Work.

Nursery, Ill., Feb. 25th, '96.

The Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: We will state that the Corn Husker and Shredder we purchased of you last fall did very good work, husking very clean and putting the fodder in the best possible shape for feed. We run 265 acres of fodder through our machine—an average of nearly 8 acres per day. With the exception of a very few acres the fodder remained just as bright as when put away; a little of it was very wet when shredded, which molded, but the stock seem to eat it just as well, and it does them no apparent harm. Most of our patrons consider that Shredded Fodder goes at least twice as far as fodder fed in the stalk, and that it is fully equal and some prefer it to hay.

Very respectfully,

COTTA BROS.

Fodder Paid His Rent.

Shelbyville, Ill., Feb. 22nd, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: The two Corn Huskers and Fodder Shredders we sold for you last fall have given entire satisfaction. They husked the corn as clean as if husked by hand, and the Fodder Shredder is considered as good or better feed than hay. We think it a good saving to the corn-raiser. One farmer paid the rent of his land with his fodder. We prefer the Shredder to the Cutter.

Very truly,

YOST & ANDES.

Does Excellent Work.

Sandwich, Ill., Apr. 21, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co.—Gents: The No. 1 Husker I bought of your agent H. B. Coy, last fall, has given the best of satisfaction. Husking the corn clean and doing excellent work as a shredder. The repairs have cost me hardly anything and I consider the machine O. K. in every respect. Yours truly,

R. BOGET.

At the Big Sheep Feeding Yards of the C. & St. P. Railway.

Kirkland, Ill., Jan. 22, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: One of the men that bought an interest in the No. 2 Husker has been delivering shredded corn fodder here at the sheep sheds and got the same price for it that ear corn is selling for, 30 cents per 100 weight, his load weighed 4380 pounds. The sheep men are well pleased with the shredded fodder, the men are well pleased with the Husker and Shredder.

Yours truly,

H. P. GROUT.

Everything Satisfactory.

Pilot, Ill., Feb. 23, 1896.

Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: I write you in regards to my Corn Husker and Shredder. My first job was cutting up fifteen acres for myself. I have fed seventeen head of stock on same ever since I started, and have enough feed, now to run me 'till the middle of May. I consider the shredded fodder much better than hay. We also cut 86 shocks of fodder and sold it for \$64.20. I think the time is coming when the farmers will quit raising hay entirely and turn their attention to corn, and have it shredded and stacked away in the mow to be used as hay. We are very well pleased with our machine, and everything is satisfactory.

Very respectfully yours,

LEONARD WOLFE.

Sold Shredded Fodder at \$10 per Ton.

Jany. 21st, 1896, Moranburgh, Mason Co., Ky.
Keystone Mfg. Co. Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: We used one of your No. 1 Corn Husker and Fodder Shredders during the past season, we are well pleased with it; it is all you claim for it, we can husk from 10 to 15 acres per day; we did run through 190 stacks 16 hills each way in less than 12 hours. The farmers that we husked for was very much pleased with its work. We had all we could do as long as the good weather lasted. The shredded fodder keeps well, and we think it is better than hay for horses and cattle. Stock that have been eating it look better than when wintered on hay. We sold some of the shredded fodder ten dollars per ton. We recommend the **Keystone Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder** to all as a first class machine and a great labor saver, and the best feed maker on the market.
 Respectfully yours,
G. D. PERRINE & BROTHER.

A Dreaded Task Soon Done.

Rosemount, Minn., May 17, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co.—Dear Sir: Your **Keystone** corn husker and shredder more than filled my expectations both as to the quantity and quality of the work done. I have always dreaded the work of husking and storing the corn crop, but with the machine, and no more expense than the old way, it is over in a few days and the fodder stored in about one fifth the space it would take if bound into bundles, and worth 25 per cent more for feed. I consider the husker and shredder just as necessary to the Minnesota corn raiser as the threshing machine is to the wheat raiser.
 Yours truly,
JOHN P. GILMAN.

Has Come to Stay.

Albany, Wis., Feb. 10, 1896.
 It is a successful machine, it does its work to perfection. I can, in ordinary corn, husk from 18 to 25 double box loads in ten hours with your large machine. I think the feed for horses is better than hay and is good feed for cows. They are a machine that has come to stay in this country especially.
 Yours truly,
D. W. CONWAY.

Plenty of Work.

Mineral Point, Wis., March 8, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling Ill.—Gents: The Husker and Shredder meets more than was expected from it. We had all the work we could do and could not get around to the jobs fast enough. The fodder after being run through surpassed any article offered for stock we ever fed out. No waste whatever.
 Truly,
**JAS. McMULLEN.
 GEO. RAINE.
 H. G. RAINE.
 JNO. GREENWOOD.**

Fed no Hay.

Salem, Ind., Jan. 23, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gents: The No. 2 Husker and Shredder I bought of you last fall has been running almost every day that corn was in fix to husk up to this time, and has given entire satisfaction. I haven't fed an arm full of hay to horses, cattle or sheep this winter, the shredded fodder taking its place. There is no trouble in getting nice fodder in barn if a few simple rules are observed. First in cutting up corn put it in small shocks, say about forty or fifty hills of corn, so that it will cure out readily and be in shape, early in the season, to husk. Never husk your corn when wet with dew or rain. By letting it cure thoroughly and cutting or shredding it when dry you can put it away in large bulk and it will keep nicely, without mould or bad smell. I cut up my corn with the usual farm force, and I find that it is much better for the farmer to own his machine as he can then cut when everything is right and he has no one on expenses, or to hurry him up, and run when corn is not fit to move away. Several small farmers can join together and buy a machine for their own use, where it wouldn't pay them to buy a machine for home use alone.
 Yours respectfully,
WARDER W. STEVENS.

Fodder Worth as Much as Corn for 18,000 Sheep.

Abbott Hall County, Neb., Jan. 31, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Dear Sirs: In reply to your favor of the 28th inst., asking my experience this season with your corn husker and fodder shredder, would say, that on the whole it has been very satisfactory. The machine, like any other, requires careful and judicious handling, given that, delays from breakages, etc., have not been excessive. We have still over a month's work and when through will have handled close to 500 acres of corn. There is no discount on the value of shredded fodder as a feed. Stock of all kinds eat it greedily and thrive on it. Have had no opportunity of testing its keeping qualities. Feeding 18,000 sheep this winter could not with one machine make it fast enough for use. I figure that with corn going 40 to 50 bushels per acre and worth 13c to 15c, and ordinary prairie hay worth \$3.00 per ton, the fodder this season is worth as much to me per acre as the corn, and makes the crop as a whole pay out.
 Yours very truly,
ROBT. TAYLOR.

Used Nothing but Fodder all Winter.

Allerton, Ill., Feb. 27th, 1896.
Keystone Mfg. Co., Sterling, Ill.—Gentlemen: I have used one of your **Keystone** fodder cutters for two seasons and I like them very much; it puts the fodder in nice shape for handling, and if the fodder is cut when dry there is no trouble in it keeping, and horses and cattle and sheep eat it well. We have been wintering 500 sheep, 40 cattle and 20 horses without any hay or straw, nothing but fodder for roughness and bedding, and they look fine. I believe the time is not far distant when most of the corn fodder will be used in place of hay, and we can get a crop of corn, at the same time a good substitute for hay.
 Yours very truly,
ALLEN BROS.

STOCK

EAT

IT

GREEDILY.



BELTING.

We have in the past frequently had calls for Belts of a suitable grade to drive Corn Huskers and Fodder Shredders, Spiral Shredders, and Power Shellors, and are now in position to offer the **BEST GRADES OF GANDY (Stitched Canvas) and RUBBER BELTING**, which we can supply promptly and guarantee first-class in every respect.

GANDY BELTING.

Price per Ft.

6-inch, 4-ply.	Made endless, 60, 80, 100, 120, 140, 150 ft. long.....	\$0.54
7-inch, 4-ply.	" " 80, 100, 120, 130, 140, 150 ft. long.....	.63
8-inch, 4-ply.	" " 150 feet long.....	.72

RUBBER BELTING.

Price per Ft.

6-inch, 4-ply.	Made endless, 120, 130, 140, 150 feet long.....	\$0.62
7-inch, 4-ply.	" " 120, 130, 140, 150 feet long.....	.73
8-inch, 4-plp.	" " 140, 150 feet long.....	.84
6-inch, 4-ply.	Plain. Any length desired.....	.62

NOTE.—All Endless Belts are made 3 feet scant of the length listed to allow for the lap at joint.

Price List 1896.

No. 8—	Mounted Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder, with Band Wheel	-	-	-	-	\$425.00
No. 8—	“ “ “ “ “ “ with Side Gear	-	-	-	-	450.00
Has 8 husking rolls. Requires 10 to 12 horse power. Weight about 3600 lbs.						
No. 1—	Mounted Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder, with Band Wheel	-	-	-	-	400 00
No. 1—	“ “ “ “ “ “ with Side Gear	-	-	-	-	425 00
Has 6 husking rolls. Requires 10 to 12 horse power. Weight about 3500 lbs.						
No. 2—	Mounted Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder, with Band Wheel	-	-	-	-	300.00
No. 2—	“ “ “ “ “ “ with Side Gear	-	-	-	-	325.00
Has 4 husking rolls. Requires 8 to 10 horse power. Weight about 3000 lbs.						
No. 3—	Mounted Corn Husker and Fodder Shredder, with Band Wheel	-	-	-	-	225.00
No. 3—	“ “ “ “ “ “ with Side Gear	-	-	-	-	250.00
Has 2 husking rolls. Requires 4 to 6 horse power. Weight about 1400 lbs.						

Regular length of fodder elevator 20 feet. Extra length furnished as ordered. For lengths exceeding 20 feet, price \$1.50 per foot for the extra length.

Shredding head always sent unless otherwise ordered.

Cutting head furnished in place of shredding head when so ordered.

Shredding head and cutting head interchangeable. Where both are wanted, price \$50.00 extra.

Six or Eight Horse “Keystone” Mounted Horse Power, weight about 1500 lbs. - - - \$125.00

Four Horse “Keystone” Mounted Horse Power, weight about 1000 lbs. - - - 100.00

The Keystone



Line

HAY LOADERS
SIDE DELIVERY RAKES
DISC HARROWS
DISC SEEDERS
CORN PLANTERS
CORN DRILLS
CORN SHELLERS
HORSE POWERS
CORN HARVESTERS
CORN HUSKER AND FODDER SHREDDERS
FODDER SHREDDERS AND SNAPPERS

KEYSTONE

MF'G CO.-STERLING ILL.

BRANCHES

KANSAS CITY-ST. LOUIS-PHILADELPHIA

COUNCIL BLUFFS-COLUMBUS

MANUFACTURERS

OF THE

LARGEST LINE

OF

MACHINES ON EARTH

FOR HANDLING THE

CORN CROP