The Silo Gaining in Popularity Every Year Where It Is In Use By the Dairymen and Farmers.

At no time has the silo been more corn into the silo when in the milk, placed.

absolutely impossible to make any pro- recommended ceeds on this feeding work above value of manure without the use of the silo. tion this year have demonstrated to our farmers that without the use of the silo cattle will be fed in a direct loss, or, in other words, market price will not be received on the farm for grains fed. We have no system of feeding either fat cattle or cows which can adequately compete with the use

You cannot concrete the inside of a pit silo heavily enough to keep out the water in flat or poorly drained silo. Unless your buildings are located on a hill or some other place don't try to use a pit silo,

If you want to experiment you might dig a silo to the required depth on flat land, then dig a six-inch well in the bottom of the silo down to a in permanent water vein. Curb up the well and put a drain head over the top. Put a few inches of gravel on top of this, then your silo floor. This method of drainage has worked satisfactorily in a number of cases for draining ponds and sink holes. It might do fully as well for draining a

A silo 10 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep will give you a capacity of 26 or 27 tons. A good way to build this would be 15 feet below ground and five feet above.

#### SEALING UP THE SILO TO KEEP THE AIR OUT

All dairy farmers who use any brains in connection with their business are Fred L. Petty. convinced that the silo is not only a necessity but the best paying investment on the dairy farm. Not all dairy farms who have invested in silos have learned how to make the the farmer should feed and fill and arrange the rotation of his crops in such a way that he has something to put into it as soon as it is nearly empty. A good many farmers who enough in filling them to prevent to the surface, leaving a thin plate spoiling of some silage.

in a glass jar would not think of for spends the winter. In late May and advice, in view of the millions of acres a moment to screw the lid on the jar without putting on a rubber gasket, and yet the farmer does this crawls out. Within a few hours it will gestion. It is the advice of the U. S. very thing with his silo when he be able to take flight and begin busi- D. A. closes the doors without putting ness. The Temales deposit their eggs pitch or some heavy paint on the upon the leaves of the young corn, and generally sudden, and there is little opedges of the doors to make it absolutely air tight when closed. A good many farmers neglect to seal the top of the sile by cutting a load of old then the full-grown larva enters the ing stalks." straw and distributing it on top of soil. It remains in the soil about wetting it and sowing into it a lot the second brood in early July. The the stalks should not be fed off in the of oats, which when sprouting, will form a perfect seal on top that will prevent the spoiling of any of the

when feeding the silage by leaving able to its needs. the doors stand open, permitting a thus hasten fermentation, especially in the summer time.

The farmer who wishes to produce his cow next summer should not delay a single day to sow some vetch and winter oats and plant corn on the same land next spring.-Tacoma Dairyman.

#### When to Silo Corn.

Asks Perry Scheibel of Wisconsin: "When is the best time to cut corn

for the silo?" Years ago it was the practice to put lon, Kas.

popular than it is to-day. At the but the best feeders have come to present time I would say there are the conclusion that the proper time to about 150 silos in use in Lancaster cut for ensilage is when the corn county, Pennsylvania. While this is a is ripe enough to go into the shock. very small number for a county of the if frost strikes it before that time, of size of Lancaster, and for one in course, it should be cut down and siwhich so many cattle are being fed, I loed as soon as possible. Corn cut too know it to be a fact that there never green makes a strongly acid ensilage has been a greater number of silos which is less palatable and contains in use. This popularity is rapidly in- less authritive value than the later cut creasing. During the past year I have corn. Unless your corn is very dry, been either directly or indirectly in- indeed, it will not need any water strumental in having about 25 siles added at the time of putting into the silo. If dried thru hard frost and slow There are about 75,000 cattle fatten- filling, a few barrels of water may ed in this county every year. From be added after the silo is filled, but figures which I have it has been found for ordinary conditions this is not

### feeding experiments at our own sta- SHREDDING CORN FOR STOCK **BRINGS GOOD RESULTS**

It will pay you to shred all the corn you use for fodder, especially if this is done in autumn before the corn has stood in the shock through exposure to a lot of winter rain and snow. If you have stock enough to use up all your corn in this way I believe you will be more satisfied with shredding.

Should you do this shredding; however, all at the same time it will make having first-class natural drainage, a pretty big stack or barnful of shredded fodder and you want to be careful about its heating. Build the stack over a few lines of common drain tile laid together loosely. This will let the air

> Farmers have had good results from filling their silos the second time. One of the best dairymen in Illinois filled his silo for the second time in December last year and it made good feed. The corn was cut just before frost andplaced in large shocks. When cutting this dry corn into the silo a hose of water should be run into the blower constantly so that the feed will be thoroughly moistened.

> While this silage probably is not of as high feeding value as sliage cut at the proper time, yet the fermenting action tends to soften the hard corn stalks and the changes that take place make it a better feed than either common or shiedded fodder, Farmers with whom I have talked on this subject think that the increased feed value pays for the cutting and the feed is in much better condition to handle .-

#### FEEDING THE CORN EAR-WORM.

The damage resulting from the work

best use of them. The silo should of this insect has amounted to five and never be allowed to stand empty, but one-half million dollars in two years. In this state three full broods reach maturity. The larvae of these three broods feed mainly upon corn. The larva enters the soil in the fall and burrows down about three inches. have modern silos are not careful From this point it excavates a tunnel of surface soil untouched. It goes The farmer's wife putting up fruit back to the bottom of the burrow and bursts the thin plate of soil and in four or five days they hatched. The portunity for treatment," says a govlarva feeds on the leaves near the ernment publication, "animals should tender curi for about eighteen days, not be turned into a field with standsecond and third broods feed upon the field; and for this reason, if for no Again, the farmers are negligent that is in a stage of development suit-

current of air to pass over it and is by destroying those that pass the fore. winter in the soil. Late fall or early winter plowing will destroy a very large per cent due to exposure to the a field of stalks which is deadly poi- of spread are given by Dr. B. T. weather and birds. To have good re- son to cattle. But we do know that if Simms, veterinarian at the Agriculper acre and have plenty of feed for sults, all the farmers in the community the stalks are cut at the proper time tural College, as follows should plow their infested fields. One for making fodder, cured and removed farmer alone cannot get rid of the from the field the danger is avoided. fering from cholera. pest, because there are always enough Stalks fed in the barnyard are safe, crop. A farmer that plants his corn as because they are cut when all the feed- pass germs with their droppings. early as possible will escape the large ing value is in them, or should be, at 3.—By humans that have come into per cent of loss due to this insect, be- least. largest prood appears,—Charles Dil- themselves will be eaten. Stalks made other carrion cating animals that have only two-thirds as much on alfalfa hay gave almost ten times as much but-

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### DO NOT PASTURE CORN STALKS, TOO DANGEROUS and will be eaten up clean.

This may seem like a broad bit of in June it crawls up its open burrow, of stalks which are fed off every year in the corn belt. But it isn't our sug-

"As death from cornstalk disease is

There are good reasons aside from will travel a long distance to find corn safe, but every man who practices it The method of controlling this pest to help in making profits the day be-

attractive stage when the third and or yard are better because the stalks 4.—By dogs, coyotes, buzzards and with some grain than when milking third more than the poorest, but she Stalks shredded and fed in the barn ises

ter still because they will not deterior- 5.—By stock cars, stock yards, etc., THEY HAVE DETECTIVES ate on the approach of spring; they in which have been placed infected ate on the approach of spring; they in which have been placed infected are juicy and palatable to the stock, hogs.

In these days of silos, rather lowpriced shredders and cutters, and efficient engines, every man should try to or ham bones from hogs that had avoid both waste and cornstalk disease been afflicted with cholera at slaughtby feeding his corn in the most effi-, er. cient way.

## METHODS OF SPREADING THE HOG CHOLERA GERM

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore., June.-Hog raisers of the silage about four inches thick, thirteen days, and then comes out as loss by this mysterious disease why Oregon need to be on the alert to prethe dread disease into their parts tender corn silk and grains. The corn other, we point in the advice. The of the state. Since the disease is due earworm moth is a strong flyer and feeding of standing stalks is usually to a germ of miscroscopic size it naturally follows that it can be comruns the risk of finding dead in his municated to well hogs only by peryards valuable cattle which were roady mitting the germ to be carried to them. A knowledge of the different methods of carrying the germ from there is which occasionally gets into prevention. Some of these methods

1 .- By direct contact with hogs suf-

2.-By carriers, that is, hogs that in his neighbors' field to infest his and better than stalks fed in the field have recovered from cholera but still

into silage at the proper time are bet- fed on the carcasses of infected hogs. alone.

6.—By infected water.

7.-By slops, swill and garbage that have been infected with bacon rinds

Germs will ordinarily die out in four months in lot conditions, but are so resistant that they survive the usual curing and packing process as carried on in the big packing houses. After they have once found lodgment in the hog there is no remedy known but hog cholera serum. Growers should therefore take every precaution to see that germs do not enter their herds by any of the foregoing means.

#### Feeding for Great Production.

Alfalfa, beet and corn silage are the principal feeds used by a. W. Morris & Sons, noted California dairymen, who have recently brought out three of feed consumed. The nest one gave Nobody seems to know just what infected to well hogs is essential to Holstein sows, each with a record of \$3.59 and the poorest gave 65 cents over 1000 pounds of butter in a year. for each \$1 in feed. The five poorest They feed liberally on green alfalfa averaged a profit of \$7.30 each, and or alfalfa hay, beets or beet pulp, and the five best cows averaged a profit of corn silage, giving all that the cows \$101.28 each, for the year. While the

consists of two pounds of ground \$145.21. The average profit on the wheat to one pound of ground barley, whole bunch was \$62.31 a head.

## AFTER THE KANSAS COWS

Twenty-six farmers in Dickinson county, Kansas, organized a cow-testing association last year, with the help of the Kansas Agricultural College. They hired a man to do the testing. He worked at the home of each man one day every month. The cost to the farmers was about \$1.50 for each cow for the year, for the 379 cows entered.

Before the plan had been in operation very long some farmers began to sell cows. They would have been deliberately robbing themselves if they had not sold after they found out how poor certain of the animals were,

At the end of the year the association had complete records for 134 of the cows. These 134 cows averaged a return of \$2.75 for each \$1 worth man with the poorest animal lost \$11 .-They feed grain moderately, which 65, the man with the best gained

with some bran. It has been found All but one of the ten best cows that the cows are in much better con- were of a dairy breed, and all except contact with infected hogs or prem- dition while milking their best and one of the ten poorest were not of eating plenty of beet pulp and silage a dairy breed. The best cow ate a