

Jesse Huber Says Nearly All Kinds of Live Stock Relish Si- quality by a dreaching shower while lage-The Crops Suitable for Silage-An Insurance Against Loss-Silage a Good Summer Feed, Too

cessary equipments of every farm on which live stock is kept.

As the barn is the storage place for hay and other cured feeds, so the silo is the container for succulent food so necessary to supplement the harsh, dry forage usually fed to livestock during periods of drouth ing condition by feeding only silage feed is scarce that silage comes to in summer and the long, dormant or grain. Each of these supplements the rescue. July, August and Sepuths of winter.

Nearly all kinds of farm animals elish sliage after they have formed a liking for it. It is recommended dairy cow in full flow of milk is by having on hand a well-filled silo. as a supplementary feed for horses, icting not only as an invigorator but of 10 pounds of clover or alfalfa double purpose. It may be filled in so as a tonic.

profit. They will eat it greedily grain ration, however, may vary of summer drought, which inevitably pastures have dried up or dur- with the amount of butterfat that follows. When empty in early Ocig the long months of winter when only dry hay is within their reach.

A number of the larger sheep thers in eastern Oregon and the cow produces during one week. ashington have erected large silos. hich they keep filled with nutrich times as a succulent ration is sary. This feed is not only mical. It also provides for iem a near substitute for range

Chickens Ent Silage. Chickens will eat silage with relsh and profit. It can, in no sense, a regarded as a substitute for grain regarded as a substitute for grain or the feathered flock; yet the need a substitute for the green grass summer is supplied, in a large leasure, by giving the hens a chance o cat whatever slage their appeittes may call for.

Silage is not considered a desirof land. te feed for growing pigs or fatten-swine. About all the benefit at hogs get out of silage is from amount of corn or other grain may contain. Brood sows, howproduced.

This feed is most valuable when to animals of the cattle kind. of sliage. Young, growing can be brought to maturity rapidly and economically by ng sliage and hay than when is fed alone, or when pastures beginning to fail.

Best Feed for Cows. It is when fed to dairy cows that excessive acidity arising from the

(By Jesse Huber.) ments demanded by nature for the production of lacteal fluid. Where farmers that a slio is one of the ne- roughage, concentrates and succu-Then again, we have periods of drought during the so-called dry season in the Pacific northwest. lent feeds are given in proper proportion, the highest yield of milk During the summer months pastures is obtained. dry up and, in consequence, the

Good results cannot be secured growth of livestock is checked and by feeding either of these alone. the flow of milk of the dairy herd There is not much milk in hay. diminishes. It is at such times when succulent Nor could a cow be kept in milkthe other and must be fed in proper tember are very trying times for

combination or loss will follow. the dairyman who has not fortified Generally speaking, an average himself against shortage of feed fed a daily ration in the proportion A silo may serve, therefore, a hay, 40 pounds of corn silage and July with fall-sown vetch and oats Bilage can be fed to sheep with 10 pounds of chopped grain. The and the silage fed during the period

is given. The rule generally fol- tober it may be filled again with lowed is to feed one pound of grain corn, which would supply the necesdaily for every pound of butterfat sary silage during the winter.

Crops for Silage.

Almost any field crop will make A SILO FOR ensilage if it is cut at the proper stage of ripeness and placed into the silo according to approved methods. Corn, however, is universally

too much acid. Leguminous crops

should always be made into hay and

fed as roughage. Should it be

found necessary to turn them into

the silo they should be combined

with an equal bulk of green rye.

wheat or oats at a fair stage of ma-

turity. These should be cut into

the silo in alternate loads with the

clover or alfalfa. The rye, wheat

or oats will help to neutralize the

regarded as the most satisfactory on top of the building paper, place crop for filling the silo. the second ply of wood strips simi-

Corn, intended for ensilage should larly to the first. (See Figure 4.) be planted early in May so as to Siding-In case it is desired to imreach the siloing stage before the prove the appearance of the silo and frost should check its further also its durability ,siding may be put growth. Corn is ready for cutting on either by bending strips around into the silo when the grains are it or preferably by sawing short lengths of siding and nailing them to glazed and have attained a fair dethe studs. In this latter case the line gree of hardness. An average crop of corn will make from 8 to 12 of joints should be covered by a metal strip usually obtainable in the tons of cured ensilage on an acre market. Still another way of weather

boarding is by partly sawing the Corn silage is quite rich in concenpiece of siding with a very heavy or thick saw and bending the piece to trate food, since it contains all of the ear corn that the stalks have the shape of the silo, nailing the Neither clover nor alfalfa alone shows the re-saw silo without siding. makes good silage. These develop

METHOD OF CONSTRUCTING THE WOODEN-HOOP SILO.

An Insurance Against Loss.

The silo is, in a sense, an insur-

A hay crop is always more or less

Corn may become frosted before

In either of these cases loss may

be prevented by immediately putting

the wet hay or the frosted corn into

Silage in Summer.

in peril of being deteriorated in

cut and still in the field.

fully matured.

the silo.

Lay-out-This silo is constructed similarly to the re-saw silo up to the top of the concrete foundation wall. Here, four 1-8x11-2x42 inch iron straps are embedded in the concrete for anchors. (See Figure 11.) Hoops-As shown by Figure 13,

the hoops are made of 3-8x4 inch strips nailed together 3-ply with Erecting - For the erection of ioints for all silos up to 14

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which should give about 750 to \$1 pounds of good clear retted h It should be left in the bundles hours before it is taken to the r ing machine to be thrashed-most common practice in this cotry, two pulleys set above a fam mill and clamped tight by a but this is a slow process. The method is to pass the flax across feed table where it is taken up a broad belt and held firmly tween it and a large fly-wh while from the side a tooth d rapidly revolving removes the p ickles or balls, and it passes to sieves and is cleaned as in a th ing machine, and is again made is bundles by a binder attachment an does not get a chance to tangle. is then ready for retting. There an four methods of retting-water m ting, dow retting, chemical rett and steam. Dew retting has drawbacks. First, it is slow a has a tendency to bleach the and oxidises the pectose or gu substances and leaves lint of little textile value. Chemical ratiundertaken by those who are not familiar with it, although it can be done in any kind of weather. The most easy, is water retting, as do in Belgium and Ireland, where it water is soft. The bundles are also upright, panickles up, and bo with rocks on them to keep it a the water till the bacteria and the fermentation takes place. From eight to 14 days is usually the time it takes if the weather is any way warm, but it must be constant watched to see when the boon easily broken, when it must be removed, dried and made ready the scutcher.

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But I prefer steam retting. as Fe can rett in quantity and do it spe

EVERY FARM (Continued from page 3.) tacks made for the purpose. Next,

Hoop Silo.



Figure 10. The hoops serve temporarily as a ladder.

mold them. This is most easily acstud. (See Figure 7.) Figure 1 complished by spiking small pieces of 2x4 inch material to a smooth floor in such a way as to form a perfect circle, upon which the hoops are constructed. (See Figure 12.) The hoops in the silo should be about 24 inches apart so that a 30-foot silo would require sixteen hoops, there being one at the extreme top and one six inches from the bottom. After all the hoops are heady, they are stacked one on another at the proposed site of the silo.

these hoops, six uprights, the height

The Pacific northwest to the realiza- tion that profits in the milk indus- try can be increased only as the feed bill is lessened. A dairy cow responds most liber- ally in her flow of milk only when the food she eats contains the ele-	(See Figure 9.) These uprights, which may be 2x4 inch, or even 1x6 inch timbers, are set up vertically in true position and after being securely braced, receive and support the hoops. The nailings must be extra	DOOR DOOR	9000 9000	be kept around 90 degrees. Fur- mentation begins in 24 hours and it only requires about from 58 to 60 hours, but you have to be con- stantly on the job. —J. P. CLARK. 851 E. 39th St., Portland, Or.
INDIANA SILO Demonstrated To Be The Greatest Economic Means Known in Scientific Feeding	ure 10. Lining and doors—The lining for the wooden-hoop silo consists of tongue and groove flooring of best quality, free from knots and other defects which might cause leakage of ensilage. Starting at the left edge of the contemplated door opening, this flooring is secret nailed in place vertically, using 6-penny cement- coated nails. (See Figure 14.) Pre- ferably the wooden-hoop silo should have a 2-ply lining with No. 2 asbes- tos building paper between.	Figure 15. Plan of Doors in 1	DOOR DOOR	MARION LAKE POWER SOUGHT J. G. Kelly, Portland Engin- cer, Renews Right on De- velopment Site
N Twenty V Years' Successful Silo Building No Experi- Menty		Table 111. Material for an eight- inch concrete foundation wall, three feet in height. including four-inch concrete floor. For silos more than 14 feet in diameter, the foundation wall should be 12 inches thick. Table IV. Bill of Lumber for Re-Sau in height. Diameter of silo 2"x4"x30' 2"x6"x50' 1'x6" 1'x6" Diameter of silo 2"x4"x30' 2"x6"x50' 1'x6" 1'x6" In feat studding door jams upper cl 60 60 9 32 2 60 10 35 2 75 11 39 2 88	silo, feet cement; sand stone 10 27.44 1.66 2.42 12 40.25 2.16 3.07 14 40.80 2.47 3.77 16 51.94 2.25 4.38 18 61.79 3.77 5.41 20 71.30 4.39 6.27 x Silo. All estimates for silo 30 feet State coder 2"x6" 4.38 2"x6" Lining may be 18 6007 10 wer of fir 5,"	Immense Plant Possible, Marion lake is located in Marion and Linn counties and is mid to
All the great dairy records are made with SILAGE in the ration. Most of the champion steers at our stock shows have been fed on silage. Equally good results will be obtained in feeding silage to breeding ewes and other sheep, lambs, beef stock hogs and dairy cows. It means DOLLARS to YOU. Ask your county agent or any agricultural college. For many years the recognized leader of the silo world has been the INDELARS SOLUTION For years to come it will still be the STANDARD by which ALL silos are judged, for	Figure 11. Elevation of Wooden- Hoop Silo, showing continuous door opening, anchors at base, and slope of doors in roof.	to be used for concrete form. Lum- ber for roof will depend upon type made. Bill of Lumber for Wooden-Hoop Silo, 14x32 feet-100 tons Staves and Hoops. 3000 feet flooring either 1x6 inch or 1x4 inch. 18 and 14 feet long. 2996 linear feet 1-2 to 3-8x4 inch hoops. Lumber for roof depends on type constructed.	there would not be any imperfect or bruised seed. Fiber flax for seed should be set apart and not pulled antil it is perfectly ripe. Fiber flax should be sown thick enough so it would not stool. Two bushels is about right to an acre, and with the humid atmos- phere of the Willamette valley there should be as good results as from the famous Courtrai district of Belgium. The seed and bed are the two main factors upon which de- pends failure or success of fiber	city to furnish electric energy throughout a big radius of territory. Other Rights Sought. Frank A. Calderwood of Plush. Ore., filed an application covering the appropriation of water from Willow crock, Pine creek and Big Flat creek for the irrigation of 160 acres in the Warner valley, Lake county. S. Sedore of Falls City. filed an application for the appropriation of water from Teel creek for the irri-
it has built into it ALL features necessary to the success of its work. NO REQUIREMENTS OMITTED-NO UNNECESSARY EXPENSE ADDED-THE LEAST INVESTMENT-THE GREATEST EARNING POWER. It lasts a life time. Our motto: "ECONOMY plus EFFICIENCY." Let us show you its many superior advantages over any silo built, whether of stone, tile	by laying across the top of the silo in the center a 2x12 inch joist notched and spiked to top hoop and silo lin- ing, also at the edges 2x4 inch joists, and in the intermediate spaces 2x8 inch joists, all securely faastened the	THEY'LL WAKE UP Pomerene is out of the presiden- tial race. So are a lot of others, but they don't know it yetArkan-	crop, spring plowing is best, but if sown after sod or clover it should be plowed in the fall. Disc good and then use a spike-tooth harrow	Mrs. Bacon-Bon't you think Emily sings with a good deal of feel- ing? Mr. Bacon-Yes; but I do hope she don't feel as bad as it sounds-
or wood. Do you know that over HALF of the 240,876,000 Tons of Stover and Fodder Crops raised in the United States annually goes to waste? Are you partially responsible for this? Do you know that if you keep seven cows or an equivalent number of sheep that an Indiana Silo would pay for itself in from one to two years? Do you know that never in history has a lesser number of tons of hay paid for an Indiana Silo 1				Comme Statistics
Do you know that you pay for an Indiana silo every year or two whether you buy one or not? Tell us what stock you will feed and let us show you how we can benefit you. CHAS. K. SPAULDING LOGGING CO., Manufacturers of Lumber, Silos, Boxes, Sash and Doors SALEM, OREGON				

