

## SOME OF THE ARGUMENTS FOR MORE SILOS BEING USED UP IN BENTON CO.

### They Have a Very Stiff Campaign Going Strong for a Silo on Every Farm, and Farmers Are Borrowing Government Money to Build Silos and Buy Cows

Under the direction of George W. Mable, county agricultural agent, there is being carried on up in Benton county a very thorough and comprehensive campaign for more silos.

And it is bringing great results. Over in the Alsea country, in that county, the farmers are borrowing money from the federal loan banks with which to build silos and buy cows.

The Corvallis bankers are offering to loan money to farmers to build silos.

There should be a campaign of that kind in Marion county, and in Polk county, and in all the other Willamette valley counties.

The following are some of the arguments being used by the campaigners in the Benton county campaign:

#### WHY BUILD A SILO?

1. Farmers in Benton county who have them say silos are the most profitable buildings on the farm, that silos pay for themselves in a year or two, that 25 per cent more livestock can be kept on the same farm and that they do not see how they could possibly get along without a silo now that they have used them.

2. More feed can be stored per cubic foot in the form of silage than in any other form of roughage.

3. There is a smaller loss of food material in making a crop into silage than in handling it any other way.

4. There is no rain spoiled crop and no big losses due to frosts if you make crops into silage.

5. A silo is a pasture under cover. Its crop is always ready when the pastures dry up in summer or the rains come in the winter.

6. All the feed value of a crop is conserved when stored as silage.

7. Added to the feeding value is its value as a substitute for green feed.

8. Silage is palatable, and like green feeds has a beneficial effect upon the digestive organs.

9. As a supplement to ensilage, it is possible to use up otherwise poor feeds.

10. Aids greatly in balancing the rations. Corn silage with clover or vetch hay makes an almost perfectly balanced ration.

11. When corn or sunflowers are made into silage, the land is left in good condition for a following grain crop.

12. Silage saves half the hay. Ask the man who has one.

13. Makes it possible to keep your sheep in during lambing season and in bad weather.

14. Silage keeps young stock thrifty and growing better than dry feeders.

15. It produces beef and milk more economically than dry hay.

If Still Doubtful, are These Your Objections?

"The price is too high this year. I am going to wait until next year."

"Yes, but did you stop to think that prices are still going up, and that we have no real assurance that they will go down for several years? Then too, the price of feeds are up and every ton of feed you save now is worth a lot more than when feed is low."

"But you say, 'That may be true, but I will have that extra amount of money invested in a silo and feeds may go down.'"

"You will not, though, for many farmers who have them will tell you

that their extra profits paid for their silos in one year. No matter what your silo costs, within reason, you will be better off at the end of two years anyway because of the increased earning capacity of your farm.

"There is no money in the dairy business now though."

Mistaken again. There is a bigger demand for good dairy cows in Benton county right now than there has been for several years, and at prices of from \$100 to \$500 per head. Maybe you have not made any money in the dairy business, but have you had a silo? Have you had high producing tested cows? No? Well, then you are not a competent judge. Year in and year out, the dairy business is one of the most profitable types of farming; and just now the Willamette valley is building up a great reputation for Jerseys.

"Maybe you're right, but dairying is too hard work."

We would recommend to you then that you start forcing checks. That's not hard work. Or if you object to that, perhaps the beef or sheep business would be better. Silage makes the best of beef, lamb, mutton and wool. Ask Jay Reynolds or Dick Scott.

"But I'm not ready to build one yet."

Now really, what is there to hinder you from making those plans you have had in your mind right now? There's no time like the present to get things done—and you will have no use for a silo in the next world. It might not stand the heat either.

"There's no use talking. I can't afford a silo."

Would you buy a good farm if the seller agreed to give you back all your money at the end of a year or two, and let you keep the farm too? What you meant to say was: "I can't afford to be without a silo."

"I would build one, but I don't have the money."

Any business man who sees a chance to make a good investment, borrows money. The banks will lend you money to build a silo, because they know it will increase your deposits. One bank in Corvallis has agreed to make special inducements to farmers to borrow money if necessary to build a silo. Special terms and interest rates may be secured for silo loans. These will be announced later. You can easily afford to pay eight per cent interest, however, without fear of loss.

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The Oregon Agricultural College Silo in Process of Being Filled.

as "Grandmother's Sweet." Perhaps it would be worth while for some enterprising seedsmen to exploit "Grandmother's Sweet." But this article is on sunflowers and corn as a combination silage. This combination has been attracting a great deal of attention of late all over the country, including eastern Oregon and eastern Washington. Now it has come to western Oregon to stay—for we can surely raise sunflowers here "till the cows come home" and then some. And they will surely come home more willingly with plenty of sunflower and corn silage to tempt them. This new idea is certainly a great one in the propaganda for a silo on every farm. With sunflowers and corn, there will be no excuse for any farmer not having a silo on his place. (Following is the article mentioned.)

#### Sunflowers and Corn a Good Combination Silage.

(By E. A. Rhoten.)

Providing succulent food for stock and especially for dairy cattle is one of the most important of the feeding problems. Many crops can be successfully put into the silo. Corn, clover, vetch and peas are used.

The last year or so we have been hearing of sunflowers being grown for silage and many have reported excellent results. J. Fred Braley, McMinnville, Or., has been feeding silage made of corn and sunflowers mixed. In response to our question as to his experience with these forage crops for silage makers, Mr. Braley says:

"I sow six pounds of yellow dent

corn and two pounds of sunflower seed on an acre. I mix the seed well and sow it in drills 40 inches apart and from two to three inches deep. The ground is thoroughly worked and pulverized before planting. I plant early. The growth of the sunflower shades the ground, helping to hold moisture. Repeated cultivating adds much to a fine crop.

Neither corn nor sunflowers hinder each other's growth, as they absorb different elements in the soil. Ordinary soil should produce 15 tons on an acre. The growth should stand eight to ten feet high.

Harvesting the Crop.

Harvest in the same manner as corn silage, using corn binder, corn knife or cutting sled. Bundles can easily be fed through an ordinary silage cutter by feeding the bundles or stalks head first. Large stalks of sunflowers are easily cut. They closely resemble corn silage when cut.

The sunflower stalk has no air space at the center as many silage crops have, but instead has a white pith which makes an airtight, composite pack in the silo.

The sunflower stalks, seed and corn, when blended together, make a very palatable feed, consisting of a mixture of protein and carbohydrates. The cured silage has a sweet odor instead of the sour odor of the pure corn silage. It is more rich and, consequently, goes further when feeding than pure corn silage. During two years of experiment I find such silage quite satisfactory.



The family auto leaving the barnlot. Notice the silo in the background.

## TIMBER WORKERS DONATE TO RAISE HOSPITAL FUND

### Each of 210 Members of Union Pledges to Give Wages of One Day

### VICTORY BELIEVED NEAR Residents of Grand Island Become Interested and Call for Advice

The Timberworkers' union of Salem pledged a total of \$1000 for the hospital fund at their meeting Tuesday night.

By resolution, each member agreed to contribute the wage of one day as his share of the subscription.

This will average about \$5 for each union man. There are 210 men in the Timber Workers' union. Their contributions should total above \$1000.

A good natured rivalry has existed between the timber workers and their employer, Charles K. Spaulding as to who shall contribute the greater amount to the hospital. It looks as if the rollers of logs and the handlers of lumber have the lead by \$10 in the contest.

Grand Island Comes In

The plea for a new hospital which is being made by a number of Salem's whole-hearted people has touched a sympathetic chord among the residents on Grand Island.

This little insular tract is located beyond Wheatland in the Willamette river. At a meeting held Saturday the island dwellers commissioned J. A. Mothorn to ask William McGilchrist, Jr., campaign manager, to send a representative to the island to explain the hospital project to the people, as quite a number want to take a hand in completing the enterprise.

War Mother Urges

"Of course we will build that hospital," said one of Salem War mothers yesterday.

## DATES OF SLOGANS IN DAILY STATESMAN

(In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

- Loganberries, Oct. 9.
- Prunes, Oct. 16.
- Dairying October 23.
- Flax, October 30.
- Filberts, Nov. 6.
- Walnuts, Nov. 13.
- Strawberries, Nov. 20.
- Apples, November 27.
- Raspberries, December 4.
- Mint, December 11.
- Great Cows, December 18.
- Blackberries, December 25.
- Cherries, January 1, 1920.
- Pears, January 8, 1920.
- Gooseberries, January 15, 1920.
- Corn, January 22, 1920.
- Celery, January 29.
- Spinach, February 5, 1920.
- Onions, February 12, 1920.
- Potatoes, February 19, 1920.
- Bees, February 26, 1920.

- Mining, March 4, 1920.
- Goin's, March 11, 1920.
- Beans, March 18, 1920.
- Paved highways, March 25, 1920.
- Broccoli, April 1, 1920.
- Silos, April 8.
- Legumes, April 15.
- Asparagus, April 22.
- Hops, April 29.
- Poultry, May 6.
- Hogs, May 13, 1920.
- Paper Mills, May 20.
- Land, May 27, 1920.
- National Advertising, June 3.
- Sheep, June 10.
- Dehydration, June 17.

(Back copies of Salem Slogan editions of the Daily Oregon Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 5c each, mailed to any address, if ALL are taken; price for first 15 copies, 10c each.)

(It will interest some people to know that these back copies are selling fast—that, nearly every day, orders are received from near and distant points for the whole series. They will be sold out before the fifty-two Slogans are completed, without doubt.—Ed.)

## THE LOGANBERRY SITUATION

Many people have asked us lately—"What effect will the proposed high prices for loganberries have on the business of the Phez Company?"

We have hesitated to speak our real feelings, because we did not wish to be regarded as calamity howlers; because we were not disposed to take any action that might be interpreted by the growers as an effort on our part to deprive them of a chance to obtain the highest possible price.

But many persons tell us that The Phez Company is more than a private enterprise—that it is a project closely linked with the progress and prosperity of the Willamette Valley; that its products typify Oregon to the nation at large. In view of this, they say, the people of the Willamette Valley have a right to know just what too high a price on loganberries will mean to us, and incidentally, the loganberry industry as a whole.

First, let us state, that to date we have spent \$560,000 in magazines to popularize PHEZ Loganberry Products, and the amount invested in our business as a whole is greater than the value of all the loganberry acreage in Oregon, at \$500 an acre.

Through advertising and by maintaining these products at highest standards of quality and fair prices, we have created a demand for the goods that has enabled us to sell the trade each year.

But if prices of these products become too high, the demand will naturally decrease. General prices are swinging slowly but surely downward—the reaction has set in. If we have to ask more for PHEZ Products—and we will have to do so at higher fruit prices—we believe consumer demand will be greatly diminished.

Everyone connected with Loganberry Products, be he grower, manufacturer, wholesaler or retailer, must depend on consumer demand for real success in selling, and real success can come to growers—to us, to everyone concerned, only from a continuous demand based on reasonable prices.

## THE PHEZ COMPANY

ers yesterday. "The mothers who had sons or daughters in active service are preparing to furnish a ward to care for those brave young men and women when they need care. We cannot think of stopping now. Our soldier boys and Red Cross girls risked everything dear and sacred to them when they stepped into line to protect us against the on-coming German legions.

"For us to weaken now, or by our indifference, neglect to provide a suitable hospital properly to care for

our defenders, should any of them suffer physical misfortune, then we would, indeed, be showing a degree of ingratitude that no true friend of our war heroes could contemplate without feeling a sense of shame."

Cards At Business Houses

The soliciting committee desires again to urge all, individually and collectively, to line up with others and subscribe whatever amount they can give so the campaign can be brought to an early close. They say

awaiting their attention. Subscription cards can be secured at each of the several banks, at Patton's book store, at the Commercial club and elsewhere.

The following subscriptions were received yesterday:

- Salem King's Products company, \$25;
- Cherry City Baking company, \$75;
- Mrs. E. Hurst and Carrie Hurst, \$15;
- O. J. Hall, \$10;
- Grace Babcock, \$10;
- James Cuffick, \$5;
- A. J. Paris, \$10;
- Perner Cohe company, \$25.

## ARE YOU MAKING THIS MISTAKE?

Are you waiting until pain drives you to consult the dentist regarding the condition of your teeth?

Do you believe that you are exercising good judgment in allowing decay to move in its vicious circle of destruction until it is found necessary to have your teeth extracted?

Do you know that germs from unhealthy gums and decayed teeth cause various diseases of the body?

Do you know that co-operation with the dentist is safe-guarding your health? Do you know that in my office your teeth can be taken care of at a price which is within reach of all?

I give special attention to people who are nervous or have sensitive teeth, or have mouths difficult to fit with plates.

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## SUNFLOWERS AND CORN MAKE GOOD COMBINATION SILAGE IN OREGON

### And They Can Be Raised "Till the Cows Come Home," and Then Some—The Way a Progressive Yamhill County Farmer Does It, and Explains It

(J. Fred Braley, a progressive Yamhill county farmer, was in the office of The Statesman one day last week and he enthusiastically confirmed the statements of the article printed below, taken from the Pacific Homestead of March 25, and written by E. A. Rhoten, live stock editor of that farm paper, published from The Statesman building.

Mr. Braley says they have been raising on their farm all his life the sweetest sweet corn he has ever tasted. It has been brought down all the years from some seed his grandmother brought across the plains from Missouri to Oregon in 1848. It is a white, eight-row corn. They do not know its original name, but on the Braley farm it is known



J. Fred Braley and two of his best friends. The road leads through the field of sunflowers and corn.