

SELLING SALEM DISTRICT

Devoted to Showing Salem District People the Advantages and Opportunities of Their Own Country and Its Cities and Towns.

The Way to Build Up Your Home Town Is to Patronize Your Home People

The Surest Way to Get More and Larger Industries Is to Support Those You Have

Selling Salem District is a continuation of the Salem Slogan and Pep and Progress Campaign

This campaign of publicity for community upbuilding has been made possible by the advertisements placed on these pages by our public-spirited business men---men whose untiring efforts have builded our present recognized prosperity and who are ever striving for greater and yet greater progress as the years go by.

We Will Give Our Best Efforts

At all times to assist in any possible way the development of the fruit and berry industries in this valley.

Oregon Packing Co.

Hunt Bros. Packing Company

Salem, Oregon

Quality Fruits, Proper growing, Proper packing, Intelligent selling, Courteous treatment, Community service.

Are the steps to business success

DEHYDRATED and CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Oregon Products

King's Food Products Company

Salem--Portland--The Dalles Oregon

Gideon Stolz Co.

Manufacturers of Dependable Brand Lime-Sulphur Solution The brand you can depend on for purity and test Prices upon application Factory near corner of Summer and Mill St. Salem, Oregon

Willamette Valley Prune Association

The oldest Association in the Northwest.

W. T. JENKS

Secretary and Manager Trade & High Sts. Salem, Oregon

NELSON BROS.

Warm Air Furnaces, plumbing heating and sheet metal work, tin and gravel roofing, general jobbing in tin and galvanized iron work.

355 Commercial St. Phone 1908

DIXIE BREAD

Dixie Health Bread Ask Your Grocer

Travel by Trolley

When going about your fair city take the trolley car for Safety--Comfort and Economy

Tickets Save Time Buy Them by the Strip Southern Pacific Lines

FOR YEARS AND YEARS

The Statesman has been supplying the wants of the editorial job printing trade. Proof positive we are printers of work and merit. Modern equipment and ideas are the ones that get by.

STATESMAN PUBLISHING COMPANY

Phone 40-450, 407-1, 407-1 B.

THE SILO IS A STORE HOUSE AND FIRELESS COOKER FOR THE FARMER

There are a Half Million Silos Now on the Farms of the United States, and a Farm Without One Will Before Long be Looked Upon as a Back Number--A Silo Is the Most Essential Features of Modern Equipment

Editor Statesman: A silo will increase the net profits of your farm from twenty-five to fifty per cent. This increase in profit is due to the fact that you can produce four to five times as much tonnage of crops per acre

will produce feed equal in value to about five acres of good pasture, and will do your cows more good, as they can be fed a balanced ration of good succulent feed the year round. Modern farming is on a com-



Silo Installation on Farm Owned by A. J. Schlecht of Tigard, Oregon.

for silage as can be produced for hay.

This silage will increase the milk yield of your cows and keep them in better condition physically. This brings your cost of production down to where it leaves a good margin of profit.

One Acre for Five An acre of corn put in the silo

Clean-Up and Paint-Up

See our complete line of Sherwin-Williams House Paints Falls City-Salem Lumber Co. 349 So. 12th St. Phone 813 A. B. Kelsay, Mgr.

Ed. CHASTAIN CLOTHING CO.

305 State St. Men's and Young Men's Clothing and Furnishings Use my stairs. It pays

SALEM IRON WORKS

Established 1860 Founders, Machinists and Blacksmiths

Corner Front & State Sts. Manufacturers of the Eband pump for irrigation and other purposes. Correspondence solicited. Irrigation information supplied. Makers of Salem Iron Works Drag Saws.

HOTEL BLIGH

100 rooms of Solid Comfort A Home Away From Home

petitive basis. The farmer whose cost of production is the lowest makes the profit and fixes the market prices to a great extent. In order to market farm products we must compete in price and quality of products with farmers who are producing on a modern basis, and unless we have up-to-the-minute equipment there will not be difference enough between our cost of production and selling price to make a decent profit, if any at all.

Half Million in Use The silo is a part of the equipment of the modern dairy farm of today and the most important part. If the one-half million silos in use today were taken off the dairy farms in the United States, the price of the butter fat would raise from twenty-five to fifty per cent immediately. The silo reduces the cost of producing

W. W. ROSEBRAUGH CO.

Foundry and Machine Shop 17th & Oak Sts., Salem, Or. Phone 886

We Are Out After Two Millions We are now paying over three quarters of a million dollars a year to the dairymen of this section for milk.

"Marion Butter" Is the Best Butter

More Cows and Better Cows in the crying need. MARION CREAMERY & PRODUCE CO. Salem, Ore. Phone 2485

Salem Carpet Cleaning and Fluff Rug Works

Rug and fluff rugs worn any sizes without seams. New mattresses made to order. Old mattresses remade. Feathers renovated. I buy all kinds of old carpets for fluff rugs.

Otto F. Zwicker, Prop.

Phone 1154 13 1/2 and Wilbur Streets

butter fat and meat to such an extent that it will be impossible for any farmer to stay in the business very long unless his farm is equipped with first class silo equipment.

A dairy or stock farm today looks lost without a silo, because it is not complete, and in the near future the few farmers who do not believe in silage, will be crowded out of the field entirely. In plain words a silo is a storehouse and a fireless cooker for silage crops. The silo is the cheapest building on the farm in which to store feed. Crops can be stored in a silo cheaper than they can be stored in the barn as hay or dry feed.

Through the chemical action which takes place inside of the silo, the fibrous parts of fully matured crops are softened in about the same manner as they would be in a fireless cooker; thus it is possible to raise crops that produce from ten to thirty tons per acre, such as sunflowers and corn, which have large fibrous stalks and change them into a palatable and succulent feed.

No rough feed is more palatable than good corn silage. Sometimes, however, a dairy cow will not eat a full ration of silage until she has acquired a taste for it, which may require a week to

ten days. In this case start her on about half ration and gradually increase it with each feeding until reaching a full ration. Palatability of feed is of great importance, as it induces a large consumption and stimulates the secretion of digestive juices.

Makes Farm Look Modern

A silo makes your farm look modern and proves that it is by the money it earns. A silo will increase the selling value of your farm several times the amount of its investment.

The economic value of the silo is undisputed--it has been determined beyond question and the silo is now known by successful farmers to be one of the most essential pieces of modern farm equipment. All that remains now is to get a first class silo--one that has proven its ability to stand up and make good silage--take the proper care in cutting and packing your crop in the silo, and you will have a good succulent feed for your cows.

ROY C. HANSEN, Portland, Or., April 2, 1923. Mr. Hansen is the manager of the sales department of the National Tank & Pipe Co., Portland, Oregon. This company builds the Cyclone, Ironclad and Atlas silos.

"WHY ONE FARMER BOUGHT A SILO-- AS TOLD BY HIS WIFE;" IT PAYS

Incidentally, it Makes Even Her Husband Worth More to This Woman--They Live Happily, and Silo Troubles are Canned in the Silo, the Big Red Silo on the Hill

(Prize Letter.) My husband feels that he has been asked to do a disagreeable thing, that is, to think of the time when he had no silo. This he steadfastly refuses to do, and so I, his wife, as is usual in such cases, must do it for him.

It was never really the cows' fault, and I cherish no feeling of animosity. They were good cows, rather above the average, and, for the most part, properly rationed, but they were inclined to follow the example of our deciduous trees--fall off in production and rest up for the winter.

This, when milk prices began to soar, seemed a contrary thing for them to do, and we searched for the reason. We decided that what they wanted was food "out of season." They missed their grass salad and we must therefore provide a substitute. We could not send them south for the winter, so decided to give ensilage a trial.

Yes, it did take courage to see a trip we had planned, ruge and other things I wanted, going into wooden staves, but we "played

the game" and provided those cows with a much relished cow salad made of waxy corn stalks and leaves, chopped up with the corn and nicely fermented.

And so we got even with them. More than even, I must admit, for we lowered feed costs and got more milk when milk prices were high. Now the big red silo on the hill looks like a money bank to us, only we draw out much more than we put in. Also, it insures our crops. In fact, the very first year we saved the cost of its construction by filling it with late maturing corn from a bottom field which otherwise would have been frosted and a partial loss.

Incidentally, my husband is worth more to me. It requires considerable worry to mature properly a backward field of corn, and no man can be his sweetest self while so employed. Now he knows he can make it into first class ensilage, and so sleeps sweetly and lives happily, and our troubles are canned in the silo.

---Mrs. Reed Perkins.

THE SILO SAVES THE CROP AND INCIDENTALLY SAVES THE SOIL

The Silo Owner Has it on the Neighbor Without Such Provision for Storage in Three Ways; Saves His Crop, Provides Succulent Feed, and Extends His Season

Paul Carpenter was until the first of the year county agent for Polk county. He is now agricultural agent in one of the eastern Oregon counties. He is an outstanding authority. Speaking of silos under Willamette conditions, he recently said: "The two outstanding problems of land tillage in the Willamette valley are those relating to drainage and to maintaining the proper physical condition of the soil. One crop farming, or the constant growth of similar crops such as small grains, removes the decayed plant and animal material, the humus, from the soil and brings about a condition that results in puddling and baking. Ideal soil treatment in this valley as elsewhere revolves around the proposition that three general classes of crops must be grown and frequently changed or rotated. They are the grains, the grasses and clovers, and cultivated crops.

Clovers Valuable.

The grass and clover crops put decaying matter into the soil and make it more workable as well as higher in fertility. The clovers are especially valuable for their effects on the land. The cultivated crops, such as potatoes or corn, open up the soil, hasten decay of organic material and, by stirring and aerating the soil, make plant foods available for succeeding crops. Invariably grains make a good return when planted after a cultivated crop which in turn has followed clover.

Key to Soil Health

Corn and clover form the key to successful soil management in this territory. On all but the low-est lands corn will do well in all sections of the valley. A real obstacle to corn culture has been the difficulty in curing

out the crop in the fall. Even in the "corn belt" of the central states the corn crop does not dry out thoroughly until about the first of the year. With our fall rains starting in October it is often impossible to dry ear corn sufficiently for safe storage without artificial heat. We can grow good corn and get very satisfactory yields. Only storage problems have held down the acreage of this crop so vital to the best soil treatment.

Silo Saves Whole Crop

Right here is where the silo saves the crop, and incidentally the soil. Bring corn into September with any degree of maturity from first dent to complete ripeness and the silo will save every pound of the crop and distribute it in a nutritious and palatable form over the entire following year. The silo owner "has it on" the neighbor without such a provision for storage in three ways:

1. All this crop is saved. Leaf, stalk, ear and all go in and are preserved absolutely.
2. The process of fermentation makes silage more attractive to stock than the dried crop and more will be eaten. The more food that quality stock can be induced to eat, the greater the profits returned.
3. The crop can be fed out at all seasons. It is as good in July as in December. The same crop that was the majesty of milk production in winter makes an ideal supplement for the short pastures of late summer.

To keep our soils clover and corn must be grown regularly and in liberal amounts. The silo enables one to save the corn crop completely and to feed it out in the most profitable manner. Consult your banker about a silo for this year.

A BARN WITHOUT A SILO LOOKS LIKE A COW WITHOUT A TAIL

Green Feed Is the Natural Food for Cows Giving Milk, and the Silo Supplies the Equivalent of Green Feed in the Winter, and Likewise in the Dry Summer Seasons When Pastures are Bare

A barn without a silo now looks like a cow without a tail.

Green feed is the natural food for cows giving milk. If cows could migrate each fall like birds, the green feed problem would be solved, but as this is out of the question, we must do the next best thing and bring the green feed to the cows. The silo is the way. And not only is it useful for supplying green feed in winter, but it is also a great aid to summer pastures. Farmers look forward to summer pasture as a means of cutting feed costs, but too often pastures are more expensive than silage fed in the barns; pastures which could better be used in more profitable crops.

The objection to silos because of the expense of filling is still heard at times. It is true that silo filling is hard work and under best of management is likely to be expensive. Yet these same objectors think nothing of paying

a threshing bill, because they consider it a necessary expense. Silo filling has now come to be one of the necessary farm expenses.

The poet Riley grew poetic in regard to "When the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock," but dairymen can hardly be expected to get poetic when obliged to dig corn shocks out of the frosts and snow all winter. There is much more poetry in climbing a good, substantial silo once a day.

The value of this silo to livestock farming is now so universally accepted that a good dairy community can be judged by the number of silos on the horizon, just as an oil district can be judged by the number of derricks in use.

You are going to build a silo some day, and each year you put it off you pay for it through the increased cost of your feed. You will probably build a silo but once

in your life, and it will be a investment that will either greatly please or disappoint you, according to the satisfaction it gives you. In making the selection, therefore, it is simply good business judgment to buy a "proven by test" article. In the silo world, the wooden stave silo is considered the best type, on account of the process of fermentation which takes place in the silo.

Carrots, sown with radishes, make a "companion crop," the seeds germinating in succession and the radishes being pulled out, as they mature, while the carrots will keep on growing.

FIT THE SILO TO THE HERD SERVED

Ideal to Feed Off One to Three Inches a Day, Climatic Conditions Ruling

Fit the size of the silo to the herd. Determine the length of time that it is desirable to feed silage, not forgetting the period when summer pasture gets poor. Figure on the number of animals to be fed silage, making provision for a reasonable increase in the herd.

Experience teaches that most satisfactory results are had when one to three inches, according to climatic conditions, are fed off the top of the silage each day. When silage is exposed to the air for two or three days it begins to spoil and is unfit for feed. This applies more particularly to the warm seasons of the year.

It has been estimated that the feeding surface of a silo should be about five feet square for each cow in the herd. Thus, for a herd of 30 cows, 150 square feet of feeding surface of a silo 1 1/2 feet in diameter will be necessary--40 cows, 200 square feet, or a diameter of 16 feet; and a herd of 50 cows 250 square feet, or an inside diameter of 18 feet.

Many have made the mistake of building a silo with too large a diameter. They have experienced considerable loss of silage because they were not able to feed a sufficient amount from the top each day to prevent moulding. It is always better to get capacity by height, rather than by diameter. A diameter of less than eight feet is not to be recommended for silos.

SILO ESSENTIAL SAYS MR. CRISSEL

Editor Statesman: With only moderate prices for dairy products which the dairyman has to sell, and very high prices for hay and mill feed which he buys, it is most essential that silos be used in order to keep down feed cost.

Milk feed and hay go through several hands before they reach the cow owner, and each party handling them has to make a profit, while with silage, which you raise and make yourself, you save all of these outside profits, freight charges, etc.

Silage is also by far the best feed to be had, as well as the cheapest, and by using silage with half the amount of hay and mill feed that would otherwise be required, the feed costs can be reduced 25 per cent and the milk yield increased 25 per cent.

The gain by having a silo is too great to be neglected, and there should be a silo on every farm. ---MONROE & CRISSEL, Portland, Or., April 4, 1923.

HOLLOW TILE A PROTECTION AGAINST HAZARDS

ALL SIZES MOST COLD SPELL IN FIRE ALSO DRAIN TILE PARTITION TILE AND BRICK

Salem Brick and Tile Co.

Salem, Oregon