

# INDUSTRIAL OREGON PRODUCES QUALITY PRODUCTS



"OREGON QUALITY" products are establishing themselves in world markets; they make our pay rolls they build our cities; they attract new capital and new people; they provide a market for the products of our farms. Oregon farms produce a wider variety of profitable crops of "Oregon Quality" food than any other spot on earth.

## SILAGE CROPS IN OREGON, BY FARM CROPS SPECIALIST OF THE O. A. C.

Corn Silage Is the Best of All, But Many Growths Have Been Used for Silage, Including Weeds—On the Average Dairy Farm in Either Eastern or Western Oregon, Silage Is Necessary to Get the Most Profit Out of Cows

Editor Statesman:

Silage crops are to provide succulent feed at seasons of the year when the best succulent feed, green grass, is not available. Silage may be considered an artificial substitute for grass. As badly as such a substitute is needed in the winter and in the dry summers, a silo is only justified under certain conditions. It is not justified on a sheep or cattle ranch where alfalfa hay can be produced abundantly and cheaply. Neither is it a paying investment on farms with only four or five cows. Another place where its advisability is doubtful is on some of the western Oregon dairy farms which are so small that large quantities of food must be bought. In the latter case, it is probable that root crops are more profitable. This is particularly true in the coast counties.

But on the average dairy farm of either eastern or western Oregon, silage is necessary to get the most profit out of the cows. And people with silos are interested in what crops can be used to fill them.

**Corn Silage**  
No better crop than corn has ever been found for silage. In fact, there is no crop quite so good. Corn seems to be made exactly for this purpose. There are varieties to fit nearly all sections of the state. Minnesota 13 leads in most parts of the state, but along the Columbia and Snake rivers later maturing varieties can be used. In Malheur county Golden Jewel is a favorite. This is a splendid variety for those sections having a long, hot growing season, but it matures too late for use in the Willamette valley.

In western Oregon Golden Glow is also widely used, especially in Washington county. This is a little later maturing than Minnesota 13 and is liked better by some dairymen.

In some parts of the valley it has been the custom for people to go to the nearest feed store and buy eastern seed corn for the silage crop. This often results in disappointment, due to poor germination that is followed by poor stands and low yields. If stands are secured from this middle west seed the yields are usually much higher than with Minnesota 13. However, this additional yield is put to the expense of handling several tons more of water per acre than is the case with corn grown from local seed.

The only place where it may pay to use this late maturing corn is on very high priced land near cities, as in the suburbs of Portland. Here the farmer is more concerned with getting tonnage per acre than with quality, and he can afford to use late maturing corn if by so doing he can double his yield. On the average

farm it will pay to stick to early maturing varieties and local seed of these should be used.

**Oats and Vetch for Summer Silage**

Many farmers like to feed silage in July and August when their pastures have dried up. For this purpose, fall sown oats and vetch make the best combination. They are ready to cut just about the time they will be needed and they make a very good quality of silage and give good yields. Probably many more dairymen would be ahead if this practice of feeding summer silage were more extensive. Labor is usually easy to get at that time of the year and since one already has his investment in the silo and the equipment, it would be good business in many cases to use that investment more. If grass pastures are available throughout the summer, the grass is better than silage but on many farms the hot weather months mean falling back on the hay mow.

Results at the Oregon experiment station show that in most years oats and vetch will outyield corn, in some cases yielding three times as much silage per acre. In years of trouble from aphids, or when the vetch winter kills, the yield falls below corn.

Vetch and oats seeded at the rate of from 60 to 80 pounds of vetch and 40 pounds of Gray Winter oats per acre is a good combination. Seeding before the middle of October gives best results. This crop is right for putting into the silo when the seeds are formed in the lower pods on the vetch and the oats are in the light dough stage.

Oats and vetch, or wheat and vetch, are coming into favor in parts of eastern Oregon also. E. M. Eby and the Scobee and Keir ranch, both of Redmond, secured about 11 tons of silage per acre from Hungarian vetch and oats in one case and a mixture of Hungarian vetch and wheat, oats and barley in the other. The previous year Mr. Eby secured 12 tons per acre from wheat and hairy vetch. Peas and Barley or Oats Best for Coast Counties

Another combination of value is peas and barley. This crop is

(Continued on page 10)

## MILK AND MILK PRODUCTS THE BASE OF 2ND LARGEST BUSINESS IN U. S.

Now is the Time for Oregon to Capitalize Climatic, Feed and Market Conditions for Permanent, Profitable and Stable Business—Make Oregon the National Milk and Cream Pail

(By EDWARD T. BARBER)

Milk, and milk products, occupy the second highest place in the United States, based upon gross returns for the past year.

Bituminous coal stands first and milk follows with a gross credit well above the three billion dollar mark.

Mr. Dairyman, you are engaged in "big business." The second largest in the United States.

Federal statistics show that in the past ten years the per capita consumption of milk has been increased 30 per cent.

This remarkable growth has been largely accomplished through scientific educational efforts by health organizations.

In order to meet the requirements essential to this growth of the business science has assisted the dairyman to better methods of production, handling, and marketing of their product.

Laws have been passed for the purpose of protecting both the consumer and the honest producer from fraud and imposition by careless, unscrupulous and dangerous producers.

The health of the public has been the basic idea of most of the milk regulatory laws. Sanitary laws regulating the handling of cows to the cleaning of the containers and the sterilizing of milk have inspired public confidence in the use of more milk and milk products.

The per cent of food content essential to public consumption have been determined and fixed by laws so that the consumer is certain of getting the quality of article desired in solid contents and butter fat of the product offered for sale.

All of these regulations, and their strict enforcement, tend to stimulate greater consumption.

Oregon presents unusually favorable conditions for stimulating the development of the dairy business.

Climatic conditions maintain cows at their maximum efficiency. No extremes of temperature to consume energy which may be converted into more milk. Green feed practically the year around, and silage may be produced in enormous tonnage on every farm.

In response to these favorable conditions Oregon has already tak-

en an advanced position in the dairy world.

The multitude of pure bred herds found all over the state, especially in the Willamette valley and nearby territory speaks eloquently of the earnestness in which Oregon dairymen have tackled the problem.

There are many herds having world record cows in them and herds of ten to fifteen more cows giving a herd average of 700 to 800 pounds butterfat for a year are not uncommon.

However, such herds are uncommon enough that they serve mostly to show what the state may do.

The average for the entire state is around 150 pounds per cow.

It would seem useless to endeavor to convince the man owning the average cow that his financial salvation lies through better cows. The 150 pound cow costs practically as much to keep as the 800 pound producer. The 150 pound producer at an average price of 40c per pound for butterfat brings a return of \$60. A 500 pound producer brings a return of \$200, and the 800 pound producer brings in \$320.

This is for butterfat and does not consider the extra value of the calves as butter producers.

Oregon needs more pure bred, high-producing cows.

Oregon needs more high-class dairymen who sense the essential factors of production and marketing dairy products.

It is not expected that every Oregon farmer will milk cows. Some are not temperamentally adapted to those who are so adapted dairymen is an insurance against serious loss on the entire years operations.

Potatoes, peas, beans, fruit, hay and grain may fall or suffer serious loss, but the family of the dairyman is assured of a living and mortgages may still be paid off.

Cow-testing and bull associations should be more in evidence in the upbuilding of the dairy herds.

Oregon dairymen are inclined to work singly and independently in the testing of their herds and fail to realize the enormous value to be found in the work of a cow-testing association.

The Cow-testing association of the Lewis county, Washington, shows as a result of its two years work that the average increased yield, based upon cost of feed, is 49 per cent.

Lewis county is the center of one of the greatest dairying districts in the United States, yet only 2 per cent of the dairymen at that county are members of the cow-testing association.

A banker, or merchant, or any one engaged in a commercial or manufacturing business who would thus pass by an opportunity to increase his income by 49 per cent

Beginning about January 1, 1925, The Statesman will supplement its slogan articles on this page with a series of stories of Industrial Oregon from the pen of Mr. Edward T. Barber who is one of the most accomplished writers along these lines in the Pacific Northwest. Mr. Barber is a painstaking and careful investigator. His articles will be based upon the most reliable information obtainable and written from a constructive optimistic viewpoint. The following subjects will be included in these articles:

- The Willamette Valley—Its Physical, Historical, Geographical and General Features.
- Lumbering and Forest Products.
- Manufacturing Industries and Opportunities.
- Market at Home and Abroad.
- Fruit Growing—Conditions and Opportunities.
- Commercial Nut Growing.
- Poultry and Its Opportunities.
- General Agricultural Conditions and Opportunities.
- Labor Conditions.
- Irrigation.
- Educational and Religious Resources.
- Tourist Trails and Scenic Attractions.
- Taxation and Financial Conditions.
- General Living Conditions.
- Dairying, Milk, and Milk Products.
- Mineral Resources.
- Commerce.
- Hydro-Electric Development and Possibilities.

## Dates of Slogans in Daily Statesman (In Twice-a-Week Statesman Following Day)

(With a few possible changes)	Sugar Beets, Sorghum, Etc., May 7
Loganberries, October 2	Water Powers, May 14
Fruit, October 9	Irrigation, May 21
Dairying, October 16	Mining, May 28
Flax, October 23	Land, Irrigation, Etc., June 4
Filberts, October 30	Floriculture, June 11
Walnuts, November 6	Hops, Cabbage, Etc., June 18
Strawberries, November 13	Wholesaling and Jobbing, June 25
Apples, November 20	Cucumbers, Etc., July 2
Raspberries, November 27	Hogs, July 9
Mint, December 4	Goats, July 16
Great Cows, Etc., December 11	Schools, Etc., July 23
Blackberries, December 18	Sheep, July 30
Cherries, December 25	National Advertising, August 6
Pears, January 1, 1925	Seeds, Etc., August 13
Gooseberries, January 8	Livestock, August 20
Corn, January 15	Grain and Grain Products, August 27
Celery, January 22	Manufacturing, September 3
Spinach, Etc., January 29	Automotive Industries, September 10
Onions, Etc., February 5	Woodworking, Etc., Sept. 17
Potatoes, Etc., February 12	Paper Mills, Etc., Sept. 24
Bees, February 19	
Poultry and Pet Stock, Feb. 26	
City Beautiful, etc., March 5	
Beans, Etc., March 12	
Paved Highways, March 19	
Head Lettuce, March 26	
Silos, Etc., April 2	
Legumes, April 9	
Asparagus, Etc., April 16	
Grapes, Etc., April 23	
Drug Garden, April 30	

(Back copies of the Thursday editions of The Daily Oregon Statesman are on hand. They are for sale at 10 cents each, mailed to any address. Current copies 5c.)

## SILAGE POSSIBILITIES FOR SOUTHERN OREGON WELL OUTLINED BY AN EXPERT

Silo Construction by Groups of Farmers Purchasing Jointly the Proper Equipment for Putting Up Silage Is the Real Solution, Thinks the Josephine County Agricultural Agent

(By H. B. HOWELL, County Agricultural Agent for Josephine County)

For the southern Oregon dairy farmer the use of silage in the cow ration has an additional advantage to that of supplying succulence, in that it really brings about a better balanced ration when fed with alfalfa than when alfalfa is fed alone. Dairy farmers in many sections are not bothered with feeds that are out of balance on the protein side, but to the man who feeds alfalfa exclusively, corn silage, where it can be grown to advantage, offers a real possibility for balancing rations with home grown feed.

It is this fundamental idea that is bringing the silo idea so forcibly to the attention of the dairy farmers of Jackson and Josephine counties. With this combination of feeds they have roughages that are the best obtainable, and except for the high producing cows have feeds that need no supplementing.

Silo development in southern Oregon, like many other progressive steps, has usually been the result of periods of enthusiasm, and as a consequence many farmers built silos who later did not use them. This was brought about by a number of causes, chief of which might be mentioned a general lack of understanding of the requirements for successful corn production, misunderstanding of the possibilities and advantages of feeding silage, and the fact that many of the silos constructed were too small (some of them being only 25 to 35 tons capacity). Probably the chief drawback was the general lack of equipment for handling the silage crop.

Many farmers fed silage to beef cattle. Partly because their operations were carried on in a small way and especially as a result of the poor economic condition in the beef cattle industry generally in the southern Oregon district, they became discouraged and many ceased to fill their silos.

The principal drawback from the corn production standpoint has been lack of irrigation water. Without irrigation most farmers have found that yields were not high enough to make silage an attractive crop. However, with the completion in recent years of two new irrigation projects around Grants Pass and others in the Medford and Ashland sections, this water shortage has ceased to be a problem.

Consistent publicity on the value of silage for dairy cows by extension agents, cow testers, creameries, banks and progressive farmers is slowly but surely having its effect. Many dairymen are just beginning to realize that a section that grows alfalfa, corn silage, and irrigated pastures is admirably situated for the dairy business.

The warm summer weather of southern Oregon coupled with a good supply of irrigation water makes corn production an easy matter and yields of 12 to 15 tons per acre can be secured. This tonnage will return to the farmer a fair income from his land and provide him with succulence and a

home grown, ration-balancing feed.

Silo construction by groups of farmers so that they can purchase jointly the proper equipment for putting up silage is the real solution of this drawback to silo building.

In Josephine county one group of six farmers in the Illinois valley is contemplating the construction of silos this year. These progressive dairymen are seriously considering home made silos, because they live in a country of good timber and sawmills and can not see the wisdom of hauling lumber 40 miles from the railroad into their valley.

The tendency in construction seems to be toward larger silos of capacities of 70 to 150 tons for the larger herds. For the smaller herds other succulent feeds such as kale and root crops are receiving more attention than silos.

The Josephine county agricultural economic conference held at Grants Pass about a year ago called attention to the fact that this county is annually short about 9000 tons of succulent dairy feed. It was recommended that this class of feed should be increased to provide 30 pounds per dairy cow when not on pasture. Corn silage for fall and winter feeding and oats and vetch or vetch and barley for spring and summer were suggested. Increased plantings of kale and root crops for small herds were advocated. Minnesota No. 13 was named as the best variety of corn for ensiling on most farms.

## Silage for Steer Feeding and Sheep Fattening

Editor Statesman:

Silage, long recognized as an essential in the winter ration of the best managed dairy herds, has a place in the range cattle industry also. In fattening steers and wintering stock cattle and handling range sheep, silage has proved its worth.

Use of silage in connection with feeding operations in the steer fattening lot, however, has been somewhat of a standstill in Oregon during the past two years due to the general belief that the cost of a ton of silage was too high as compared with the cost of alfalfa hay. Cost of producing a steer in different localities varies with so many factors that not many figures are available on the actual and detailed production costs. Figures on actual results from feeding silage are available, however, and indicate that it has a place in the ration for fattening steers, especially such silage as is made from corn or peas with bald barley.

At the Union branch experiment station alfalfa hay alone (which has been the standard steer fattening ration in eastern Oregon for several years) was tried in tests in comparison with a ration of alfalfa hay and 23.7 pounds silage daily. Results showed that the hay and silage ration put on 64 per cent more gain than the hay

(Continued on page 2)

## THIS WEEK'S SLOGAN

**DID YOU KNOW** that Salem is the silo center of Oregon; that new silos are being erected faster in the Salem district than in any other section of the entire Pacific Coast; that every farm having live stock ought to have at least one silo; that a silo is a pasture under cover; that it is an insurance policy against loss; that the farmer with live stock without a silo loses enough every year to pay for one or more; that although silos are going out in this district faster than ever before, they are not even yet being installed nearly half as fast as they should be; and that Marion and Polk counties lead all Oregon in silo preponderance and silo lore?

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will not again separate and no lumps of butter will appear in the ice cream. This product, after passing through the homogenizer is cooled and placed in containers for sale to the ice cream makers. In this condition it is called "mix."

Individual ice cream makers buy this "mix" and freeze it in their own establishments, usually giving it some name of their own fancy.

Portland is the center of a very large industry in the production of ice cream "mix" and many thousands of cows are required to produce the necessary amount of milk daily.

During the slack ice cream season the makers of "mix" buy large quantities of unsalted butter which they place in cold storage to be used in ice cream "mix" making during the height of the season when it would be difficult to get enough butter fat for the ice cream trade.

There exists nowhere such ideal conditions in feed and climatic conditions as in Oregon.

Consumption of dairy products is increasing yearly at a phenomenal ratio, thus insuring stable market conditions.

If there ever was a time when Oregon farmers should use their heads; unite to produce standard grades of uniform high quality which will command the larger markets, it is NOW.

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## MANY EMPTY SILOS FOUND IN UNION CO.

High Cost of Filling, and Reduced Number of Stock Cattle the Cause

(By H. G. AVERY, County Agricultural Agent)

Due to the high cost of filling them and because many farmers who bought silos did not need them at that time or have since sold off stock cattle and do not have enough stock to eat up the silage, not over one-third of Union county's silos are in use.

Silo building in this country was heavily boomed by silo agents at the time sunflowers first came into use as a silage crop. Seasons are not generally favorable here to produce a good corn crop. Many farms where sunflowers were the basis of the silo venture have discarded this crop as unprofitable. Others are using sunflowers with excellent success.

The farmers who are using their silos are for the most part trading work about the community to reduce cost of silo filling. Dairymen who have silos are using them and some dairymen occasionally buy a silo now. A large increase in alfalfa hay production, due to the use of sulphur fertilizer and Grimm seed, has had its effect in lessening interest in silos. All dairymen in the county should have silos of a proportionate size to the number of cows. Live stock men who can put silage in at half the cost of hay per ton will find it profitable. If ways to reduce the cost of filling silos can be found, a large number will be put back in use.

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