

PRACTICAL HINTS ON FILLING SILO

Methods of Harvesting, Hauling and Cutting Silage Crops

SILAGE TIME SOON HERE

Different Crops Make Good Products but Corn is Preferable in Oregon for Many Reasons.

"In many parts of Oregon farmers and dairymen will put up silage for the first time this fall," said R. R. Graves, professor of dairying at the Agricultural College, "and now is the time when they will be glad to have some suggestions as to filling their silos."

Supplying such information at the time when farmers need it is precisely what the Press Bulletin is for, so the editor has secured for their use the following points on putting up corn silage:

Corn is the principal silage crop because it produces more silage to the acre than other crops, it is easier to harvest and put into the silo, it is cleaner flavored and more palatable, it packs well, and it contains the required amount of sugar to make the proper acids for preserving and flavoring the product. It should be cut for silage when the kernels are past the milk stage and are glazed and denting, which is about the time the lower leaves are turning brown. Younger corn makes a more sour product and does not contain so much nutrient as the mature corn. Corn in the saked stage contains 90 per cent more dry matter than in the tasseled stage, 30 per cent more in the milk stage, and 50 per cent more in the glazed than in the milk stage. Immature corn is poor feed. But if the crop is frosted before it matures it should be put into the silo at once. If this is impossible, water must be added to supply that lost by evaporation. Very dry corn put into the silo is apt to mold, or firefang, unless water is added.

Crew Required.

The amount of help required at silo filling time will be determined by the capacity of the silage cutter, the distance to haul the corn, the size of the loads hauled, and other factors. As a rule, four to six men with teams will be required, and four to six additional men. The greatest economy in filling is secured when there is just force enough to keep the cutter running at full capacity.

Cutting Corn.

The corn may be cut for the silo either by hand or by the use of the corn binder. The latter method is preferable, and where the amount of silage put up each year does not justify the purchase of a machine by the individual, two or more farmers should purchase one in partnership. In using the corn binder, it will be found best to make the bundles rather small because of the ease in handling and in feeding into the silage cutter. One man with three horses should be able to cut six to eight acres per day. He should not cut faster, however, than the wagons can haul the corn to the cutter.

Hauling the Corn.

The hauling should be done with low wheeled wagons; or a low down rack can be easily made by the use of two 4x6-inch pieces 18 or 20 feet long bolted together at one end to form a V, this end being suspended from the front axle by the use of a long king-bolt. The other ends are attached below the hind axle by U-shaped clevises. End boards, built four feet high and flaring, will protect the wheels. The leads should be as large as possible or the expense is unnecessarily high.

Silage Cutter.

In the purchase of a cutter, the considerations are: capacity of the machine, the amount of work to be done, and the power available. The power required will depend on the size of the machine and the kind of elevator used. The blower is more satisfactory than the carrier because

of the difficulty in setting up the carrier, and the waste when used. The blower pipe should be as nearly perpendicular as possible in order to eliminate friction on the pipe and prevent clogging. As a rule one horsepower is required for each inch of length in the cutting cylinder for gasoline power, and at least two-thirds the same for steam power.

Length to Cut.

As a rule the cutter should be set to cut lengths of from one-half to three-quarters of an inch. The finer the cut, the more solidly can the corn be packed into the silo. Cutting the corn finer reduces the capacity of the machine or requires an increase of power.

Packing the Silage.

It is very important that the silage be thoroughly packed, in order to exclude the air. It is especially important that the silage around the walls be closely packed, as this is where the air usually enters and where the silage spoils. While the silo is being filled, at least one man, and preferably two, should work in the silo, placing and packing the silage. The silage should be kept higher around the walls than at the center and should be constantly

MANY GRADUATES BECOME TEACHERS

Demand for Commercial and Manual Training Greater than Supply

Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Aug. 30.—More than 70 graduates of the Oregon Agricultural College have been appointed to teaching positions for 1915-16, as shown by the report of Professor Ressler, chairman of the teachers' appointment committee, just submitted to President Kerr. Fifty-three of these are of the 1915 class, and seven hold masters' degrees. Thirty-nine have positions in Home Economics, thirteen in Manual Training, eight in Commerce, nine in agriculture, and the remainder in the elementary and high school grades.

Other States Supplied.

Nearly twenty per cent of the total appointments have been made in the following states: California, 5; Washington, 4; Idaho, 2; Montana, 1; West Virginia, 1. There are three or four

sent first appointments after graduation, nor the average earnings of O. A. C. graduates who are teaching. Of the sixty-four appointments involved in the averages, fifty-one have had no previous experience teaching the industrial subjects, eight have had but one year's experience, and five have had two or more years.

Following is the completed list to August 15, the date of the Committee's report:

Home Economics.

Ada Alderton, Vader, Wash.; Helen Anderson, San Francisco, (Dietician in hospital); Marie Anthony, McMinnville; Merle Bowen, Silverton; Amelia Burns, Spokane; Hazel Cartan, Gresham; Lucile Chase, Eugene; Evelyn Conklin, Woodburn; Marie Cathey, Oakland; Lucy Crawford, The Dalles; Edith Crockett, Union; Margaret Davison, Central Point; Mildred Hall, Falls City; Lydia Doolittle, Wallowa; Kareen Hansen, Junction City; Jessie Harritt, Redmond; Mary Hartur, Oakland, Calif.; Ruth Hill, Palouse, Wash.; Hazel Holt, Burns; Katherine Kookan, Baker; Julia Marvin, The Dalles, (dietician in hospital); Belle Mattley, Oregon City; Ethel Matzler, Elgin; Lottie Milam, Portland; Emily



College students filling silo with new type of silage at the Oregon Agricultural College.

tramped about the walls. The silage in the center will pack itself.

Distributing Silage.

The best results in evenly distributing the silage are obtained from the use of a distributing pipe which attaches to the end of the blower pipe. Uniform distribution is necessary for uniform packing and settling, which are essential to the preservation of the silage.

Adding Water to Dry Corn.

If the corn has become very dry from being frosted or from getting over ripe, water should be added, as the silage goes into the silo. This is very effectively done by tapping the blower pipe at the base and inserting a half-inch hose, allowing a constant stream of water to enter the pipe.

Covering Surface.

If feeding begins immediately after the silo is filled, surface spoilage is prevented; but usually feeding does not begin for a few weeks, and when such is the case, straw, chaff, or hay may be run through the cutter and thoroughly packed on the top surface, thus preventing spoilage. Oats are sometimes sown on the surface, which as soon as sprouted, form a sod which excludes the air.

FARM BUILDING DESIGN

Students interested in agricultural or domestic architecture at the Oregon Agricultural College may take such courses in these subjects as they are prepared for and are interested in. Rural architecture, advanced agricultural building design and farm plan drawing are three special courses arranged for those who do special work looking to the improvement of farm arrangement and farm buildings in Oregon.

more pending in the neighboring states which are practically assured and the committee predicts that with other Oregon appointments likely to be made this month, the total will pass eighty.

Manual Training Demand.

The demand for Manual Training and Commercial teachers is greater than the supply. While the number of appointments in Home Economics is greater than in any other two departments, the supply is also greater, fully two-thirds of the sixty-two graduates in Home Economics this year having registered with the committee. The demand for Agricultural teachers is lowest in Oregon, four of the nine appointments being made in other states.

Woman Gets Highest Salary.

The honor of receiving the highest salary among this year's appointees goes to a woman, Miss Carolyn Jackson, who will teach Agriculture in the State Normal School at Albion, Idaho, at a salary of seventeen hundred dollars. Two men are receiving fifteen hundred, one fourteen hundred, one man and one woman each twelve hundred. There are two other salaries of eleven hundred, five at a thousand, and eight at nine hundred. The average salary is highest in Agriculture, being eleven hundred fourteen dollars. Manual Training averages eight hundred twenty-two dollars. Home Economics and Commerce tie at seven hundred ninety-three dollars.

The highest salary in Agriculture is seventeen hundred dollars; the lowest is seven hundred twenty. The highest in Home Economics is twelve hundred, the lowest five hundred eighty-five. The highest in Manual Training is eleven hundred, the lowest seven hundred twenty. The highest in Commerce is nine hundred, lowest six hundred seventy-five. These figures and averages neither repre-

Miller, Independence; Julia B. Miller, Fossil; Edna Mills, Forest Grove; Grace Mitchell, Medford; Winifred Patterson, Albany; Clare Pierce, Portland; Ann Russell, North Venice, Cal.; Ann Rutledge, Springfield; June Seeley, O. A. C.; Edith Shaw, Salem; Mildred Soden, Oakville, Wash.; Ruth Smith, San Francisco, (dietician in hospital); Lila Swafford, Portland; Elvia Tagg, Seaside; Mildred Wilson, Pendleton.

Manual Training.

F. J. Dietsch, Freewater; W. E. Dolde, Phoenix; Theodore Ellesta, Independence; C. B. Catchell, Corvallis; O. W. James, Salem; L. A. King, Klamath Falls; Donald McGogy, West Virginia; Roy Michelbook, Eugene; J. W. Motley, Heppner; Philip Parcher, The Dalles; J. A. Straughan, Silverton; George R. Thomas, Forest Grove; Harold Turner, Eugene.

Agriculture.

L. J. Allen, Corvallis; F. R. Brown, Payette, Idaho; George G. Dewey, Portland; F. J. Dietsch, Freewater; E. D. Doxey, Crescent City, Calif.; Caroline Jackson, Idaho (State Normal School); W. O. King, Belt, Mont.; George F. Sanders, Tillamook; R. V. Wright, Salem, (State Industrial School).

Commerce.

Kathryn Corbin, Forest Grove; Delmar Eddy, Astoria; Emil Horning, Salem; Enid Leeper, Condon; Henry W. Russell, Hood River; Varna Tagg, Springfield; Zetta Underwood, Wallowa; Gertrude Walling, Salem.

Other Appointments.

Elvia Beals, Douglas County; Abbie Coon, Philomath; Phoebe French, Vesper; H. W. Hylund, Hemet, Calif.; Winnie King, Lincoln County; A. Lutz, Redlands, Calif.; Katherine Lyster, Douglas County; Leora Philippi, Early; E. B. Stanley, Central Point, (promoted from principal to superintendent); Faith Young, Boring.