

**SUNFLOWERS FOR SILAGE**

(Continued from page one)

Hydrate to 1.0 of protien. In fattening beef steers it has been demonstrated that a ratio of 1.0 protien to 8.0 carbohydrate is most economical. With young animals and dairy cows the most satisfactory ratio has been found about 1.0 protien to 5.0 or 6.0 carbohydrate.

Bulletin 131 of the Montana Experiment Station says:

"The figures show that 100 pounds of sunflower silage made from plants 5 per cent in bloom, compared to a like amount of silage from immature corn, contains approximately the same total dry substance; that the sunflower silage is 0.24 pounds higher in digestible crude protien; that there are but 1.27 pounds more digestible fiber and nitrogen-free extract in the corn silage, and that the ether extract is practically the same, its proportion of digestible carbohydrates in the sunflower silage is 1.98 while the corn silage it is but 1:12.3. One hundred pounds of silage made from mature corn contains 4 pounds more total dry substance, 0.14 lbs. less digestible crude protien, 4.87 pounds more digestible ether extract, and nitrogen-free extract, and 0.33 pounds more digestible ether extract. The proportion of protien to carbohydrates in the mature corn silage is 1:15.1, while in the sunflower silage it is 1:9.5. With low protien feeds the higher digestible crude protien of the sunflower would give it an advantage over the corn silage. Results from feeding experiments with sunflower silage indicate that more mature plants make a silage with a higher nutritive value, but the best stage of maturity for cutting the crop we do not yet know. As practically all corn grown in the higher altitudes of Montana would have to be ensiled when immature, these figures should be used for comparison. When digestible nutrients yield per acre, drought and frost resisting qualities of the sunflower have a distinct advantage over corn for silage purposes in the mountain valleys of the West or in other sections of the United States or Canada with similar climatic conditions."

Crops can be put in the silo during weather that would make it impossible to cure hay or other fodder in any other way.

As a business proposition, any dairyman with a half dozen cows or more can afford to borrow money to build a silo, it would pay for itself in a short time.

The important factors of a good silo are—it should rest on a solid foundation, should be absolutely air-tight smooth inside and the height should be three times the diameter.

Thirty pounds of corn silage and 15 pounds of alfalfa hay make a well balanced ration daily for a 1000 lb. cow. With this forage ration, a cow that is giving less than 20 pounds of milk a day cannot profitably use a grain ration.

For a cow giving over 20 pounds of milk a day, the addition of one pound of mixed grain for each five pounds of milk will usually pay a profit.

An analysis of numerous reports of cow-testing associations indicates that cows fed silage produced about 25 per cent greater production than those that are fed dry forage.

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**RESULTS FROM SUNFLOWERS SATISFACTORY**  
(By F. L. Ballard)

Sunflowers for ensilage have passed the experimental stage in the state of Oregon, the eastern part of which is similar in many essential features to large areas in the eleven western states and are this spring being planted by the hundreds of acres in many of the leading livestock counties. The reason for the enthusiasm lies in the fact that ensilage has in eastern Oregon been recognized in many counties as valuable feed for stock cattle, dairy herds and sheep, but because of the high altitude prevailing in some districts and the dry

Notwithstanding the fact that all of the sunflowers last year were subjected to a temperature of 22 degrees on June 11, some large yields were obtained. Upon well manured irrigated land, J. P. Gillespie of Lostine cut as high as thirty-five tons per acre. The average for the irrigated land was approximately fifteen tons

per acre and on the dry lands surrounding the valleys, where summer following is a necessity and where even so last year most crops dried out, six to eight tons of sunflowers were harvested.

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**L. E. REED**  
General Merchandise

profitable to keep more livestock on the farm.

It provides a convenient and cheap storeroom for roughage, preserving it in a succulent and palatable form. It combines more quality and greater profits on the investment than any other building on the farm.

Silage made from well grown corn, sunflowers, wheat and vetch, peas and oats, rye or barley, cut at the proper time, fed in combination with clover, alfalfa or vetch hay provides a forage ration, succulent, palatable and properly balanced.

It cheapens the cost of milk, meat prevents waste in feeding, and saves labor.

It is an economical and satisfactory feed for calves or any young stock, for breeding ewes, brood sows—in fact, it may well be made a part of the daily ration for all farm animals. It should never exceed more than one half the daily ration.

Any dairyman who can break even with a silo, can easily make 25 per cent profit by the building and proper filling of a silo.

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Less extensive, but equally satisfactory results were obtained in Deschutes County as a result of the Farm Bureau program and this spring fifty concrete silos are being constructed, all of which will be filled with sunflowers.

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Sunflowers are planted in Oregon in early May on land that has been fall plowed and worked in early spring into a seed bed similar to that prepared for corn. Planting may be done with a corn planter or grain drill. The most satisfactory method followed is to use the grain drill with sufficient holes stopped up to give the desired distance between rows. Best results are secured with rows thirty to thirty-six inches apart thus insuring ease of cultivation. On dry land the rows should never be closer than thirty-six inches. From eight to twelve pound of seed are used. If the plants are too close in the rows, thinning to ten inches apart should take place when the plants are about one foot in height. Cultivation is similar to treatment of corn crop. Under irrigated conditions, no water should be turned on the crop after the first of August if growth has been continuous up to that time. Cutting has been done when about three fourths of the plants are in bloom. The corn blinder can be used successfully in harvesting. In Wallowa County most of the crop has been cut by hand and hauled on sleds to the cutter.

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farming practices of others, corn recognized the premier ensilage crop could not be grown at all or at best produced light yields even after seed had been acclimated by careful selection.

Results during the past two seasons have demonstrated the fact that sunflowers will produce satisfactory yields at elevations too high for corn; that they will produce more tonnage per acre on the summer fallow lands of the dry farm wheat belts and that the ensilage is practically equal in feeding value to corn ensilage and is readily consumed by livestock. It is conceded by many of the most progressive farmers, that the development of sunflowers as an ensilage crop is the most valuable occurrence in western agriculture since the introduction of alfalfa. Among the farmers holding that opinion are several in Wallowa County where the first extensive feeding of sunflower ensilage took place. Wallowa County is one of the leading livestock counties of the state. Its excellent ranges of more than a million acres support in summer 65,000 head of sheep and 25,000 head of cattle. The winter feed supply does not in most years carry the stock through the winter and shipping to neighboring districts for winter feeding is necessary. Last winter, for instance, \$750,000 worth of hay was purchased in a neighboring state. In the neighboring county of Union at a lower elevation, stock men had been rapidly increasing the use of corn ensilage and were finding that two tons of ensilage on the average replaced a ton of alfalfa hay generally valued at twenty dollars. This looked like good business to Wallowa county men and the Farm Bureau last year arranged fourteen demonstrations to determine the value of sunflowers as an ensilage crop at the high elevation of 3000 feet prevailing in that county. Oats and peas were also given a trial and is some of the more sheltered valleys, corn was planted. As a result the number of silos increased from four to thirty and fourteen of them were filled with sunflowers. The ensilage was fed to dairy cows, stock cattle and sheep, proving equally satisfactory for all three classes of stock. The sunflower ensilage proved to be superior to that made from peas, and oats. At the close of the feeding season, checks were made and the thirty farmers went on record to the effect that the thirty silos had saved 1500 tons of hay worth \$30,000. A series of silo meetings was arranged to bring the facts before the farmers of the county. It did not require much time for the farmers to figure that if they had had 700 silos in the county last year it would have been unnecessary to ship stock off the farms to a neighboring state to consume three quarters of a million dollars worth of hay. As a result the Farm Bureau has brought to the county sufficient seed to plant 100 acres this year and more than a hundred silos have already been contracted for to be completed by harvest time. Several of the leading farmers are erecting two or more.

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**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE Burns, Oregon, June 30, 1920. NOTICE is hereby given that Gordon V. Hall, of Riley, Oregon, who, on July 6, 1915, made Homestead Entry No 08255, for SE 1/4 SW 1/4, Lot 4, Sec. 31, T. 23 S., R. 23 E., and Lots 1, 2, Sec. 1, T. 24 S., R. 25 E., and Lots 1, 2, Sec. 1, T. 24 S., R. 24 E. W. M. has filed notice of intention to make Final three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Register and Receiver, at Burns, Oregon, on the 6th day of August, 1920.

Claimant names as witnesses: J. T. Choate, W. F. Sturges, E. E. Johnson, and Walter Kessinger all of Suntime, Oregon.  
V. G. COZAD, Register.

**NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Sophia B. Egli, the executrix of the last will and testament of Anton Egli, deceased, has rendered and presented for settlement and filed in the County Court for Harney County, Oregon, her final account of her administration of the said estate.

That Monday the second day of August, 1920, at ten o'clock in the forenoon at the County Court room in the County Court House at Burns, Harney Co., Oregon, has been appointed as the day by the Court for the hearing of objections to the said final account and all persons having objections thereto should appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any exist, why the said final account should not be approved and allowed.

SOPHIA B. EGLI  
Executrix of the last will and testament of Anton Egli, deceased.

**NOTICE OF FINAL ACCOUNT**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Hattie May Tyler, administratrix of the estate of S. F. Tyler, deceased, has rendered and presented for settlement and filed in the County Court for Harney County, Oregon, her final account of her administration of the said estate.

That Monday the second day of August, 1920, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at the County Court room in the County Court House at Burns, Harney County, Oregon, has been appointed as the day by the Court for the hearing of objections to the said final account and all persons having objections thereto should appear at the said time and place and show cause, if any exist, why the said final account should not be approved and allowed.

HATTIE MAY TYLER  
Administratrix of the estate of S. F. Tyler, deceased.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE Burns, Oregon, June 7, 1920. NOTICE is hereby given that Ira E. Burger, of Suplee, Oregon who, on September 27, 1915, made Homestead Entry, No. 08368, for NW 1/4, N 1/4 SW 1/4, W 1/4 SE 1/4, Section 21, Township 19 S., Range 25 E., Willamette Meridian, has filed notice of intention to make Final three-year Proof, to establish claim to the land above described, before Charles Sherman, U. S. Commissioner, at his office, at Fife, Oregon, on the 25th day of July, 1920.

**Claimant names as witnesses:**

Ellis Laughlin, of Suplee, Oregon James Perkins, of Fife, Oregon I. B. Feely and Crisley Feely, both of Suplee, Oregon.  
V. G. COZAD Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE Burns, Oregon, June 5, 1920. NOTICE is hereby given that Riemers L. Haas, of Burns, Oregon, who, on December 12, 1911 made Desert Land Entry, Serial No. 05746, for NW 1/4 of NE 1/4, Section 22, Township 26 S., Range 31 E., Willamette Meridian, north of Malheur Lake, has filed notice of intention to make Final Proof, by purchase under Section 3 of the Act of March 4, 1915 to establish claim to the land above described, before the Register and Receiver, of the U. S. Land office, at Burns, Oregon, on the 16th day of July, 1920.

Claimant names as witnesses: James P. Henderson, William Newton, Hans Bang and James Reed all of Narrows, Oregon.  
V. G. COZAD, Register.

**NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION**