

REAL ESTATE BARGAINS

We are offering a house and lot in Lents, Oregon, for sale or trade.

This lot is 50 by 150 and has a number of young fruit trees on it. Will trade for a small place near the mountains or for Heppner property. Would trade for work horses, broke or unbroke. Price for this property is \$1200.00.

A Good Eight-Room Dwelling, Barn and other outbuildings, fruit trees and 3 1/2 acres of land in Heppner at a bargain. This can be bought on time and if you want it and can give a good note you don't need any money.

127 Acres of Land

Fair house, good barn, 6 acres in of good alfalfa land, some good farmland on the hills. Running water all the season. A dandy little poultry and dairy ranch for sale cheap.

We have other good properties for sale. Come and see us if you want to get bargains.

Smead & Crawford

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SILO IMPORTANT PIECE OF FARM EQUIPMENT

By BURTON H. PECK

One very important piece of farm equipment is the silo. The silo is considered by many farmers as a money-maker and therefore indispensable. It has well been called "The Balance Wheel of a cropping system" since through the summer months, when there is abundant forage and to spare, the silo is a means of conserving this over-production, when it will yield the maximum amount of food value, and preserve it for winter use when succulent food is so palatable to live stock.

There have been men who have tried the silo and pronounced it a failure. But as a rule, it has been found that the fault lay in that either the silo had not been properly filled or that the crop had not been cut in the right stage of maturity. Crops for insilage should not be cut too green.

The silo may be constructed of concrete, brick or stone. The foundation must be concrete or stone and the ground floor thoroughly tamped. The type most satisfactory, is a circular in form, deep, with perpendicular walls, smooth on the inside surface and the walls air tight. It should be constructed with continuous doors from top to bottom, properly housed with a chute, and roofed.

Wooden silos can be constructed at little cost and as a rule give good satisfaction. The sides should be made of good material-free from knots. The staves should be tongued and grooved to fit closely together and bound together with substantial iron bands. If the wooden silo is protected by paint occasionally and if the iron bands are tightened whenever the wood shrinks it will be very durable and give good satisfaction for many years. The silo must be free from cracks and crevices, that is air tight below the top of the insilage. If air is admitted along the sides putrefactive bacteria, produce a rotting which causes the silage to become moldy and worthless.

If the silo is smaller at the bottom than at the top the mass will not pack properly and there is danger of bursting the bottom bands by the great pressure against the sides. If larger at the bottom than at the top, the mass will settle down and away from the sides and the whole contents will be in danger of spoiling.

It is possible to make silage without running the materials through an insilage cutter, but it is not practical to do so, as it is very difficult to get the mass sufficiently packed to insure good keeping. An insilage cutter should be used fitted with a blower and pipe for delivering the cut materials through the roof opening into the silo pit. When a telescopic distributor is used, one man can keep the silage spread and tamped tightly about the edges until the silo is two-thirds full. For the upper one-third, two men are required for the work.

The silo preserves green fodder such as corn (both ear and stock), alfalfa, clover, soy beans, field peas, vetch and oats, in fact any vegetation for stock feeding. Corn however, is utilized as insilage more than all other crops. The entire crop plant as a feeding value, but at least one-third of its value is lost unless it is reserved in a silo.

Sixty per cent of its food value is in the ear and forty per cent in the stock. If the ears are husked in the field and the stalks and husks left standing, approximately eighty per cent of the feeding value are lost, while in the corn crop is properly preserved in a well constructed silo the loss is very small and the product is very nourishing and greatly relished by all kinds of live stock.

Corn should be put in the silo when the kernels are beginning to dent or "laze". If the crop is too ripe or has become dry by frosting, fermentation will not take place unless water is added to the mass. Nitrogenous plants such as clover, alfalfa of field peas, when mixed with corn in the proportion of one ton to the former, to seven or eight tons of corn, makes a well balanced ration for dairy cows. Peas and soy-bean vines, clover and alfalfa should be cut and allowed to wilt before being placed in the silo with corn, unless the corn is well matured. In which event they should be stored as soon as cut, for they furnish the moisture needed to start the fermentation.

Kale has also been found an excellent plant for ensilage. Unlike other crops it is too succulent and straw or hay to the amount of one-sixth to one-fourth the weight of the kale should be cut in with it. The most successful way is to have the kale and the straw going through the insilage cutter at the same time. The straw acts as an absorbent of the extra juices, the bulk is increased and the whole mass is rendered a palatable and nutritious ration. It should be observed that for all crops to be siloed there should be just enough moisture present to make the mass pack solid.

The corn crop may be cut with a corn blower, or by hand and dropped upon the ground in piles. It can then be easily loaded on a low rack and hauled to the cutter. Here it is cut into pieces from three-fourths to one and one-half inches in length

and dropped into the silo, where it is spread out evenly and the edges will be packed by tramping. When filled the silage should be tramped each day until its stops settling.

Silage must be fed fresh. When the crop is cut, the plants are at their big best stage of development and the juices are active. This activity continues after the crop is siloed and heat is generated. Soon the temperature of the whole mass rises to as much as 146 degrees, Fahr.

This heat is sufficient to kill all the bacteria in the silage and as the mass is solid, all air is excluded and no spoilage occurs except a few inches on the top.

If air is admitted to the ensilage it begins to spoil very rapidly and is rendered unfit for food. In constructing a silo, the diameter of the structure should be carefully considered. The silo should be of such a size that from two to three inches of the silage be removed and fed daily after it is capped. Some put a covering of straw or litter on top, while others sow oats or barley, the roots of which will form a thick mass and exclude air.

Corn silage is rich in carbohydrates, or the bone and muscle building elements of food. It is estimated that a 50 bushel crop of corn will yield ten tons ensilage. Vetch and oats, or similar crops are more spongy than corn silage, they should be cut when the grain is in the dough or the pods, half grown. They should be cut into one-half to one inch pieces and should be fresh, not permitting more than two or three loads out a head of the ensilage cutter. Too, they should have some water added unless the crop is wet with dew or rain. In all cases where water need be applied it should be sprayed upon the materials as they are fed into the cutter. By observing the materials as they drop into the silo, one may readily determine if there is sufficient moisture present. Whenever the silage will pack down tight in the silo, conditions are about right.

With a corn crop that will yield from ten to fifteen tons of silage, the cost will be greater, to cut, shock and husk the crop, than to make it into silage.

The farmers of the Columbia Basin District, both upon valley farms and hill farms need the silo. It alone will furnish the succulent feed for stock through the cold winter season, and the hot dry summer. They are not expensive, compared with the service they perform.

We can raise the crops suitable for making good insilage and until the dairy cows of our section are put upon silage ration for at least a portion of the year, the dairy industry will not prosper as it might.

Dr. Turner, the well known eye specialist of Portland, will be in Heppner again Friday and Saturday July 7 and 8 at Palace Hotel. Ione Thursday July 6. Don't fail to consult him about your eyes and glasses. Dr. Turner is a specialist of experience and standing. He gives your eyes a most thorough and scientific examination with the latest approved electrical instruments and when he prescribes glasses it is with positive and absolute assurance that they are the best and only kind suited to your eyes. If you do not need glasses, Dr. Turner positively will not recommend them. Headaches relieved, crossed eyes straightened. Consultation and examination free. Satisfaction guaranteed. Consult him.

Dr. M. A. Leach and family of Corvallis were visiting with Morrow county relatives this week. They made the trip by auto.

FOR SALE—Improved Champion mower, never been used. Two cycles. Easy terms. E. D. Brown.

M. R. Colwell, surveyor of underwriters' equitable rating bureau, was in the city Wednesday looking after the adjustment of fire insurance rates.

6 lots 40x90; 1 lot 50x110; 1 8-room dwelling, woodshed and other outbuildings; 1 5-room dwelling, woodshed and other outbuildings; 1 barn, used for livery stable, 64x64. This property is in a small eastern Oregon town and is for sale at \$1500 cash or will trade for Heppner property, Morrow county wheat land, or would trade for an auto. Owner's business calls him away and he is desirous of closing a deal on this property before leaving. Further particulars will be given by calling on us.

SMEAD & CRAWFORD.
Miss Elverda Winnard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Winnard, who recently underwent an operation for appendicitis, was removed from the Heppner Sanatorium last Saturday. She has almost completely recovered from the effects of the operation.

W. S. Wharton, formerly cashier of the Bank of Heppner, was in the city during the week end on business. Mr. Wharton now lives at North Yakima. His son, Will, is now doing duty in Mexico with the Washington state militia.

Glasses fitted satisfactorily by Dr. Winnard, or money refunded. His prices are reasonable, and he is where you can always find him. No charge for testing eyes.

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