# The Big Reason for the Silo.

It Preserves the Succulence and Palatability of Stock Feeds, Qualities Which Count for So Much in Making Cheap and Rapid Gains.

ways-as corn meal, corn and cob meal, or when fed whole.

We feed all corn in the ear husked, or on the stalk unhusked, except what goes into the silo. In our experience on our farm there is little when prepared in different ways and as the Creator has furnished each of our animals with an individual grinduse these rather than that we should be to the expense of handling and grinding their feed for them. We have never found any feed that would put fat on an animal of the cow kind like corn cut and fed green, stalk and all, just when the green is well glazed-about right to go into the shock. Next to this in our experience is soaked corn (the whole ears) -soaked 24 hours. We feed it in this condition to both hogs and cattle, and as hogs always follow feeding cattle no grain is lost.

#### Succulent and Palatable Feeds for Rapid Gains.

We must not lose sight of the succulence and palatability in considering stock foods. In our experience these have as much to do with rapid, cheap gains as does the balanced ration. We want both and can have them as well as not in the South where we have such a variety of legumes to draw from. We haven't purchased a dollar's worth of nitrogen during the past four years either in fertilizer or stock food and the condition of our crops and stock is pretty good evidence to us that we are in the right track. Do not conclude, however, that we do not feed proteids both to our stock and soil, rather than purchase it at 15c. per pound.

### The Strong Reason for the Silo.

If my readers want proof of the value of succulence in the animal ration just let them turn some of their thin cattle into a meadow of half-grown timothy grass (an unbalanced ration), give them nothing else but plenty of water, and note the result of one month's grazing. It is astonishing the way they will lay on flesh. This belief we have in the value of succulence is one of the reasons why we urge so strongly the use of the silo for the preserving of winter food for cattle. Winter feeders in the South can have, by the use of this nutritious, succulent food practically the same conditions as summer feeders in grass enjoy in the North and West, and haven't the fly pest to contend with during the feeding period.

### No Forage Plant the Equal of Sorghum and Peas.

Another inquiry comes concerning oats and wheat hay. We have never made hay of the wheat plant, but have used as forage all of the oat crops grown in recent years. Cut when the grain is in the dough stage, the oat plant makes a very fair quality of hay. We consider that where we have a rank growth of straw we receive more value from the crop utilized as hay than we do when allowed to ripen seed, and we can harvest the crop as hay at much less expense and risk than when secured in the usual way. We very much doubt, however, the wisdom of growing oats for hay in the South, having as we do so many forage plants in this section, nearly all of which

Messrs. Editors: A reader wishes | are of more value than the oat plant, to have our experience as to the com- some because of their nitrogen gathparative value of corn as feed for ering habit and others because of cattle when prepared in different the much larger amount of feed they will produce per acre.

The sorghum plant is of about the same value, pound for pound, as the oat plant, and will produce three to five times the amount of food per acre, with a less outlay for seed. We difference in the value of the cereal | don't consider there is any comparison between the cowpea and the oat plant as forage producers, and when we combine sorghum and peas there ing plant, we prefer that they should is nothing, in the writer's opinion, that is their equal as forage producers.

### Grow Your Own Feeds.

Harrow and the writer are, I believe, about of the same opinion as regards the feeding of corn and cottonseed meal. We believe, of course, that where corn may be sold and a large amount of feed purchased with the money, that it is the part of wisdom to do so. It comes down at last more to the matter of location than of anything else. Harrow's corn costs him 62 1/2 cents and his cottonseed meal \$27 per ton, while with us and with hundreds of men remote from the railway, the cottonseed meal comes at \$30 to \$32 per ton, while there has never been a time during the last six years that we could not buy all the corn we wanted in the fall at 50 cents per bushel. Feed just which ever is the cheapest, but grow the feed.

A. L. FRENCH. R. F. D. 2, Byrdville, Va.

### To South Carolina Farmers' Unions.

All local Unions that have been organized and have not received their charters will please write to State Secretary Treasurer B. F. Earle, Anderson, S. C., at once. He also wants because we do. We grow nitrogen twenty-five good organizers for different counties. Send your name and endorsement of your local Union and go to work.

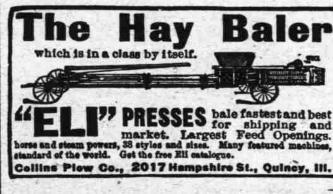
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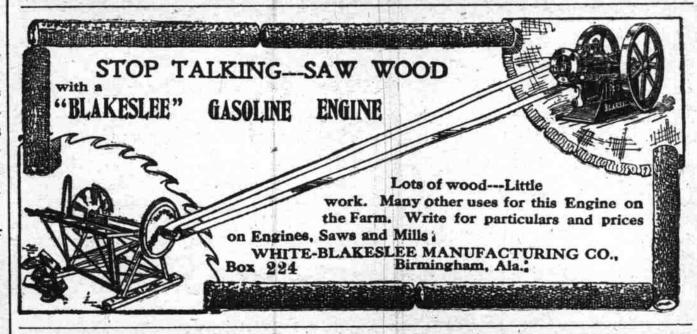
More truly is the best the cheapest in the purchase of a cream separator than in the purchase of any other farm machine. The really cheap cream separator is the one which will perform your work in the most profitable and satisfactory manner, and last the greatest number of years. Basing the value of the separator upon durability, without considering quality of work, if it lasts but two years it is worth only one-fifth of what the separator is that lasts ten years, and one-tenth of what the one is that lasts twenty years. In addition, if it loses a large percentage of the cream and is difficult and expensive to operate its value is placed at even a still lower level. DE LAVAL cream separators are today admitted by every experienced user to do as near perfect work as a cream separator possibly can. Proof of this is seen in the fact that over 98 per cent. of the world's creameries and all the largest users employ the DE LAVAL exclusively. As to durability, the DE LAVAL has an average life of twenty years. The very best of other separators do not last over eight or ten years at the very longest, and the poorest generally become worthless in from six months to two years. At the same time these machines are incapable of doing good work except under ideal conditions, such as cannot possibly be had in farm use, -otherwise they lose a large percentage of the cream, are hard to operate, and in reality are but little better than gravity setting systems. It is therefore seen how little the first cost of a cream separator really means. The cost in the end is what counts. All in all, considering dollar-for-dollar value, a DE LAVAL machine gives from five to ten times more true separator worth than any other machine on the market today. These are not mere paper claims but facts, the proof of which can be had for the asking.

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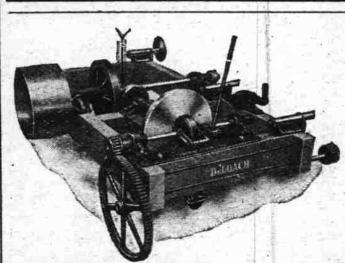
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