

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.

Messrs. Editors: A reader wishes to have our experience as to the comparative value of corn as feed for cattle when prepared in different 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 difference in the value of the cereal when prepared in different ways and as the Creator has furnished each of our animals with an individual grinding plant, we prefer that they should use 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, because we do. We grow nitrogen 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

are of more value than the oat plant, some because of their nitrogen gathering habit and others because of 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 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 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 twenty-five good organizers for different counties. Send your name and endorsement of your local Union and go to work.

Mica Axle Grease

Best lubricant for axles in the world—long wearing and very adhesive.

Makes a heavy load draw like a light one. Saves half the wear on wagon and team, and increases the earning capacity of your outfit.

Ask your dealer for *Mica Axle Grease*.

STANDARD OIL CO. Incorporated



The Hay Baler

which is in a class by itself.



"ELI" PRESSES bale fastest and best for shipping and market. Largest Feed Openings. horse and steam powers, 33 styles and sizes. Many featured machines, standard of the world. Get the free Ill catalogue. Collins Plow Co., 2017 Hampshire St., Quincy, Ill.

KNIGHT'S Saw Mills

Let Knight, the "Saw Mill Man," send you his book free. Tells all about big and little saw mills, and how to make money with them. Nine Sizes—portable and stationary. Advantages and economies possessed by no others. Send for the book to-day. The KNIGHT Mfg. Co., 1931 S. Market St., Canton, O.



"CHEAPEST" AND "BEST" Cream Separators

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.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

RANDOLPH & CANAL STS. CHICAGO
1218 FILBERT STREET PHILADELPHIA
9 & 11 DRUMM ST. SAN FRANCISCO
General Offices: 74 CORTLANDT STREET NEW YORK.
109-113 YOUVILLE SQUARE MONTREAL
75 & 77 YORK STREET TORONTO
14 & 16 PRINCESS STREET WINNIPEG

STOP TALKING—SAW WOOD

with a "BLAKESLEE" GASOLINE ENGINE

Lots of wood—Little work. Many other uses for this Engine on the Farm. Write for particulars and prices on Engines, Saws and Mills; WHITE-BLAKESLEE MANUFACTURING CO., Box 224 Birmingham, Ala.

THRESHERMEN!

This Outfit Guaranteed by GIBBES.

9 H.P. ALAMO IDEAL GASOLINE ENGINE with No. 3 Thresher, 26 inch cylinder mounted on wheels, drive belt, complete, ready for operation \$650.00. Capacity 50 to 100 bushels per hour. Goods carried in stock, prompt shipment a specialty. Write for catalogue "E."

GIBBES MACHINERY CO., COLUMBIA, S. C.

Are You Looking for a Saw Mill?

If so, write us for prices. We can save you money. Have other wood-working machinery and prices are right. :: :: :: :: ::

Wyland-Newman Machine Co., GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.

HEEBNER'S Roller Bearing HORSE POWER and Little Giant Thresher and Cleaner

make the handiest and most economical threshing outfit known. The thresher is made in three sizes, 21, 26 and 30 in. cylinder. It is a simple, easy to handle, light running, strong, durable and effective machine. Will thresh and clean wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, rice, alfalfa, millet, sorghum, timothy, etc. Capacity 200 to 500 bus. powers for 1, 2 and 3 horses (equal to 2, 4 and 6 horses in lever power). For cutting dry feed, ensilage and chaffing, sawing wood, pumping, separating cream, etc. Strongest and lightest running powers on the market. Mounted or unmounted, as ordered. We also make Lever Powers, Feed and Ensilage Cutters, Wood Saws, Feed Grinders, etc. Send for FREE catalogue. HEEBNER & SONS, No. 46 Broad St., Lansdale, Pa.