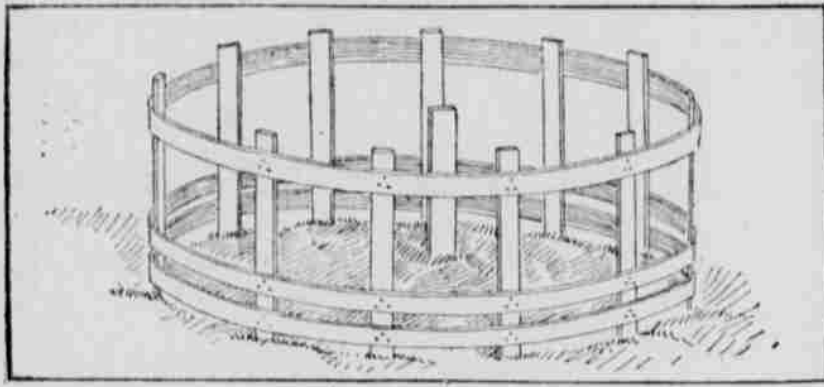


# SILO IS PERMANENT FACTOR IN HUSBANDRY

Time Not Far Distant When Stock Raisers as Well as Dairymen Will Depend on It Entirely for Feed—By Prof. A. S. Glover.



Showing How to Start Silo on Foundation.

It is more than a quarter of a century since the American farmer began to can some of his green crops in a vessel, called a silo. There has been much written and a great deal of experimenting done to prove the feasibility of preserving some of our green food in this manner. There is no longer any question that this method is one of the best as well as the cheapest ways we have of storing some of our green crops.

In the beginning many ill-constructed silos were built and extravagant claims were made for their use. In many instances the silage was very poor in quality, which led many thoughtful and conservative people to condemn the silo.

Since we have learned to fill them properly the prejudice and suspicion are fast disappearing and silos are being built in every part of the country where livestock is kept. The silo has become a permanent factor in American husbandry and the stock raisers, as well as the dairymen, will depend largely on the contents of the silo for green feed.

The progressive dairymen have long realized the value of succulent food for their cows, and they have been using silos for many years. It is the more conservative farmers who are now rapidly becoming converted to the use of silage and are making inquiries in regard to the building of silos and many other questions pertaining to this method of preserving feed. These questions have led the writer to prepare these notes on the silo and silage.

It is a settled question that the silo should be built round, for in a building of this shape the silage is best preserved. In a round structure the contents settle more evenly than in any other shaped building, and if the corn is properly put into the silo the ma-



Inside Ceiling.

terial is nearly as good next to the wall as it is in the center.

It is not always so with the square structure the silage in the corners of a square building is apt to be very poor in quality and often unfit for feed.

Since the round building is the best form to construct the next question to consider is what kind of a round silo should be built? The stave silo, which is manufactured by a number of firms, makes a very satisfactory building and one that lasts for many years. Farmers who have built the stave silos are well pleased with them.

It should be borne in mind that a silo is nothing more or less than a large air-tight vessel in which feed is "canned" for future use. The size of the silo depends upon the number of animals that are to be fed from it.

In the main it should be tall and slim. It is difficult to build a silo too high, but it is easy to build it too large in diameter. The diameter should be of that size to allow at least a two-inch layer of silage to be fed each day from the top surface. If the silage is exposed too long to the air it will spoil, the same as canned fruit or vegetables. The average feed of silage is about 40 pounds a day and the silo for winter feeding should hold enough to feed the stock for 200 days.

The following table gives the dimensions the silo should be built for a given number of animals and the number of days that it will feed them; it also gives the approximate capacity of each size and the average number of acres of corn it will take to fill the silo:

Number of animals to be fed from the silo for	Approximate capacity, acres	Number of days
20 to 25	8 to 9	100
25 to 30	9 to 10	115
30 to 35	10 to 11	130
35 to 40	11 to 12	145
40 to 45	12 to 13	160
45 to 50	13 to 14	175
50 to 55	14 to 15	190
55 to 60	15 to 16	205
60 to 65	16 to 17	220
65 to 70	17 to 18	235
70 to 75	18 to 19	250
75 to 80	19 to 20	265
80 to 85	20 to 21	280
85 to 90	21 to 22	295
90 to 95	22 to 23	310
95 to 100	23 to 24	325

A silo should never be built over 20 feet in diameter. If it is necessary

to have more material to feed it is better to build two small receptacles than one larger than 20 feet in diameter. It involves considerable more labor to handle silage in a very large structure than in one of reasonable size. Many farmers prefer to have two silos. They feed from one during the winter and have the contents of the other for midsummer's feeding.

The silo should never be built in the barn. Silage is more or less a fermented product and must be fed with care, otherwise the milk may become tainted by its use. Barns that contain a silage always bear the odor of the silage, and this should be avoided if high-grade milk is to be produced.

A circular foundation of stone, brick or grout is constructed from two to three feet above the ground to protect the timbers from moisture. The wall is built from 14 to 20 inches thick, depending upon the nature of the soil and the size of the silo to be built. The top of the wall should be beveled outward, which permits the water to flow away very quickly from the base of the building.

## SOY BEANS A GOOD CROP

Hogs Take Very Kindly to This Plant and Eat Beans Readily—Flesh Former—By Prof. H. A. Moore.

Soy beans were first grown at the Wisconsin experiment station in 1839, and each year since the acreage and the number of varieties tested have been increased.

The tests at this station have been made for the purpose of determining their value as a forage plant and of finding out which varieties, if any, were adapted to our soil and climate. Twenty-nine varieties have been on trial. Of these the Michigan green seems especially adapted to be grown with corn for silage. This is a medium early variety and is noted for its height and great growth of foliage.

The stems are strong and it usually stands erect so that it can be harvested nicely with the corn binder, or if grown alone can be cut to advantage with a mower.

If grown for seed or pasture purposes the soy bean should be sown in drills about 30 inches apart. Where a small acreage is desired a hand drill can be used, but where a large quantity is planted a grain drill can be used by stopping some of the intervening spouts so as to have the soy beans the proper distance apart.

A corn planter can be used to advantage and the seed sown the usual distance allowed for corn, or by doubling put them one-half the distance apart.

Where the greater distance is allowed between the rows the seed should be sown about twice as thick in the row.

If the desire is to cut for hay, sow broadcast with seeder or by hand. Where sown in drills about one-half bushel of seed should be used per acre, and if sown broadcast about one bushel.

The soy bean can be harvested to advantage by being pastured off with hogs and it seems that this will be one of its principal uses in the future, as it is high in protein and a great flesh former.

Hogs take very kindly to this plant and eat the beans readily. By planting a few acres of the early varieties each year a farmer can not only renew the fertility of the soil, but have an abundance of feed for fitting his hogs for the fall market.

### Cleanliness in Dairy.

No matter what time of the year it is, too much cannot be said in favor of cleanliness in the dairy. Many persons think that in summer time when the cows do not sleep in the filthy lot it is not necessary to wash the udder before each milking. This is a mistaken idea.

### Pasturing Hogs on Alfalfa.

In pasturing hogs on alfalfa it is better to provide more pasture than the hogs need. Then cut what is left for hay, just as though it had not been used for pasture. Cutting gives it a fresh start, and the field produces more pasture than it would if these patches were allowed to mature.

### Time for Churning.

After cream becomes sour the more ripening the more it depreciates. The best time for churning is just before acidity becomes apparent.

# For the Hostess

Chat on Interesting Topics of Many Kinds, by a Recognized Authority

### A Harvest Home Party.

In Sweden they make a ceremony of bringing in the last sheaf of wheat signifying that the "summer is over and the harvest ended." With this in mind, a hostess who is noted for her originality issued invitations for a "Harvest Home" party at her place in the country. It is now quite the thing not to return to town until the first of November, so the beautiful foliage and the glories of autumn are enjoyed to the full. At this party, which was given last year, too late to get in the department owing to the fact that it must be made up several weeks in advance, the house and spacious verandas were literally covered with gorgeous oak and maple leaves, as was the lower floor of the great barn where dancing took place at eight o'clock. The hours were from five to ten, which just permitted the making of trains to and from the city.

A novel feature was the playing of the band composed of the workmen on the place. They were mostly Germans, and as each department had its own foreman with helpers the organization was quite complete as well as unique. They played for the dancing, and to a most stirring march they led the gay party to the last sheaf of wheat in the field. It was laid in the pony cart belonging to the ten-year-old daughter of the house, who drove the prettily decorated pony into the barn, where the sheaf was placed in the middle of the cleanly swept floor and the hostess paid a tribute to Ceres, a health being drunk in mulled cider made on the place and served by the hostess. After a supper of fried chicken, boiled ham, hot muffins, rice and tomatoes cooked together with shrimp, which the colored cook said was "Jumbalaya," tea, coffee, Maccadoine of vegetable, salad and pumpkin pie, the dancing began.

After a few informal dances there was what the hostess called a "Farmers' cotillon, because all the figures pertained to work on the farm, and the favors consisted of big straw hats, sunbonnets, whips, milking stools, tin pails, spades, rakes, hoes, etc. It was all very original and pretty. Cider frappe was on hand for the dancers.

### A Geographical Party.

This was given by a gay party of young people and all pronounced it a success. The invitations had the usual day, date and hour, with the jingle given, which explained a wee bit the character of the affair, or, as a youth aptly expressed it, "what you were up against."

All guests who want to win a prize should on the atlas glue their eyes. Hush up their knowledge, cram their pates With abbreviated states; With maps of many a foreign clime, And rivers they must put in rhyme.

The first stunt was to read the following "stately story" and fill in the blanks with the abbreviations of the

name of a state. The story here has the blanks correctly filled for the benefit of the hostess.

A handsome (Md.) fell in love with a (Miss.) whom he attended when she was (Ill.), and who was sweeter than any flower of the (Del.). He asked her hand in marriage, but her (Pa.) wished her to wed his war time friend, the (Col.), who was rich, but who looked as if he had come out of the (Ark.). So he put the doctor off by saying he would (Conn.) the matter (Ore.). But the lover pressed him, and said: "(W.) will (U.) not give (Me.) an answer?" The father, being a Yankee, answered his question by asking another, "(Kan.) you support a wife?" and added bluntly that he feared his daughter would have to (Wash.) for her living, should she marry so poor a man. The young man replied: "Although I am poor, (Io.) No man, and I (Wis.) I could support my wife, (R. I.) would not marry." When he met his sweetheart next morning at early (Mass.) and told her of the interview, she said: "(La.) I could love you no (Mo.) had you all the wealth of (Ind.)." So they were married at (Tenn.) o'clock and the husband got (Ariz.) in his profession, and there is (O.) to keep them from being happy.

After this came a map-drawing contest. The guests were handed large sheets of paper with pencils and told to draw any country they chose, with a few principal rivers, mountains and cities; to write their names and the name of the country on the back and pin the paper on the wall. Then all had to guess what was what. The one who guessed the most correctly received a prize. Silps of paper were then passed containing the names of two rivers, which were to be woven into a rhyme. The results were read aloud and were very amusing. Floating island and small sponge cakes were served. The prizes were interesting foreign prints framed in plain wooden mouldings.

MADAME MERRI.

## FANCIES OF FASHION

Long sashes are being worn with coat suits.

Paris is offering all sorts of hats except small ones.

White cony will be a leader in fur coats for young girls.

Gold braid will figure prominently as a coiffure ornament.

Corsets are longer over the hips but cut lower at the top.

Newest belt buckles and pins combine mother of pearl and jet.

Puffs are still worn, but are small and soft and irregular in shape.

The scarab is a leader among decorations for pins and dainty buckles.

For fall wear many double veils of contrasting colors are being offered.

Red is a brilliant exception to the rule that makes for dull hues colors. Sleeves in little girls' dresses are fuller, long, and have often one or two puffs.

Dog collars in velvet are being embroidered in tiny buds and flowers in natural colors.

# Farmers' Ideals

Their Motives Pure and Records Good

By MRS. GEORGE S. LADD



AM only doing justice to the farm people when I affirm that their ideals of life are higher, their motives purer and their records of crime less than those of any other class of people. The great majority of them are honest, industrious, intelligent and charitable. What can constitute a higher type of citizenship?

The atmosphere of the farm home is pure. It speaks for itself. From it has come the majority of the greatest and best men and women of the nation. Statistics prove this assertion. Nowhere does the love of home seem so strong as among the farm people, and it is a recognized fact that "the home makes the nation." Theodore Roosevelt realized this when he said: "There is no more important person exerting her influence upon the life of the nation than the farmer's wife, no more important home than the farmer's home, and it is of national importance to do the best we can for both."

Ask any merchant in any town or city to what class of people he would rather extend credit, and he will tell you the "farmer" every time; but in order to pay his honest debts the farmer and his family deny themselves many of the pleasures of life and some of the necessities. People representing the great basic industry of this country should not be obliged to do this. They should receive a just compensation for the products of their farms.

The thought of the farm people is not "How much can I get out of you?" but "How much can I do for you?" The old saying that "virtue is its own reward" does not seem to apply to the farmer on this earth, but it may in the hereafter. He does not seem to be a part of anything really, except work and taxes. The same tax rate is placed upon him as upon the man whose business pays a 25 per cent. dividend. He does not receive the positions of honor and trust that are given men in other callings. He knows that in the majority of cases it is only the poorest of any profession who stay in the country, for the attractions of the great American dollar to most people are far greater than the song of the birds, the hum of the bees, green grass, pure air and beautiful sunshine.

His charity! If you are unfortunate ask any one in the country for money or food. If they have it, see how quickly you will receive it. Ask in the city for the same and you will get—30 days. I know there is a law against begging, but there is no law which prevents a person from being hungry or unfortunate. Charity toward all is one of the strong characteristics of the American farmer.

## Closed to the Public on Sunday

By ARTHUR BLANCHARD

The fact that Mount Vernon, the home and last resting place of Washington, is closed on Sunday has brought disappointment to thousands of people in every part of the country.

In many cases visitors from distant points, who have but a short while to spend in the city named for America's greatest son, are ignorant of the fact that his home on the Potomac is not to be seen on the first day of the week. They find out too late that no one can enter the grounds on Sunday or gaze on the tomb of the father of his country. When Sir Edmund Barton, then prime minister of Australia, visited this country some years ago he was keenly anxious to see Mount Vernon, but the only day he could devote to the pilgrimage was Sunday. Extraordinary exertions were put forth to get a relaxation of the rule in his case, but to no avail.

It was in midsummer, during the absence of the president, and no one at the capital or at the mansion could be found to take the responsibility of setting a precedent. Greatly disappointed, Sir Edward Barton had to leave without having his wish gratified, as he was forced to hurry to catch his ship.

## Disease Given by Man as Business

By J. K. ADAMS, M. D.

A New York man was brought before a magistrate the other day for speeding. The magistrate asked his occupation. "Rheumatism," replied the prisoner. It was so recorded. When you think of it, he was probably not far wrong. If anything will keep a man occupied it is a pet trouble like rheumatism or indigestion. Give it a chance and it will make other mundane matters relatively unimportant. It will prove the most exacting of occupations. It has one advantage over the ordinary ones; hard times can't interfere with it. Every factory in the world may close, but the man who makes his disease his occupation need not work. His occupation will not be touched. It will always be open, beyond all "chance and change of the unsteady planets." But it has the advantage that it tends to grow more and more onerous. A man begins, say, with a little light and easy employment at indigestion. His hours at first are reasonable. Soon he discovers that he must pay more attention to it if he would do the thing right. He gives it several hours a day additional. He begins to think about it at odd times. Before he knows it he is occupied with it for practically all his waking hours.

## High Class Play Will Always Endure

By E. F. BOSTICK  
Theatrical Manager

Melodrama that is really high class and artistically presented will never lose its hold on the playgoing public. Good melodrama will never lose its popularity, because it is founded on basic principles that appeal to all human beings. It amuses men and women, beguiles them from morbid introspection, takes their minds off their troubles and contains no degrading lessons. It also goes right along in the old and approved channels, rewarding virtue and chastising vice, and getting the plaudits of the good people who make up the audience. High-class melodrama will be as popular 1,000 years from to-day as now, even if by that time they have invented a new name for it.

## Autumn Street Suits



The suit on the left is made up of a gray cloth, and is worn with lynx fur. The collar and the cuffs are of corded silk in black. The suit on the right is of dull green broadcloth, with trimmings of silk and silk covered buttons.