

FARM MANAGEMENT

Remarks on Silos and Silage

W. A. Foster, Prince Edward Co., Ont.

Farm and Dairy has invited silo owners to give their experience with different models of silos. To many just now that is an interesting subject and I shall give my experience.

I have made use of silos for a number of years. The first silo we constructed was octagonal in shape and was built of scantling and lined inside with matched lumber. The next was a stave structure built of spruce. This silo has since been taken down and replaced with the "Ideal Green Feed Silo" purchased from the Canadian Dairy Supply Co. of Montreal. This silo is built of spruce, planed, grooved and tongued, beveled and spinned, with an almost complete patent-door front, each door

the neat appearance of the structure. We have found it to keep corn in perfect condition the year round with no waste or damaged silage. I may add that good, well-cared corn ensilage in good condition will make the best ensilage in any silo.

Cattle and Sheep Together

Could some of the readers of Farm and Dairy give me some information about pasturing cattle and sheep together in one field, as some say it is not right to pasture milk cows and sheep together and some say it is the right thing to do, as the sheep is more of a cow-waiter and the sheep will. Some good information will help me, and oblige.—W. McC. Bonaventure Co., Que.

Provided there is sufficient grass for both cattle and sheep, there would be no objection to having them run together.

Sheep are excellent weed destroyers and for that reason it might sometimes be desirable to have the flock running with the cows. On the other hand they pick very closely, and

rape may be sown up to the latter part of August.

Preferably it should be sown in rows between 20 and 25 inches apart, at the rate of two to three lbs. an acre. It is, however, very often sown broadcast at the rate of four lbs. an acre, and for soiling purposes this latter method is satisfactory.—J. H. G.

SWINE DEPARTMENT

Our readers are invited to ask questions in regard to swine. These will be answered in this department. You are also invited to offer helpful suggestions or relate experiences through these columns.

Food Value of Whey

The feeding value of whey does not seem to be sufficiently appreciated by patrons of cheese factories in Ontario. At many factories the patrons cannot be induced to haul the whey away from the factory, and it is run out into a nearby stream, to be a source of disgusting odors and a trouble to the whole country side. Occasionally a patron is found who is making good use of the whey in feeding hogs, and he will almost always tell you that it is the cheapest hog food available. The following experiment, conducted at the Ontario Agricultural College, will be interesting to those who are debating as to how they can use whey profitably.

A bunch of hogs was divided into three lots. Lot No. 1, fed on meal only (wheat and barley mixed with

an equal weight of shorts), showed made 100 lbs. of gain on 381 lbs. of feed. Lot No. 2 were fed whey and made 100 lbs. of gain on 381 lbs. of meal and 860 lbs. of whey. Lot 3 made the same gain on 388 lbs. of meal and 819 lbs. of whey. On this basis 750 lbs. of whey is equal to 100 lbs. of grain. We can afford to haul away the whey when it has a feeding value such as this.

Swine Notes

A special qualification in a boar is that the animal should be selected from a large litter, in which uniformity of markings, size, and vigor are prominent. The embryo teats should be full in number, evenly placed, and distinct in development.

It is not possible to fairly judge a young boar just weaned. The powers of the digestive functions are unknown at that period. His disposition, ability to put on flesh, capacity for stock getting, and propensity can only be estimated after the birth of his first litter.

Lucerne paddocks make a capital grazing ground for breeding sows, but the young stock should be taken off when 12 to 14 weeks old.

After weaning, the sow should have a spell of a week or two, and be put on condition when she goes to service. You are more likely to have a big litter than if she is losing condition.



Two Low-Cost Silos—One Used for Summer Feeding

These silos are on Mr. J. W. Schuyler's farm, on the Paris and Apple Road, Brant Co., Ont. The one, 12 x 23 feet, has been up 11 years; the other, 10 x 23 feet, will be filled this season for the third time. They have given good satisfaction. Mr. Schuyler is a staunch advocate of silage for summer feeding.

—Photo by an editor of Farm and Dairy.

fitting any part of the doorway perfectly. The material has also soaked in a special wood preservative.

No. 1 was built too small in the days when ensilage was used in limited quantities only. No. 2 was in use for 15 years as a winter silo, giving good satisfaction. It also was too small.

I may say here for the benefit of the owner agent that the planks from this silo was taken down and with the exception of a very little at the bottom of the staves they were as sound and good as the day they were brought from the lumber yard. Silo No. 3, "The Ideal," size 80x16, cost: \$225 cash when erected, the cost of the foundation, chute and top to be added. It is proving very satisfactory.

Living as I do in a dairy district where many first-class silos of the different makes, cement, steel and wood are to be chosen from, I finally decided on the Ideal, which can have only two objections—blizzards and fire. The danger of blowing down can almost entirely be overcome by making a perfectly level and solid foundation for the silo to sit on and by insisting on a first-class job in every detail in the erection of the silo. Finish it with a neatly built, half-pitch, circular roof, which adds to the capacity in filling. Then put a few heavy guy-wires on to ensure perfect safety. As for fire, it costs very little to insure the silo, which can be replaced at little loss.

The best features of the Ideal are the short time required in erection, freedom from frost, the air-tight door front, ease of getting out silage and

would soon starve out the cattle when pasture is limited.—J. H. G.

Weights Per Measured Bushel

Kindly inform me through Farm and Dairy of the number of pounds to the bushel in the following: Oats, barley, millet, corn, rye, alfalfa, timothy, red clover, yellow clover, peas and buckwheat.—Norvic, Ontario.

The weight per measured bushel for each of the grains and seeds you mention is as follows:

Oats, 34; Barley, 48; millet, 48; corn, 56; alfalfa, 60; red clover, 60; peas, 60; rye, 56; timothy, 48; yellow clover, 60; buckwheat, 48.

Rape on Meadow Land

Is it advisable at this time (July 15th) to plow up a meadow (from which hay has been cut and from which there will be little aftermath this year on account of the failure of the clover), working it, and seeding to rape for fall pasture? A little specific information on how to seed the rape, how much to sow, and so forth would oblige.—N.C., Peterborough Co., Ont.

To secure good results with rape on soil, the latter, after being turned under, must be well rotted and firm before the rape is sown. The best practice would therefore be to plow the soil in the fall or early spring, as is done for roots or corn. From a plowing made as late as July 15 it would scarcely be possible to get the soil sufficiently rotted to insure good growth. At this date of seeding the success of the crop would depend greatly on the season. With plenty of rain there would likely be very fair growth; a dry season would almost surely mean failure. When both soil and weather conditions are favorable

SOME HISTORY about Typewriters



Modern and Ancient

CHAPTER ELEVEN

IT is regrettable that during the past few years, not everybody who wanted an Underwood could get one just when he wanted it.

THERE are not enough to go round, not even with the largest typewriter factory in the world—turning out over 400 machines a day.

THE Underwood output is twice as large as that of its nearest competitor, which has been on the market for 35 years.

IT is not by accident that the Underwood Company has in a few years built up this enormous business.

IT is the logical result of selling the best typewriter at a price consistent with its value, and giving customers the best service ever attempted in the typewriter business.

UNITED TYPEWRITER CO.

TORONTO

Limited