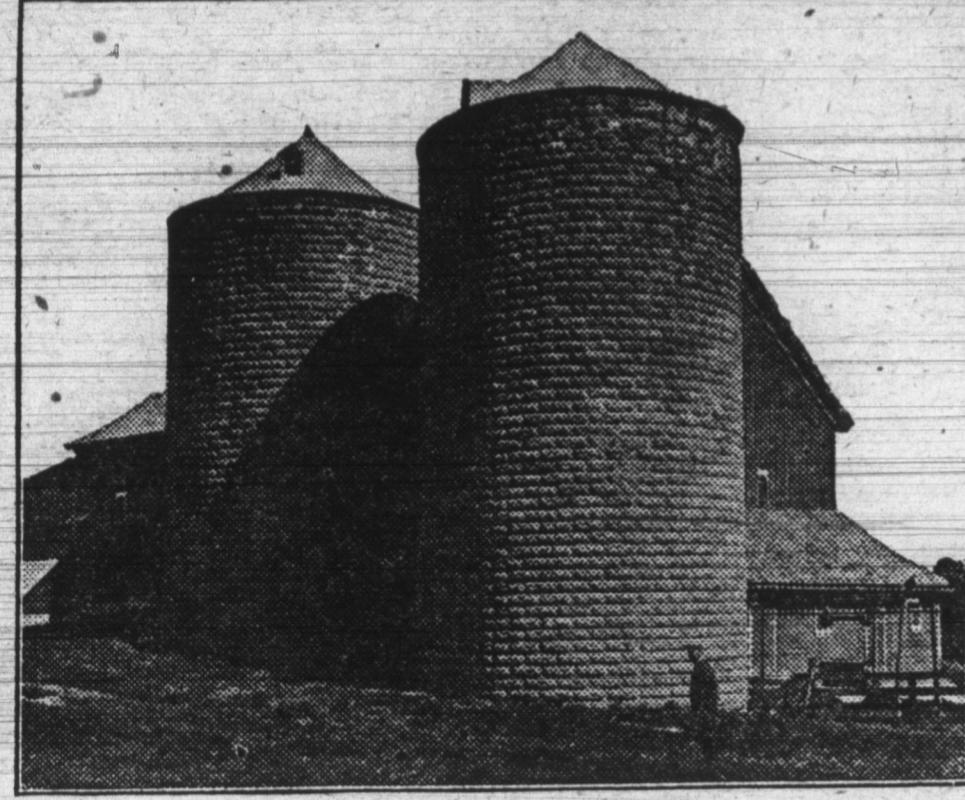


MAKING the FARM PAY

By PROF. P. G. HOLDEN, Former Dean of the Iowa Agricultural College.



Two Good Silos, Well Located.

BILLIONS WASTED ON FARMS

Many of us fail to appreciate our real blessings, because we regard them as just common everyday things. If some mysterious power were to suddenly change winter into summer, it would be recorded as a miracle. In reality, this is what the silo does—changes winter into summer. The silo makes June grass out of the waste products of the farm. Silage is the winter pasture for the farm animals. The silo is the cow's kraut barrel. No man can get the best out of the business of farming without a silo.

It combines more good things and brings greater profits than any other building on the farm; it provides a cheap and convenient place to store all of the crop; helps utilize cheap roughage, makes it possible to keep more stock on the farm, which means more manure for the land. The silo insures succulent feed in the winter and in dry spells when pastures fail; provides a balanced ration when fed with alfalfa, clover, bran, cottonseed meal and other protein or muscle-building feeds. The silo takes care of the crops and clears the land for early fall plowing, prevents waste in feeding, keeps stock in good condition, makes cheap beef and milk.

Waste With Corn Crop.

The greatest waste in any one industry in America occurs with the corn crop. The grain of the corn crop of the United States every year is worth on the farms about \$1,700,000,000; 60 per cent of the feed value in matured corn is contained in the kernels, and 40 per cent in the stalks and leaves. With the grain worth nearly three-

a silo—but you can't afford to be without one.

It is not necessary to construct an expensive one to start with—a cheaper kind will do. There is no best silo, generally speaking. The best silo for you is the one which can be constructed on your farm at the lowest cost and pay you the greatest profit.

A pit silo or a bank silo may be the best for you. They are adapted to many sections. Regions which are passing through the pioneer stage of their development, where the cost of material, labor and transportation is high, need not be without a silo. Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado farmers have constructed more than three thousand pit silos in the past two years. In Montana, the Dakotas and other northern states, where the winters are severe, the pit silo is in general use. They cannot blow down nor freeze up, and they are cheaply constructed.

Prove Value of Silo.

A good proof of the value of the silo is a record of some work done in a cow-testing association at Albert Lea, Minn., under the direction of the United States department of agriculture.

In this association 12 herds, or 216 cows were fed silage and 16 herds, or 239 cows were not fed silage. It seems to me that when a man will examine these data carefully he cannot but feel that he is the loser if he does not have a silo.

The results show that it cost \$8.62 more per cow to feed the silage herd than it did to feed the herd which had no silage, but the silage-fed cows produced 50 pounds more butterfat per cow, giving a net profit of \$10.04 more

per cow than the cows receiving no silage. This means that on 20 cows we are losing enough in one year to put up a silo.

Benefits of the Silo.

Missouri found in a steer-feeding experiment where corn silage was compared with hay, \$1.07 for every 100 pounds of beef was saved by the use of silage.

Illinois station found corn ensilage worth 31 per cent more than corn fodder when all costs were considered.

Ohio station found they could produce butterfat 9 cents cheaper per

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MAKES CHEAP MILK
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HELPS UTILIZE CHEAP RUFAGE
INSURES SUCCULENT FEED
WINTER AND SUMMER
TIDES OVER THE DROUGHT
CLEAR'S THE LAND
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SILAGE THE WINTER PASTURE
pound by using ensilage than they could when using hay. A like difference was found in milk production.

The Indiana station found the silo the most economic means of producing both beef and mutton in three well-conducted experiments. They also

found corn ensilage to be worth from \$5.50 to \$6.50 per ton when fed to fattening steers and sheep. This is in the light of the fact that corn ensilage will not cost the farmer more than \$2 a ton and should be convincing argument.

Pennsylvania station found good results in feeding steers silage and realized a value of \$6.20 a ton when used in this way. They also found silage superior to hay and much more economic in the raising of young stock.

Ontario experiment station found they could save \$63 on every \$200 invested in feed if they used corn ensilage in preference to hay in feeding cattle.

Kansas experiment station not only produced beef cheaper with ensilage in the ration but also the silage-fed steers sold at a higher price on the market than did the dry-fodder steers. They found corn ensilage when put in the silo would keep for five and six years and retain its feeding value.

Michigan experiment station has been using silos since 1881, and has found in several experiments ensilage to be the most economic form of feeding the corn plant to live stock.

Silage, when fed in conjunction with alfalfa, produced mutton more cheaply than when hay was used.

Many other stations have tested out the economic use of the silo, and one and all have endorsed it as a practical, economic equipment for the stock farmer.

Thousands of farmers and stockmen all over the country have been demonstrating for the last quarter of a century the economic use of the silo, and all who now have such equipment are strong in its praise.

Ensilage vs. Grain.
In a test conducted recently the Ohio experiment station endeavored to answer the question, Can ensilage be made to take the place of a considerable portion of the grain ration usually fed to dairy cows?

Ten cows, representing five different breeds, were fed these rations from



Digging Corn Fodder Out of Snow—Not a Pleasant Occupation on a Cold Winter's Day.

two to four months, five cows taking the test the full four months.

The cows fed the silage ration produced 86.7 pounds of milk and 5.08 pounds of butterfat per 100 pounds of dry matter.

The cows fed the grain ration produced 81.3 pounds of milk and 3.9 pounds of butterfat per 100 pounds of dry matter.

The average net profit per cow per month over cost of feed was \$5.86 with the silage ration and \$2.40 with the grain ration.

Fodder or Silage.

At the Nebraska experiment station two groups of calves nine months old were fed from March 25 to August 15. In one lot each animal received an average daily ration of: Corn, 7.5 pounds; alfalfa hay, 4.1 pounds; shredded stover (without ears), 3.6 pounds. The animals in the other lot received an average daily ration of: Corn, 6.1 pounds; alfalfa, 3.4 pounds, and corn silage, 15 pounds.

The larger amount of corn was fed to the stover lot to offset the grain contained in the silage. The two rations, therefore, were practically identical, except that to one lot of animals the cornstalks were fed as shredded stover, while to the other they were fed as silage.

The silage-fed calves made an average daily gain of 1.8 pounds each, which was about one-third of a pound more than the average daily gain in the stover-fed lot. The silage ration was 12 per cent more efficient than the stover ration. On that basis the same area of corn, of the same kind, when put in the silo would make 12 per cent more beef than when cut for fodder and fed dry.

There was a time when silage was considered entirely as a dairyman's feed. It is just as good for the production of beef. One experiment may be quoted, though hundreds have been made with practically the same result. At the Indiana experiment station four lots of steers were fed as follows:

Lot 1—Shelled corn, clover hay, cottonseed meal. Average profit per head when sold, \$3.37.

Lot 2—Shelled corn, cottonseed meal, clover hay and silage, half and half Profit per head, \$10.51.

Lot 3—Shelled corn, cottonseed meal and all the clover hay and silage they would eat, given separately. Under this method of feeding the steers ate ten times as much silage as clover hay. Profit per head, \$13.50.

Lot 4—Shelled corn, cottonseed meal and silage only. Profit per head, \$20.96.

The Missouri state board of agriculture asked 200 farmers this question: "By feeding silage have you reduced your cost?"

Out of the 200 farmers 196 answered "Yes," four said they didn't know.

NEW FUR POPULAR

they have been inveigled into making the pretty dainty sets of lingerie and negligees for the war bazaars.

Never before had negligees been made of the frail materials, such as chiffon and crepe, as they were for the past season, and the new ones are, if possible, even more elaborate. Two-toned silks, sometimes one of silk, another of chiffon, have been used. Many of them are made of ribbon and others just decorated with ribbon forming a harness with two wide shoulder straps. Some of the designers are showing capes of chiffon for use in the boudoir, thrown over the shoulders and trimmed with ribbon and a little fur.

MIST-SHADED TULLE GOWNS

Exquisite Shades Shown in Costumes That Have Reached This Country From Parisian Costumers.

New evening gowns from Paris seem to be made of the soft colored mist that one sees sometimes at sunrise or sunset. They are composed of delicate tulles, or of the more delicate net.

A lovely one is a mixture of peach tulles and orange tulles. These two colors are very happily combined, the peach tones toward the top of the gown, mounted over white chiffon, and the orange tulles forming the skirt ruffles and a drapery which replaces a sleeve.

Black net or dark blue is hung over light blue chiffon in another "dance frock. An odd bluish shade of green girdle, embroidered with gold metal bullion, encircles the waist. Both fur and flowers are seen on some of these gowns, the fur, slender strips of ermine or marten, harmonizing rather than contrasting with the gown color. The flowers are mere little tufts of tinsel gauze, disclosed to view by the way they catch the light on their metal threads. The skirts are a little longer, just below a low boot top length. While full, they are so gauzely and limp that even the four or five yards of fullness does not make them stick out much. Sleeves are nil—a drapery, flounce or bertha falling over the arms.—New York Herald.

Block Patterns in Color.

Block and check patterns are very much seen among the new upholsteries for this season. They are to be employed in all parts of the house, as well as for veranda cushions. There are enormous block patterns in black and orange, green and white, brown and white, etc., and there are much smaller patterns in duller shades which are more suited to conservative taste. Gray and white in the small block is very charming. The gray is really most lavender. In these small block patterns there is a great variety in color combination.

Effective Drapery.

Hip drapery makes the women with the large hips appear to have smaller ones than heretofore. A few folds and slight drapery is an improvement rather than otherwise; but when they come to be distended by crinoline, whalebone, etc., they lose any semblance of grace, and the amount of material required is exasperating.

DAINTY GEORGETTE DRESS



Long Beach, the noted resort on the Atlantic coast, at Long Island, was the stage on which the latest fall fashions were exhibited in the fashion revue. The models shown were beauties for the coming fall season. The accompanying model is a dainty Georgette dress. The skirt is trimmed at the bottom with silver lace. One of its striking features is the length, as Dame Fashion decreed the skirts on the coming fall dresses shall be ankle length. The attractive Collar-ettes and muff are of Hudson seal, trimmed with ermine.

Ready to Preach the Gospel

By REV. W. W. KETCHUM
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TEXT—So as much as in me is I am ready to preach the Gospel to you that are at Rome also.—Rom. 1:15.

The Greek term which the word ready translates, does not have in it so much the idea of preparedness as it does eagerness. It gives us a picture of the apostle standing as it were on tiptoe facing the imperial city, his countenance expressing the passion of his heart to preach the Gospel to the people of that city.

I can imagine as the apostle stands like a

hound at least, eager to be off, someone tugging at his cloak and saying, "Don't go to Rome, Paul, to preach the Gospel of the cross." They will laugh your story to scorn. Rome, remember, was the home of Cicero, and his orations are still studied there, and Seneca is discussing in the streets. Go to them, Paul, with a little sociology, religious pathology and ethical culture, but not with the word of the cross." And Paul answers back: "I am not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ, for it is the power of God unto salvation to everyone that believeth, to the Jew first and also to the Greek."

There are people today who tell us that the Gospel of the cross doesn't meet the modern mind. Well, I may know little of the modern mind, but I do know a great deal about the modern heart, and one thing is this, that it is still "deceitful above all things and desperately wicked," and, thank God, I know what can meet its needs and that is the cross of Christ. The trouble, friends, is not with our heads but with our hearts; let them be cleansed by the blood of Christ and the modern mind has no difficulty in understanding the story of the cross. Problems there may be, but the heart that knows the cleansing power of the blood clings in simple faith to the Cross of Christ.

Then there are those who say that the Cross of Christ does not meet the problem of today. What problems are there today that were not the problems of yesterday? What about the moral corruption of the times? Is it any worse than it was in Paul's day? When the apostle was eager to go to Rome, lecherous, reprobate Nero, who had sunk almost to the nethermost hell, was on the throne. Yet Paul was not desirous of going to Rome with a moral mud scow, but with the Gospel of Christ. He knew what some moderns do not know, that reformation follows regeneration, and so he was eager to preach in that corrupt city the Gospel of the cross. What a lesson to some would-be preachers of today who, not knowing the power of the Gospel to regenerate society, are trying with their pugnacious scoops to cleanse the cesspools of iniquity, when they have at their command the dynamite of God. We might just as well try to batter down a fortress with a popgun and toy pistol as to attempt to overcome the forces of evil in the world by any moral reformation which leaves out the cross of Christ.

But what about a world immersed in pleasure? Will the Gospel reach such a world? As Paul stood facing Rome, mad with pleasure, he said, "I am ready to preach the Gospel to you that are at Rome also." And yet the city was almost altogether given over to pleasure. During the reign of Claudius, who preceded Nero on the throne, the gladiatorial games became almost an insane frenzy and in Nero's time, as we know, it was no better. Paul, however, was eager to go there with the Gospel. It is a great challenge that the pleasure-loving world gives the preachers of today. How shall they meet it? Shall they, in extremity, try something else besides the Gospel, or is the Gospel still the power of God unto salvation, even unto a pleasure-loving world? One of the saddest sights to behold is a ministry that has abandoned the Gospel and substituted in the place a sociological shovel and a pathological plaster. If hell ever laughs it laughs at such a substitution, for it knows that make-shifts will never meet the world's need and defeat hell.

Come on, preachers, the world challenges us, let us meet the challenge with Paul's "I am ready to preach the Gospel." What Gospel? Why, the Gospel of the cross, of course, for there is none other. And with Paul let us say, no matter what the world may say, we are not ashamed of the Gospel of Christ. Why not ashamed? "Because it is the dynamite of God." That means it has in itself the power to do business for God. No wonder Paul, facing intellectual, corrupt, pleasure-loving Rome, said, "I am ready, I am not ashamed to preach the Gospel to you that are at Rome also."

God's Judgment Sure.
God sees sin: He remembers sin: He hates sin: He cannot be just without punishing sin; and he has said that he will punish it.—Cooper.