The three crops are uniformly mixed when they are grown together and cut into the silo, and it makes a very satisfactory feed for all farm stock, and we are well pleased with it.

I believe rape can be used in a limited quantity as a silage crop if mixed with corn and soy beans.

RAPE AS A FORAGE PLANT FOR HOGS.

C. H. ASHTON, BELMONT, LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

I have grown rape for the past five years for hogs and had very good success. Rape is the best pasture I have found for hogs. I sowed five pounds of Dwarf Essex rape per acre with one peck of oats, and harrowed twice after seeding. I usually turn my hogs on when the rape is about ten inches high. I have it fenced into two pastures and I turn them on one for a week, and then turn them on the other. By doing this way the rape is growing all the time and is better for the hogs. Hogs will make a good gain when pastured on rape. Rape is a cheap pasture. The seed can be purchased for about eight cents per pound. When sown in an oat field where the intention is to let the oats ripen it should not be sown for ten days after the oats. Then harrow once, very lightly. Rape is the cheapest pasture a farmer can have for hogs, therefore, it will be profitable for every farmer to raise rape for hogs.

TREATING SEED GRAIN TO PREVENT SMUT.

S. A. EASTMAN, SHEBOYGAN FALLS, SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

The treatment of oat smut through the state of Wisconsin, as you may all know, is something that takes a great amount of time and energy of the different farmers. The smut travels from one farmer’s field to that of another and the only thing for the farmers to do is to take the matter in hand and thereby destroy it. For the destroying of oat smut we need a small amount
of formaldehyde. This is a solution that costs about fifty cents per pint and when added to thirty-six gallons of water will be sufficient to treat 40 bushels of oats. Put the solution in a large tank, and submerge the sacks filled with oats for ten or fifteen minutes and then spread them on the floor where they will dry out. On account of the oats swelling it is necessary to sow more per acre.

I feel, by the farmers co-operating, the disease of smut will soon be out of existence and by so doing one farmer’s smut will not be transferred to the fields of others.

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TREATING OATS FOR SMUT.

W. J. STEINHOFF, PLATTEVILLE, GRANT COUNTY.

Shortly after I arrived home from the Short Course I spent a couple of days trying the experiment of treating oats for smut. I treated about thirty-six bushels and used the formula recommended by Professor Moore, which is one pint of formaldehyde to thirty-six gallons of water. I used two barrels and divided the solution so that two bags could be treated at once, or allowing one to drain while one was being treated. I allowed the grain to be submerged about ten minutes and after draining, it was placed on a large canvas to dry. The seed was sown and no change could be seen until a little before harvest, when a test was made and it was found that in the oats not treated there was seven per cent of smut, and in that which had been treated there was none to be seen. This goes to show that it is profitable for every farmer who has any smut in his oats to treat the seed oats before sowing.