harvest time. Immediately after harvest we had a good rain and in about four weeks the rape had grown to the height of about 2 1/2 feet. At this time we turned in twenty head of cattle, ten of which were milch cows, and ten young cattle. Beside the gain in weight on cattle, we received $92.00 for milk; all from the investment of $1.20 in rape seed. We sold five of the young cattle to the butcher at the end of the period; he often speaks of what fine beef they made.

The milk was badly tainted, but the manager of the creamery told us that as our cows were the only ones that were pastured on rape, whose milk was coming to the factory, it did not perceptibly affect the butter.

Since that time, we have found that by turning the cattle on rape in the forenoon and in another pasture in the afternoon, that no bad effect was left in the milk.

Experience has also taught us that rape seed sown with oats will often cause trouble at the harvest time on account of too heavy growth; and that it is better to sow rape seed about ten days after sowing oats.

One year we sowed strips of rape seed in the oat field, which had also been seeded to clover, and found that the clover seeding in the fall was invariably better on the strips of land where the rape seed had been sown. This we attributed to the rape shading the young plants after harvest.

A MIXTURE OF RAPE, SOY BEANS AND CORN AS A SILAGE CROP.

W.M. L. ILLIAN, ADELL, SHEBOYGAN COUNTY.

Worthy members of the Experiment Association and Short Course Students:

As we sow about 100 pounds of rape seed annually for feeding purposes, I have often wondered as to whether it would not make good ensilage. But I had been informed that it would not, being too sappy. I thought, however, I would give it a fair trial, and experiment a little.
About seven acres of our last season's silage crop was planted with a mixture of corn, rape and soy beans, using $\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 pounds of rape seed per acre, soy beans about 1 peck to every bushel of corn. It was mixed and planted in one operation with a corn drill. A little rape seed should be added and mixed in at intervals (if the different seed is kept in one hopper), for the rape seed is small and will work to the bottom. By not putting in too much rape seed at a time, we succeeded in getting a fairly even stand.

Immediately after planting, the ground should be harrowed so as to get the field smooth, and free from the marks of the corn drill, before the tiny rape plants appear, otherwise they might get covered up during first cultivation. We worked the ground with a two-horse corn cultivator, and it worked well, the shields were lowered so as not to cover the rape and bean plants.

The field was harrowed several times before the plants appeared, and in this way the weeds were held in check. The rape and soy beans seemed to smother the weeds for they grew very fast and few weeds were noticed, the corn seemed to do fully as well with the rape and beans as without.

This mixture was cut and bound up with a corn harvester (Deering & Milwaukee), which did splendid work. At the time of cutting, the rape was from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet and over in height, so it worked up well with the corn into bundles, which were cut and run into the silo.

With favorable fall weather it again grew from 6 to 12 in. in height, after the corn had been removed, and so furnished good pasture late in the fall.

It seems to give a good flavor to the silage. We feed to cows, sheep, hogs, and a little to horses at present, they all eat it with a relish.

We use a variety of corn that matures early, and so there is no loss by leaves dropping off, of the soy beans.

It takes no extra time or land to grow and harvest this mixture of three crops, if the proper machinery is used, thus we try to "make two blades of grass grow where one grew before."
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