with barley. I can report excellent results, as we never had our hogs do as well at so low a cost as they did when pasturing on this mixture.

We plowed this land, which is a clay loam, in the spring, and sowed our barley, after having worked up the ground into good condition, and in a week or so sowed the rape seed. The barley was somewhat slow in starting, but the rape grew fast. However, the barley having had one week's start, kept ahead of it until we turned our hogs in.

When the rape had reached a stage that we thought was large enough, we turned our hogs in, for a few hours at the start, and then left them in all the time. We fed them a slop made up as follows: water, milks and shorts, and also fed some corn.

Every farmer should grow rape, as it is an excellent forage crop, and can be grown successfully almost everywhere.

We will always sow rape for our hogs. Some farmers think that hogs should do well on rape alone, and that is why some of them have made a failure of feeding rape. Several of our neighbors have sown rape in connection with oats and barley, and after these crops have been harvested, turn their sheep into those fields. The sheep pick up a great amount of the lodged oats and barley, and their gain in weight is phenomenal.

RAPE AS A FORAGE PLANT FOR CATTLE.

MINNICK ROOD, SO. WAYNE, LA FAYETTE COUNTY.

This crop makes a rank, succulent growth on good rich soil and is pastured off while green or is cut and fed from day to day as a soiling crop. The crop is not injured by frost, and when sown early gets well rooted before dry weather. When well established it will stand dry weather very well and the crop sown in the spring will furnish feed until hard freezing before winter, if the crop is cultivated, pastured and cut properly. If the forage is wanted only for spring and early summer use
the seed may be broadcasted. If it is not needed for summer but for fall, the seed should be drilled in rows eighteen to thirty inches apart so that cultivation may be given and the surface of the soil kept loose. The tramping of the ground by stock may be diminished to some extent by turning them on the rape patch for a short time twice a day. If rape is cut for soiling purposes it should not be cut closer than 4 inches from the ground or the plant will not start up quickly. If the growth gets ahead of stock and becomes stale and old it should be mowed and fresh growth will start. At times stock, especially hogs, refuse to eat the rape growing on a certain patch; the reason for this is not known.

Many trying the crop for the first time have concluded that it was not satisfactory. Precaution should be taken to not sow it on too wet or too dry soil. It is not used in this locality for soiling dairy cows because it taints the milk.

We were the first to grow rape, and the passers by used to say, "My, look at those rutabagas, how they grow!" and those same fellows say they will not try to grow hogs without rape. A neighbor of ours sowed it in his corn field and had good success turning his calves in the field. He bought one thousand sheep and turned them on rape sown in the corn field.

Rape can be used for silage if it is put in the silo. First, cut a layer of rape, then a layer of hay, then rape again, alternating. Allow me to urge upon every member of the Experiment Association to put in a patch of this succulent plant. Any waste spot around the stables will grow a good crop of rape. Any stock on the farm will dip into this rich, juicy, highly flavored diet in the fall of the year. Study the result and see if you do not reap a benefit and a profit from it.

RAPE AS A FORAGE PLANT.

H. E. Rosenow, Oconomowoc, Waukesha County.

In discussing the different methods of growing and feeding rape, will say that my experience with the plant has been chiefly