therefore, fields where corn and soy beans are to be grown should be free from weeds when the plants are making their appearance above the surface.

4. The medium Early Green Soy bean in this year's trial has proven to be a better bean than the earlier varieties grown in our locality.

5. That silage from this mixed crop has been very satisfactory.

SOY BEANS AS A FORAGE CROP.

NORMAN OVITT, BLACK CREEK, OUTAGAMIE COUNTY.

I will briefly give my experience with soy beans. I first planted soy beans three years ago on a piece of sandy loam that would have produced about 12 tons of green corn per acre. They were planted in rows 36 in. apart and about 3 inches apart in the row, cultivated and cared for practically the same as corn. The variety used was Early Black. They made a growth of vines about 2½ feet in height but on account of the very unfavorable season for late maturing crops they did not all ripen. However, we secured enough that were ripened for seed. Some of the pods grew so low that it was impossible to cut them with the binder; we pulled them and threshed them by hand.

My second experience with soy beans was two years ago when I planted an acre alongside on a rich, sandy loam. In fact, all the land on my farm is sandy loam. They were planted, cultivated and cared for the same as before, but the result was more satisfactory. We were enabled to cut them with a Deering corn binder and there were very few pods left on the ground. The yield was between 15 and 20 bu. to the acre.

Last season, I planted some with my silage corn inoculating the beans by tarring them the same as we do our corn to prevent the crows from pulling it, but instead of drying the tar with land plaster as we did our corn, we dried the tar
on the beans with inoculated soil sent by the Experiment Station.

We also planted two plots, by themselves which were not inoculated, in all other respects the land, care and culture were exactly the same, but from the time the plants were two inches above ground the difference was clearly noticeable—the inoculated plants showed a more vigorous growth, had a better color and seemed to "come on" better in every way, while the yield of the inoculated plot was fully double that of the plot which was not inoculated, nor can this result be accounted for on the supposition that the land is deficient in plant food, for both plots were planted on the potato field where the yield of potatoes was over two hundred bushels per acre.

My opinion is that this being the natural way for leguminous plants to take their nitrogen, they will not do so well when obliged to gather their nitrogen from the soil, and my experience with alfalfa and vetches confirms this belief.

The beans that I planted with corn the last season made a vigorous growth but was almost too ripe before the corn was fit to go into the silo, but made excellent silage. I am feeding it at present and find it much superior to pure corn silage. I think that the larger growing and later maturing varieties would give better satisfaction for silage. We are planning this year to plant soy beans with all our ensilage corn, also some for soilinc purposes, and some for green feed in the winter to save the oil meal bill. I think my past experience justifies my planting them on quite an extensive scale but I will never again attempt to raise them without having the soil inoculated. I will also say that my experience with alfalfa has been a good deal similar to my experience with soy beans in regard to inoculating the soil.

SOY BEANS.

ARTHUR F. ROSENOW, OCONOMOWOC, WAUKESHA COUNTY.

Last spring we planted soy beans in drills and also sowed some broadcast. Those that were planted in drills, were planted