

"The soil may be prepared as for corn. If impoverished by previous cropping, the soil should be well supplied with lime, potash and phosphoric acid. Nitrogenous manures have also proved beneficial.

"The seed may be sown broadcast with the wheat drill, in rows 16 to 21 inches apart, or with the corn drill, to be cultivated as corn. The earlier varieties of soy bean may follow a crop of rye or barley, or be sown in the standing corn at the time of the last cultivation, if the weather is seasonable. If sown in corn, put in two rows of soy beans between each two rows of corn. Sow about two pecks to the acre, in rows like corn, and cultivate, if the seed is desired. For pasture, soiling or hay, sow four or five pecks to the acre.

"Soy bean hay compares favorably with clover hay in chemical composition. The seed is very rich in protein, and can

therefore be fed advantageously with corn. The seed should be ground before feeding. The seed is readily eaten. Live stock as a rule, do not reish the stems and leaves at first, but soon take kindly to this forage.

"Soy beans and sorghum supplement each other as soiling crops. Corn and soy beans, together, are said to make good ensilage.

"Begin cutting at the time of early bloom, for soiling. Cut for hay when in full bloom, and as soon as the pods have formed, for ensilage.

"Seedmen offer soy bean seed at \$2.50 to \$5.00 per bushel. Thus makes the cost far too great to justify growing soy beans as a general crop. Farmers are advised to try soy beans in a small way as a special crop, and then grow their own seed if the crop gives promise of being valuable."

Watering the Flower Garden.

S. E. CADWALLER.

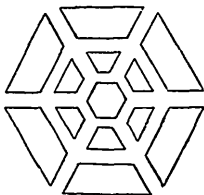
MANY believe that it does no good to water the flower garden.

As usually done it is worse than useless. In watering, soak the ground for a depth of a foot or do not attempt anything, for wetting only the

young plants start unless you cover the bed with a cloth to keep the earth from forming a hard crust. It is unwise to sprinkle the seed bed every day as many do. If the soil be dust dry, water after sowing the seeds or before, then spread a cloth over the ground keeping it there until the young plants begin to start. Uncover at night at first or on a cloudy day.

During a protracted drouth, one must water. Do it thoroughly. A good plan for those who have no windmill, force pump and hose, but must carry the water in pails, is to make holes two feet or more deep with a crowbar, work the bar back and forth and make the holes several inches in diameter at the top. Make these holes all around among the flowers. In watering, fill the holes, but do not pour any water on the soil. Keep filling up the holes until you are sure that the earth around the roots of the plants is soaked. Or make little ditches between the rows of plants and run the water in these. When water is poured on the surface it makes the ground hard and the hoe should be used or the moisture soon evaporates. But the most serious objection is that water enough is not supplied.

One who has never experimented with watering plants during a severe drouth has very little idea how much moisture is necessary to thoroughly wet the earth all around the plant. It is useless to wet one little spot. The surrounding dry earth will soon absorb all the moisture. The accompanying illustration is a plan of one of my gardens. It is 80 ft.



PLAN OF THE FLOWER BED.

top results in drawing the fine feeding roots of the plant to the surface, where the hot wind and sun soon dry them out. Do not water until obliged to do so, but keep the surface of the soil loose and mellow and thus prevent the moisture already in the soil from evaporating. Of course sweet peas and other moisture-loving plants must be watered long before the others, but a great many times it would not be necessary to water at all if the soil were kept in good condition. Never water the seed bed before the