the first cutting is late and the weed is more mature. Thus the over-all feeding value of the hay is greatly reduced.

On the other hand, the first cutting of hay crop silage with a high percentage of yellow rocket is generally consumed. Also, when the first cutting is taken for hay crop silage the protein value is, of course, higher since the crop is at an earlier stage of growth. Thus the true value of forage containing a high percentage of yellow rocket is realized more as hay-crop silage than as hay. — MARVIN M. SCHREIBER AND STANFORD N. FERTIG, Agronomy Department, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

AN ATTACHMENT FOR A FIELD CHOPPER FOR MEASURING THE AREA HARVESTED

FEEDING studies involving the use of fresh-cut forage often require an accurate measure of the area chopped as well as the amount of forage harvested. Mechanical counters mounted in wheel rims have been available for some time for measuring wheel revolutions from which area may be calculated.

Counting devices mounted on auxiliary wheels are advantageous on field choppers because the count can be stopped on turns, around the ends of fields and wherever the chopper is not cutting. Extra wheels running on the ground have sometimes been used. These may be raised and lowered with ropes and pulleys controlled from the tractor seat.

The counting device shown in the photograph and used in "greenlot" feeding experiments consists of a mechanical counter on a bicycle wheel rim which has been mounted on a reel assembly from a grain combine and attached to the chopper. The wheel is raised and lowered by a rope from the tractor seat onto one of the chopper wheels. The counter wheel "brake" prevents the wheel from oscillating as it is raised. (Without a brake the counter may oscillate enough to record 2 or 3 extra counts.) This brake was made from a grain check-spring from a discarded grain binder and rigidly supported as shown. There is less chance of the counter wheel getting fouled with this arrangement than with the wheel on the ground.

This adaptation was developed by L. S. Cutter, superintendent of the Soil Conservation Experimental Farm at Shenandoah, Iowa. — J. M. SCHOLL, Associate Professor Farm Crops, Agronomy Department, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

Fig. 1.—Counting device used in "greenlot" feeding experiments.