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The growing of soy beans has long since passed the experimental stage. Their adaptation to all parts of the United States, and particularly to those sections which have the highest feed values, has made them an important crop. Their usefulness as soil improvers makes them very valuable on the northern plains, where they are much in demand for the production of high value feed. They furnish the richest feed and improve your land while producing it. We believe that we are the largest growers of soy beans in the nation.

We can at all times furnish most varieties. However, as there is only one variety of soy bean, we suggest you call or write for the type you require. We advise ordering Early Brown. Owing to the great difference in price the Mammoth Yellow is an expensive variety.

O. M. Scott & Sons Co., Minneapolis.

1. What is this soy, or soja bean? The soy bean is an erect, rather hairy, leguminous plant, somewhat resembling the ordinary field bean. It has been cultivated in China for more than 3000 years.

2. What use is made of this crop? In extent and variety of uses, the soy bean is one of the most important legumes in Asiatic countries. At the present time in the United States, it is most largely grown for forage, although the soy bean and its products are now being used in a large number of other ways.

3. Why should I grow the soy bean? It is a legume and before a nitrogen fixing plant. It produces a large yield of seed, an excellent quality of forage that is relished by all farm animals, is easily grown for harvest, is drought resistant, and is practically free from insect enemies and plant diseases.

4. How far north can they be grown? In general, the climatic adaptations are about the same as for varieties of corn. Varieties mature in from 100 to 145 days.

5. What kind of soil does the soy bean require? The soy bean will grow on all types of soil. The best results, however, are obtained on mellow, fertile sandy loams, or clay loams. On poor soils they make a satisfactory growth with inoculation being present.

6. How about an acid soil? Do I need lime? The soy bean thrives on soils that are too acid for the successful culture of clovers. However, the application of lime has invariably been found to increase the yield, both of forage and of seed.

7. Should soy beans be inoculated? Like all legumes the soy bean can utilize the nitrogen of the air only through the action of bacteria which produce nodules on the roots. The soy bean will give good results without inoculation, but in such case the nitrogen is taken directly from the soil and the land is made poorer. Why impoverish the soil when by means of inoculation the plant can get nitrogen from the air — through the agency of legume bacteria?

8. How inoculate? Natural inoculation does not occur until the bacteria have been introduced into the soil. This can be done by using soil from a field where soy bean plants have previously produced nodules. The better and simpler way, however, is the use of the usual product used for "SCOTT'S BACTERIA — QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS." Scott's bacteria are guaranteed to produce nodules. A dollar can is enough for a bushel of beans.

9. How should the seed bed be prepared? The same as for corn. Like corn the soy bean requires a seed bed that is not too rich or too light and deep. Harrow in the spring to prevent growth of weeds. Disking is sufficient if the crop is to follow wheat after harvest, provided the ground is fairly mellow.

10. When is the best time for planting? Soy beans may be planted over a period extending from early spring until midsummer, depending largely on the latitude and the use to be made of the crop. In general the best time may be said to be about that for corn.

11. How deep should the seed be planted? About one inch. If a crust forms before the plants are up, it is well to break this with a weeder or light harrow.

12. What is the best method of seeding soy beans? Under nearly all conditions soy beans should be grown in rows 30 to 40 inches apart, and given about three cultivations in order to keep down the weeds. When the crop is to be used for forage and the seeds are not grown from weeds, the soy bean is usually drilled or broadcast and the plants are thinned by the use of the oaten feed of the drill, where all even fourth spout to run when planting in rows.

13. How far apart in the row should the plants stand? Soy beans should be grown from 3 to 4 inches apart in the row, giving the best results.

14. How much moisture does this crop demand? One of the best qualities of the soy is that it is drought-resistant. However, they are not so sensitive to excess of moisture. Drainage is not required.

15. What variety of soy beans do you recommend? The choice of varieties depends largely on the location. In the average soil the crop is to be grown. For early hay and for hogging off, or for following oats or wheat or for planting at the last cultivation of corn to be used for fodder or for hogging off, Early Brown, Ito San, Manchu and Black Eyebrow. For a later (larger) hay crop and for silage, Bollywood, Ohio No. 935, Mongolia, Haberlandz, Wilson, Sable, A. K., Horse, Mikado, Virginia, and Medium Green. For seed, in the northern sections, Early Brown, Ito San, Manchu, and Black Eyebrow. In Minnesota and in a few southern states there is a different type of fertilizer attachment that the soy beans with the fertilizer attachment. The soy beans improve the soy in an invariably grows large.

16. What use can soy be made of? It can be used in many ways. For hogging off is recommended because the soy beans are large, early, and hardy. It is best to plant some of it 2 or 3 days before the corn.

23. What yield is expected under normal conditions? Soy beans will yield about 100 bushels per acre.

24. What is this straw? The straw from the soy bean is a valuable and making a valuable material for making the straw. We will furnish it to you.

25. What is this seed? It contains all the products of the soy bean. Needless to say it fairs excellent.

26. Can soy bean oil be used for fuel? Yes, it can.

27. When and how? The most approved way is to use the corn with the corn at the filling of the saw mills which will either drive the corn or do not have the corn. It is put to the plants change the color of your soy bean in the same rows, plant one first and then soy bean.

28. How much should you order? About 50 pounds per acre.

29. Does this inoculate the soys improve the soy? It is an invariably grows land.

30. What use can soy bean meal be made of? It can be used in many ways. For hogging off is recommended because the soy beans are large, early, and hardy. It is best to plant some of it 2 or 3 days before the corn.

31. Is this a choice Alabama, Exp. Station, on corn on the hill beans with only a one.

32. Do the soy beans have any uses other than fuel? Yes, they can be used as a substitute for corn.

33. How hard to grow? This is the easiest and is most like to the best of some acres.

34. This is a choice Alabama, Exp. Station, on corn on the hill beans with only a one.

35. What is the probable value of soy beans in forage and silage? Their value is fully developed. About two-thirds of the soy beans are used for fuel.

36. Is the soy beans and oil made from it valuable? Yes, it is a valuable crop. The soy bean is so rich in that the value of this crop is their a very high.

37. Where can we obtain the soy bean? The soy bean is obtained from the Memphis and the Delaware.

38. Send for our catalog and Answers on Soy Beans and Scott's Soybean Cate.
Scott's Soy Bean Catechism

The growing of soy beans has long since passed the experimental stage. Their adaptation to all parts of the country, and their value and place in agriculture, apparently surpassing all other legumes, has been determined. Their high feeding value and their usefulness as an soil impropers addition to our list of field crops and they merit a hearty welcome from every farmer. They furnish the richest feed and improve your land's quality and make the best of all the other legumes. The growing of northern grown soy beans in the country. We can at times furnish most varieties. However, as there is an extraordinary demand this season, please give first and second choice when ordering. Many varieties are much alike. We have several kinds not named here. The Early Brown is exactly the same as the Ito San, except that it seems to be hardier and is more plentiful. We advise ordering Early Brown. Owing to the great difference in price the Mammoth Yellow is an especially good bargain this year.

O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO., Marysville, Ohio

1. What is this soya, or soja bean? The soya bean is an erect, rather hairy, leguminous plant, somewhat resembling the ordinary field bean. It has been cultivated in China for more than 3000 years.

2. What use is made of this crop? In extent and variety of uses, the soya bean is one of the most important legumes in the world. At the present time, in the United States, it is most largely grown for forage, although the soy products are now being used in a large number of other ways.

3. Why should I grow the soy bean? It is a legume, therefore a nitrogen gatherer. It increases the fertility of the soil by its profound roots which penetrates deep into the subsoil. A soybean plant and its products are now being used in a large number of other ways.

4. What kind of soil does the soy bean require? The soy bean will grow on nearly all types of soil. The best results, however, are obtained on mellow, fertile sandy loam or clay loams. On poor soils, they make a satisfactory growth, provided inoculation is present.

5. How about an acid soil? Do I need to lime? The soy bean thrives on soils that are too acid for the successful culture of clovers. However, the application of lime has invariably been found to increase the yield, both of forage and of seed.

6. Should soy beans be inoculated? Like all legumes the soy bean can utilize the nitrogen of the air only through the action of bacteria which produce nodule. The soy bean will give good results without inoculation, but in such cases the nitrogen is taken directly from the air and the land is made poorer. Why inoculation? It is the inoculation that is the key to the nitrogen fixation. The inoculation will not work if the soil is not suitable for the growth of legumes. The inoculation will not work if the soil when by means of inoculation the plant can get nitrogen from the air — through the agency of legume bacteria?

7. How inoculate? Natural inoculation does not occur until the bacteria have been introduced into the soil. This can be done by using soil from a field where soy bean plants have previously produced good crops. The better and simpler way, however, is by the use of pure cultures. Ask for "SCOTT'S BACTERIAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS." Scott's bacterium is a certain soya bean so produce nodule. A dollar can is enough for a bushel of beans.

8. How should the seed be prepared? The same as for corn. Like corn the soy bean readily responds to extra cultivation. Plow early and deep. Harrow in the soil that is to be used for the crop. In general, the best time to sow is about two weeks before the time for planting in the field.

9. How should the seed be prepared? About one inch. If a crust forms before the plants are up, it is well to break this with a weeder or light harrow.

10. When is the best time for planting? Soy bean may be planted over a period extending from early spring until midsummer, depending largely on the latitude and the use to be made of the crop. In general, the best time may be said to be about one month for that corn.

11. How deep should the seed be planted? About one inch. If a crust forms before the plants are up, it is well to break this with a weeder or light harrow.

12. What is the best method of seeding soy bean? The method is as follows: broadcast or drill. The seed should be grown in rows 20 to 40 inches apart, and given about three cultivations in order to keep down the weeds. When the crop is ready for harvest and the soil is free from weeds, the soy bean may be drilled solid or broadcast. Use the seed for hay, for silage or for planting for the next crop. In the spring, the crop is usually planted on the land before it is plowed. In the fall, the crop is usually planted on the land before it is plowed. The crop is usually planted on the land before it is plowed.

13. How far apart should the plants be? Plants from 2 to 4 inches apart in the row give the best results. (In the fall, the crop is usually planted on the land before it is plowed. In the fall, the crop is usually planted on the land before it is plowed. The crop is usually planted on the land before it is plowed.)

14. How much moisture does this crop demand? The best quality of the soil is that it is dry, well-drained, and free from the disease. However, the soil should be dry, well-drained, and free from the disease. Drainage is not required.

15. What variety of soy beans do you recommend? The choice of varieties depends largely on the purpose for which the crop is desired. For early hay and for hogging off, or following oats or wheat or for planting for the next crop. For early hay and hogging off, Early Brown, Ito San, Elton, Manchur and Black Eyed. For a later (larger) hay crop and for hogs, Hollybrook, Ohio No. 2, Wisconsin, Haberlandt, Wilson, Sable, A. K., Morse, Mikado, Virginia, and Michigan. For seed, in the northern sections, Early Brown, Ito San, Manchur, and Black Eyed. The Mammoth Yellows are very plentiful, and cheaper than others. They can be used for hay, for silage, or for soil improvement, but not for seed production except in the south. In the list above, we try to indicate by the order in which the maize have been the ones we are sure of having a robust stock. For instance, Hollybrook, Ohio No. 2, Mikado, Early Brown, Ito San, etc., are more plentiful than Virginias, Medium Greens, Black Eyebrows, etc.

16. Can soy beans be used in rotation? Yes, they are good legumes. Generally, like all legume plants, they do not grow well in rotation. They may be used as a whole season crop as in Corn, Soy, Wheat and Clover or Grass rotations; or the beans may be used as part season crop following small grain as, for instance, wheat.

17. How can I have a legume in the ground all the time? Plant soy beans with your corn. Soy beans alone the next year for hay, pasture, or seed. Follow with wheat in which you sow clover.

18. Does wheat or rye follow soy beans well in rotation? Yes, they are good legumes. Generally, like all legume plants, they do not grow well in rotation. They may be used as a whole season crop as in Corn, Soy, Wheat and Clover or Grass rotations; or the beans may be used as part season crop following small grain as, for instance, wheat.

19. How much seed is required? Twenty to 30 pounds to the acre in rows. Sixty to 70 pounds broadcast or drilled solid.

20. When should soy beans be sown for hay? Any time after the soil warms up in the spring. Planting too late may be the result of the fall planting of soy bean.

21. What stage in the development of the plant should the hay be made? Any time after the pods form up to the time just before the leaves begin to turn brown. At this time, all the yield is obtained.

22. What is the feeding value of this hay? Cut the proper stage in the crop, soy bean. The hay contains in addition to digestible nutrients, more carbohydrates than any other hay. Ped to dairy cows the Tennessee Exp. Station found that it profited at 10% more milk and 30% more butter fat than alfalfa hay.

23. What yields of seed and hay can be expected? For soy bean hay the yields range from one to three tons of hay per acre and occasionally more. In the northern states, the yield of seed ranges from fifteen to thirty bushels per acre.

24. What is the feed value of the soy bean straw? The straw obtained from the soy bean is a valuable feed for all kinds of stock, and it is making a valuable addition to the roughage, especially in the feeding of dairy cows.

25. What is the feeding value of soy bean straw? It contains about 40% protein and 18% fat. Needless to say its feeding value is high.

26. Can soy beans be seeded with corn? Yes, this is done with success. We will tell you about this.

27. When and how are soy beans seeded with corn? The most approved way is to drill them in the rows with the corn at the time of planting. Many manufacturers make attachments for corn planters which will either drill or check-row the beans. If you do not have the attachments, the corn is planted in the same row, and the planter to plant the size of your soy bean run and run over the field in the same rows, planting the soy beans about one inch deep, and seed can be mixed in the same row, and this is not as satisfactory. If your planter has a fertilizer attachment, it is practicable to mix the beans with the fertilizer or with dirt.

28. How much seed does this seeding require? About six to ten pounds per acre.

29. Does this improve the soil at once? Yes, the soyos improve the soil so that the corn almost invariably grows larger.

30. What use can be made of such a crop as soy bean? It can be plowed off or put in the silo. For hogging off an earlier variety is recommended because the mature beans are greedily eaten by turkeys and have a greater food value. It is best to pull some of the plants and feed to the hogs 2 or 3 days before turning in.

31. Is this a cheap feed for hogs? Yes, The Asparagus. Stages showed that hogs thrived on corn alone cost 2.8 times as much as on soy beans with only a one-fourth ration of corn.

32. Do the soy beans make good silage? Not when used alone because they are too rich in fat, but as a supplement to corn, nothing is equal to them.

33. How harvest for silage when sowmed with corn? This is the easy part of it. When the corn is cut with the binder for the silage, the silo is the home of the cows. The corn is shredded and fed right into the silage cutter in this way. Simple, isn't it?

34. How much will this add to the bulk of my silage? It will add 2 to 5 tons green per acre.

35. What stage of development should the soy be in for silage? Soy beans may be used for silage any time after the appearance of bloom until seeds are full grown. The best when seeds are about two-thirds developed.

36. Is the soy bean and corn silage better than corn alone? Tests show that dairy cows show gains in milk production in and flesh when fed soy and corn silage and require less grain or oil meal than at the same time, because the soy bean is so rich in protein and fats.

37. Where can I get more information concerning the corn? Write to your Experimental Station and the Department of Agriculture at Washington. Send for our catalogue. Ask for Questions and Answers on Sweet Clover and for Questions and Answers on Scott's Bacteria.