and April 20 the radishes were gathered. The results of the test are tabulated below.

TABLE 9

Production of Radishes on Plots Treated With Cyanamid, and Effect on Nematode Infestation

Plot Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dose in pounds per acre	6000	0	3000	0	1600	800	400	0	200	0
Percentage of plants infested	0	33	0	25	1	24	5	50	8	33
Weight of radishes in grams	240	260	475	335	780	1015	525	230	670	535

This experiment seemed to indicate that: (1) Cyanamid used at the rate of 1600 pounds or more per acre markedly reduced the number of nematodes present; and (2) if used too strong or applied too near the time of planting, it inhibits growth or entirely kills the young seedlings.

Thinking that the material would penetrate the soil better if applied in solution, the cyanamid was dissolved in water and the soil thoroly drenched. Contrary to expectations, this method did not yield as satisfactory results as that first tried.

EXPERIMENTS WITH COWPEAS

In March, 1915, experiments with cowpeas were undertaken on plots containing a hundredth of an acre each. The increased size of the plots was intended to reduce the possibility of unreliable results being secured by the migration of worms into the plots from the sides. To prevent the nematodes being washed over the plots from the surrounding land, the plots were ridged so that they were slightly higher in the middle. The cyanamid was applied as a top dressing and worked into the soil with a disk harrow. The dose varied from 300 pounds to a ton per acre.

Cowpeas were planted three weeks after the application of the cyanamid. They did well until dry weather set in when all of those plots that had received 600 pounds or more per acre showed signs of scorching. On those plots that had received 1500 pounds or more per acre the cowpeas were not as good as on the check plots that had received no cyanamid. On those