

The plot treated with cyanamid showed markedly fewer nematodes than the check altho they were not all killed. The plots treated with lime and nitrate of soda showed no decrease. It is interesting to note that the plants on the nitrate of soda plot showed even more severe scorching than did those on the cyanamid plot. However, the effect passed off more quickly, the later plantings showing more scorching on the cyanamid plot. The nitrate of soda becomes available more quickly and also leaches out more quickly than does the cyanamid.

TIME BETWEEN TREATMENT AND PLANTING

The length of time which must elapse between the application of the cyanamid and the planting of the crop will, of course, be directly proportional to the dose. The manner of application also influences the length of time required. Thoro mixing with the soil to as great a depth as is practicable also shortens the time. Lumps of cyanamid may injure plants in their immediate vicinity for months. As previously stated, a thoro irrigation immediately after application is a very important factor in lessening the time the land must remain idle. The soil should not be allowed to become dry for weeks after the material is applied. Scorching is always more severe when the soil becomes dry.

The length of time the land must lie idle will also vary markedly with the crop to be used. Some plants are much more sensitive to the compound than are others. Radishes are the most tolerant of any plant tried and tomatoes are the least. It is important, in order to get the maximum returns from the fertilizer value of the cyanamid, to plant as soon as possible after treatment. From the results obtained from preliminary experiments the following periods of rest would seem to be fairly safe when the dose is not more than one ton per acre, and is thoroly mixed with the soil which is at once thoroly irrigated and kept moist after the seeds are planted.

Radishes may be planted within a week or ten days. Celery, lettuce, rape, parsnips, cabbage, cauliflower, collards, water-melons, corn, peppers, and beans in about three weeks. For cowpeas, cucumbers, cantaloupes, okra, and Irish potatoes one should wait about a month. For English peas six weeks should elapse, and for tomatoes at least two months.

In the case of tomatoes one could treat the land several months in advance of planting time, perhaps in the fall for