

there as nematodes are abundant on many of them. This is especially true of some species of Amaranth or "careless weed."

#### OTHER METHODS OF FREEING THE SOIL

Among other chemicals which are sometimes used to destroy nematodes in the soil are sodium and potassium cyanide, carbon bisulphide and formalin. Potassium cyanide, like cyanamid, is also a fertilizer but adds to the soil a comparatively small amount of potash instead of nitrogen.

Carbon bisulphide can be used with some success in killing nematodes in land bearing living plants, but it requires considerable experience to get just the proper amount. If too much is used the plants will be killed and if too little is used the nematodes will escape destruction. The quantity required will vary with the type of soil. Altho sometimes used on truck crops, the greatest value of this method is to infested trees and shrubs like figs, peaches on peach roots (peaches on plum roots are not injured by nematodes), mulberries, roses, etc. A hole is made slanting under the tree and the proper amount of the liquid poured in and the hole closed at once by tamping the soil solidly over it.

In greenhouses where steam heat is available, nematodes may be exterminated by turning live steam into the beds.

#### AVOID REINFESTING THE LAND

Whichever method is employed to free the land of nematodes one should carefully avoid carrying the worms back onto the treated land if he would get the full benefit of his work.

These minute worms move quite slowly by their own efforts, probably not more than a few feet each year. They are usually carried from one field to another by the transplanting of infested plants. They are commonly distributed over a field and often carried into new fields in soil clinging to the hoofs of horses, the shoes of workmen, or the tools used in cultivating. Water is also a common agent for distribution. In running thru an infested field it may gather worms or their eggs and carry them far into uninested soil.

To avoid reinfesting new land, or a field once cleaned up, carefully remove the soil from the tools as well as from the feet of the horses and the shoes of the men before going into the field. See that water does not wash over the field from an infested one. And above all, be careful not to transplant into the clean field any infested plants.