

form. Letting the air into the soil hastens the decomposition of the poison.

Tho not as safe as the following treatment, it would seem that the cyanamid method of dealing with the nematodes should still have a place in Florida agriculture. When the grower is not in a special hurry to plant the land it can safely be used; or the field may be planted soon after treating with some cover crop, the possible loss of which will not be a serious matter. The material is much less costly than sodium cyanide and ammonium sulphate, recommended below.

Some crops are more easily injured by cyanamid than others. A list of the more resistant plants, as well as full directions for applying the material, is given in Bulletin 136. An excellent plan would be to treat an infested field with cyanamid after the spring crop is off and plant it to corn for summer crop three or four weeks later. If there is sufficient time, Iron or Brabham cowpeas could be planted between the rows of corn at the last cultivation. This should leave the land in good condition for the fall truck crop.

SODIUM CYANIDE AND AMMONIUM SULPHATE

During the last four years the Florida Station has been experimenting with a method used first by Professor Woodward of the California Station. It consists of treating the soil with a solution of sodium cyanide which is carried down to a depth of about 18 inches by irrigation water. Then the soil is at once treated with a solution of ammonium sulphate, which is also washed down. The ammonium sulphate reacts with the cyanide and breaks it up, forming hydrocyanic acid gas which has the killing effect. The amount of the sulphate used should be one and a half times by weight that of the cyanide.

This is, on the whole, our most satisfactory method of treating seedbeds and other particularly valuable tracts of land, which it is desired to plant within a week or two after treatment. The material is too expensive to warrant its use on any except the most valuable and intensively cultivated truck lands. A week or two after application the land may be planted without danger of the serious burning sometimes experienced in the use of cyanamid. Both of the chemicals are, like cyanamid, rich, nitrogenous fertilizers; and, in the seedbed, where large amounts of nitrogenous fertilizers are regularly used, much of the cost of the material can be charged as fertilizer. All of the ammonium