

# SOIL INFESTING PARASITES INJURIOUS TO POTATO CROP

Where Rather Liberal Applications of Fresh Stable Manure Containing Spores Are Made Soil Will Become Infested—Several Examples General Conditions to Be Not With.

(By A. D. HELBY)

The cultivated soil is a medium in which many species of bacteria and fungi survive from year to year. The public is familiar with the doctrine of bacterial infection or inoculation of the soil in its relation to the potatoes or tubercles of clover, alfalfa, soy beans, cowpeas and other cultivated plants.

One form of bacterium is not sufficient for both clover and alfalfa. This flora of the soil both in relation to bacteria and fungi of considerable range of species, is embodied by the applications of manure and by the practices of culture; by this is meant that the growing of a given crop a second time or a third time consecutively in the soil increases the probability that the plant roots remaining in the soil are carried over from one crop to the next together with root parasites which cause disease in the plants of this crop. Manifestly, likewise, if in preparation for one crop to be grown for the first time upon the land, rather liberal applications are made of fresh stable manure containing spores of mycelium, especially the resting forms of mycelium called sclerotia, the soil will become infected by this manural application.

While this source of infection is rather rare in field culture there are specific examples in which the cause of potato rot transmitted in this way; the scab of sugar beets may be carried in like manner. But in forcing some culture whether heavy applications of manure are made, the chances are greatly increased that soil infection will be produced from the manure.

It is of value to remember that seed infesting or seed infecting organisms

related crops such as the growing of wheat in Western United States and Canada, also in the growing of alfalfa and clover from year to year. As to vegetable culture, tempt the grower to continue his crops of celery, onions, etc. Here the soil is the medium for the accumulation of diseases which attack these plants; thus for field culture we are constantly facing these problems of soil infesting diseases. The handling of diseases is not an easy problem.



Potato Plant Affected with Rosette.

ence change to the soil may mean a different result. The soil conditions of the crop on the special type of soil. While for general field culture avoidance of conditions which will result in this is by no means a simple matter. Rotation is often absolutely necessary, but this same rotation will not rid the soil of the disease. In the case of other parasites such as in the case of the club-root fungus of cabbage and related plants. In these cases some soil treatment must be applied to field areas. In the case of the onion smut it is sufficient to apply a formalin drig which will kill the fungus and its resting forms. In the case of the potato scab, the soil may be treated with a solution of formalin. In the case of the club-root fungus of cabbage and related plants, some general method of soil treatment which involves the use of a formalin solution. In the case of the potato scab, the soil may be treated with a solution of formalin. In the case of the club-root fungus of cabbage and related plants, some general method of soil treatment which involves the use of a formalin solution.

Basins of Potato Stems Showing Lesion Caused by Rosette fungus. The Shaded Areas Were Dark with an Abundance of the Fungus. are also very largely capable of survival in the cultivated soils, thus our troubles multiply adequately if we care be inadequate to avoid them.

We, perhaps, may assert that the law of nature is that of a diversified plant covering; at any rate the law of successful culture will permit of a statement in terms of crop rotation. And it is true that as culture ages the number and retention of plants in the soil increase almost in geometric ratio. It is further conspicuously true with respect to those areas devoted largely to continuous culture, that a single crop or in a group of closely

## DRIVING HOGS IS QUITE DIFFICULT

Bunch of Animals Started in Pursuit of Ear of Corn Can Be Coaxed No Anywhere.

(By R. G. WEATHERSPONE)

The hog is a naturally obstinate disposition, and will resist the idea of being driven from one place to another. It is desired to move the hogs from one field to another, it is best to use a decoy than to undertake to drive them.

In driving hogs it is very difficult to get them to see the open gate as their eyes are usually turned in another direction looking to be attacked. The wild hog attacks in a bundle up in a compact bunch, turn their heads outward and watch every motion of the enemy.

The domesticated hog has not entirely lost this wild instinct and usually takes to the same plan of defense. The hog has a ravenous appetite, and an ear of corn is one of the most tempting morsels that can be used to overcome the natural instinct of the hog.

If an ear of corn is dragged along the road at the end of a cord eight or ten feet long, and just kept out of reach of the hog, he will forget everything else and pursue the ear of corn right through a cornfield, and he will also without stopping notice the opportunities for forage offered by his surroundings.

Get a bunch of hogs started in pursuit of an ear of corn and they forget everything else and can be led any where by their owner.

"Building New Poultry House. If a new poultry house is to be built on a site where a house has been located, it is best to locate it

Treatment for Bore Mouth. For aphids, or more south, dissolve four grams of pure carbolic acid in four ounces of sulphate of iron and one-half pint of water, then mix the solutions and apply with a soft brush.

Cleanliness for Flock. Although sheep are probably the least clean of common domestic animals, the other animals, they are clean when their surroundings are clean.

## SILO LESSENS COST OF FEED

Most Economical of All Rations for the Dairy Cow Is That Which Contains Silage on the Farm.

(By J. C. FREY, Kansas)

The best of all silage crops is the silage of 1911 was the most successful in years.

The most economical feed for the dairy cow is the silage grown on the farm, and that is the best condition. This is my method of feeding: For silage, feed the silage in the morning and one-half in the evening, with all the alfalfa hay they will clean up, fed in the barn. They will clean up the silage and alfalfa hay in the morning and one-half in the evening, with all the alfalfa hay they will clean up, fed in the barn. They will clean up the silage and alfalfa hay in the morning and one-half in the evening, with all the alfalfa hay they will clean up, fed in the barn.

If I find it does not pay to buy the commercial silage, I will grow my own alfalfa hay, when it does pay to supplement silage with a mixture of cottonseed and bran to supply the protein that is needed in the silage ration just can't help filling the milk pail.

I find in feeding alfalfa the cost of feed is reduced from 10 to 50 per cent and the flow of milk is increased and kept up. This is my second year with this silage, and it is surely a satisfactory dairy feed.

Shade for the Hens. If it is possible to provide the flock of hens with shade from growing things during the scorching summer days they will appreciate that shade and they will produce more eggs. A sheet of canvas over some part of the yard. This is more than a properly balanced ration, but is as near as can be obtained with the seeds that can be produced on the farm.

Wormy for Wormy Hogs. Wormy, coughing, stunted hogs have been cured and made perfectly healthy by the use of a mixture of one-half a box of lysol to a barrel of soaked corn, shorts or slops. This is the remedy of a Kansas man and he says it never fails.

Advantage of Rotation. One of the great advantages of a silo in controlling plant diseases and insects.

## DOGS FOR FARM WORK AS VALUABLE AS TRUSTY HIRED MEN, SAYS WRITER.

American Agriculturists Have Not Sufficiently Appreciated Their Wise Usefulness, Though It is Recognized in Europe.

In England and Scotland farmers learned long ago the value of dogs to farm work. The universal custom is to have dogs daily do their share of the farm work.

Here in America, however, few farmers know the value of a well-trained dog. We are the losers because, in fact, we come; and working dogs that are a daily help will replace the countless farm help "mules" now imposing on the farmer's generosity.

It once happened that the owner of some sheep dogs worked them back and forth among the sheep at the same place where many farmers were assembled in convention. The farmers witnessed the work of these dogs doing as the sheep were moved from barn to pasture, through pastures and lanes. They were amazed to find that the dogs were not only intelligent. They saw them go quietly around the edges of a pasture and gather in the sheep, but they were not even walled at the gate. They saw them herd the sheep along the lanes, doing work two men could not do. And they profited by what they saw.

They began to believe that the useful dog will eventually be on most American farms when we get to studying more carefully for ways and means to save work and expense. It may be on some large estates many different uses are being made of the dog. But the opportunity for the average farm is to be had from a hard day's work would produce the faithful dog that would go the mile or two into the pasture to bring the sheep, while he prepared the milk for two men.

No reference is made to the dog we find on many farms that know only enough to guard the sheep at stock driving time. In whatever direction they care to go. Such a dog is of little value, for he brings them back to the pen they have left. Such a dog might have developed into a good one. It was the farmer's dog that was never trained. Let no man get his dog well trained and carefully educated to do his bidding. The dog that is untrained dog is like the unbroken colt or the new hired man. Neither is good as a real helper until taught to do his work. Wash him to do—Farm and Poultry.

Why He Was a "Sucker." Willard M. Mason, a Chicago, at a banquet given to lawyers and a story was called upon for a story and told the following:

"I was speaking at the Illinois banquet with a governor of New Jersey some years ago. He was speaking at the banquet to exhaustive figures as to the wealth, agricultural and manufacturing resources of his own state. It was called 'The Wealth of the State,' for he talked about forty minutes.

"Before he sat down he said: 'I am to follow you to the Illinois convention, and in no case have the results favored the rock phosphate, though it should be stated that the experiments were conducted under the most favorable conditions.

In reviewing the experiments reported on all experiment stations where the experiments have been conducted, it is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion on the subject, especially by letters written to the director of the experiment station. In asking them to write how they advised their constituent farmers on the subject, I received replies recommending the use of rock phosphate and four recommended its use when accompanied by the application of a phosphate fertilizer or when green manure is turned under. Director Thorne, who is often quoted as favoring rock phosphate, replied by saying 'In no case have the results favored the rock phosphate as a reinforcement of manure, as compared with acid phosphate, with the exception of the Illinois results, after deducting the cost of treatment, the two materials. The difference at present seemed to be in favor of the acid phosphate. Our results in the separate use of the two phosphates as a direct application to the soil do not encourage the use of the raw rock.'

Although the results from all these experiments are so contradictory they have clearly demonstrated that it is useless to use raw rock phosphate except as a reinforcement of manure or upon land that is rich in phosphorus. The Illinois results emphasize this point in these words: We desire again to emphasize the fact that manure as well as phosphorus is needed to maintain the fertility of Illinois soil, and again to emphasize the fact that raw phosphate must be used in connection with liberal amounts of manure or with a good crop of clover plowed under if satisfactory results are to be obtained on Illinois soils. The Illinois results without a good crop rotation and without farm manure or green manure, do not support the results of the experiments. The results are very sure to follow."

It is the opinion of the writer, based upon the available evidence from all sources, that more careful experimentation must be done before this point can be definitely settled. Up to the present time the best results, taking everything into consideration, have been obtained with the acid phosphate. Then, too, it has not yet been definitely proved that the beneficial results from the use of raw rock phosphate is due in every case to the phosphoric acid it contains. As previously stated raw rock phosphate contains, on an average, 25 per cent of phosphoric acid and 33 per cent lime and any reaction

## RAW ROCK PHOSPHATE

By PROF. A. J. PATTEN, Michigan Agricultural College.

Finely ground raw rock phosphate, such as is being sold as a source of phosphoric acid for fertilizing purposes, is found quite extensively throughout the southern, middle western and western states. It has been conservatively estimated that the present rate of consumption should be increased three times, there is now in sight; amount of rock phosphate to their own conditions, and that 1,200 years. The principal source of supply for this section at the present time is Tennessee, and a good grade of rock should be had from castles, along the lines of the trunk railroads in the southern part of the state for \$5.50 to \$8 per ton.

This grade of rock phosphate generally found upon the markets contains about 41 per cent bone phosphate of lime, which is equivalent to 25 per cent phosphoric acid and 33 per cent lime. Purity is a large factor in determining the availability of rock phosphate. The finer the material the more readily it will become available, consequently this point should be taken into consideration when purchasing.

To obtain the best results it should be ground to such fineness that 95 per cent will pass through a 20 mesh screen. By far the greater part of the rock phosphate used for fertilizing purposes is in the form of acid phosphate (dissolved phosphoric acid and phosphate). This is prepared by treating the rock phosphate with an equal weight of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol). The phosphoric acid is a soluble form and makes it readily available to the growing plant. The phosphoric acid to the consumer is increased by this process to nearly four times, since the acid phosphate sells at retail prices for 25 per cent of the raw phosphate cost and it contains only half as much phosphoric acid.

In view of this situation the question naturally arises would it not be more economical to use the slowly available raw phosphate—than to pay the higher price for the acid phosphate. Many of the state experiment stations have conducted experiments to compare these two forms of phosphoric acid, but the results have been conflicting. In fact the results obtained at some stations after a period of several years have been contradictory as to be of little value. The most widely advertised experiments with rock phosphate are those conducted by the Michigan Agricultural College. Experiments have been in progress during a period of 12 or 14 years and have been conducted on the so-called "rich" soil rich in phosphoric acid. The crops most commonly employed have been corn, oats, wheat and clover. The results of these experiments have been applied in connection with liberal amounts of manure or with clover turned under. The conclusions of these experiments are that the results are that rock phosphate is a more economical source of phosphoric acid than the treated phosphate.

A few experiments have been conducted by the Michigan Agricultural College, and in no case have the results favored the rock phosphate, though it should be stated that the experiments were conducted under the most favorable conditions.

In reviewing the experiments reported on all experiment stations where the experiments have been conducted, it is impossible to arrive at any definite conclusion on the subject, especially by letters written to the director of the experiment station. In asking them to write how they advised their constituent farmers on the subject, I received replies recommending the use of rock phosphate and four recommended its use when accompanied by the application of a phosphate fertilizer or when green manure is turned under. Director Thorne, who is often quoted as favoring rock phosphate, replied by saying 'In no case have the results favored the rock phosphate as a reinforcement of manure, as compared with acid phosphate, with the exception of the Illinois results, after deducting the cost of treatment, the two materials. The difference at present seemed to be in favor of the acid phosphate. Our results in the separate use of the two phosphates as a direct application to the soil do not encourage the use of the raw rock.'

Although the results from all these experiments are so contradictory they have clearly demonstrated that it is useless to use raw rock phosphate except as a reinforcement of manure or upon land that is rich in phosphorus. The Illinois results emphasize this point in these words: We desire again to emphasize the fact that manure as well as phosphorus is needed to maintain the fertility of Illinois soil, and again to emphasize the fact that raw phosphate must be used in connection with liberal amounts of manure or with a good crop of clover plowed under if satisfactory results are to be obtained on Illinois soils. The Illinois results without a good crop rotation and without farm manure or green manure, do not support the results of the experiments. The results are very sure to follow."

Cost of material and labor per acre by engine power:

40 lb cement @ \$1.50	64
24 lbs sand @ \$1.25	30
24 lbs labor @ \$1.00	24
24 lbs fuel @ \$1.00	24
Total	142

Cost of material and labor per acre by hand power:

40 lb cement @ \$1.50	64
24 lbs sand @ \$1.25	30
24 lbs labor @ \$1.00	24
24 lbs fuel @ \$1.00	24
Total	142

The total cost of making in the above figures is computed at 450 per day by hand power and at 400 per day using an engine for power. It will be seen that the cost of making by engine power will run from one dollar and a half to two dollars per acre, depending upon the time of day. It will also be noted that the items of cement and sand might each be lower in some localities in figures given by Hazon for "Cement and Tile," the cost of four inch proportioned one to four is estimated at from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per cubic yard. In most cases, however, machines having a much larger capacity than the one for which figures are given above, were used.

Time to Make the Flock. Fall is the time to make the flock. The characteristics of the Rock with reference to early maturity, strength and uniformity can all be greatly improved by a little care and attention to the feeding of the flock. It is coming into laying. It is easy to pick out the ones that have made a quick growth.

Demand for the Jonathans. The man who has good Jonathan apples this year should look after them carefully, for in spite of the big apple crop promised, Jonathans will be in demand.

Science of Butter Making. Butter making is an exact science, and when intelligently followed is a source of considerable profit. The initiation of 70 cent butter next winter ought to make dairymen take notice.

Maintaining Dairy Herd. The importance of maintaining the dairy herd cannot be overestimated, and yet few find a good many dairymen neglecting this important matter. It is necessary, however, a chronic scarcity of dairy cows.

taking place in the soil, tend to make available the phosphoric acid will also make the lime available. In many of the experiments with rock phosphate crops have been used which are known to be usually benefited by lime, and in such cases it is unfair, in the writer's opinion, to attribute the good results entirely to the phosphoric acid of the rock phosphate. Then, too, the use of rock phosphate in the most favorable conditions calls for better methods of farming and of its itself, is bound to increase the yields.

In conclusion, the writer wishes to impress upon the readers of this article that the results of other experiments cannot be taken as applying to their own conditions, and that if rock phosphate is used at all it should be done in an experimental way, and not upon crops like wheat, clover, etc., and never upon crops like potatoes, sugar beets, cabbage, onions, small fruits, etc.

Mrs. Teltit—I heard something to-day that I promised her to tell. Mr. Teltit—All right, I'm listening.

## The Cost of Making Cement Drain Tile

By H. H. Musselman

In the following figures which are furnished for estimating the cost of making cement drain tile, it is assumed that that they will be affected by local conditions in almost every case. The cost of labor, sand and gravel, the highest quality of material, and the arrangement for manufacturing and number to be made, will all affect the item. The factors which will affect the cost to the greatest degree are labor, and the cost of sand laid down at the place of manufacture.

The elements of cost are often neglected in making estimations of the kind, since it is assumed that at certain seasons of the year it cannot be obtained for other purposes. This should not be neglected because the successful farmer endeavors to use his time in such a way as to give the highest return for his investment. It is possible when it is considered and its real value becomes known.

It is often difficult to obtain or where clay tile is extensively manufactured, the making of cement tile on the farm may not be advised. The other treatment often neglected in making estimations of the kind, since it is assumed that at certain seasons of the year it cannot be obtained for other purposes. This should not be neglected because the successful farmer endeavors to use his time in such a way as to give the highest return for his investment. It is possible when it is considered and its real value becomes known.

The following figures are based on some other short tests made by the Michigan Agricultural College. The tiles were made on a machine adapted to both hand and power operation. In making in the above figures two men were required to operate the machine to the best advantage. On the machine from 40 to 500 tiles can be made per acre per hour by hand power, and from 600 to 750 per day, using small gasoline engine power.

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## MEAN



Mrs. Teltit—I heard something to-day that I promised her to tell. Mr. Teltit—All right, I'm listening.

Phil Weather Drink. Philip Hale, one of Boston's latter-day philosophers, recommends barley water as a more sensible drink for hot weather than "ice-cold" blends of water, sugar, acids, and other ingredients.

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## Ivy poison quickly healed by Resinol

Ivy or oak poison, sunburns, heat rashes, insect bites, and other annoying hot weather skin troubles are instantly relieved and quickly healed by Resinol Ointment and warm baths with Resinol Soap.

Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment are the most effective remedies for all hot weather skin troubles. They are made of pure vegetable oils and are completely non-toxic. They are the only remedies that will cure all hot weather skin troubles.

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