INTERPRETING FERTILIZER TESTS.

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Under the headings "The Importance of the Place in the Rotation at which Fertilizers are Applied," and "Some Business Questions Involved in the Interpretation of Fertilizer Tests," two papers are published in Volume 4 of the Proceedings of the American Society of Agronomy. In the prelude to the first paper the author says:

"Practically all bulletins on fertilizer tests seem to assume that the problem is to determine what treatment is required for the particular soil. The differences in crops are usually ignored. As a result, the same fertilizer is often put on each crop in the rotation when the analysis of the results suggests that it may be better to fertilize each crop differently. Farmers have long since learned to vary not only the amount but the kind of fertilizer used with each crop.

"The present practice with experiment stations is much like trying to find the best food for the animals in a particular barn that may contain horses, hogs, and hens, all of the feed to be given to the horses, the hogs and hens to live on the residual effect. It will doubtless be found that the best feed for the horses in this barn will contain grit, oyster shell and a considerable excess of corn, because the results from the barn as a whole will be better when horses are thus fed."

Following this prelude the author comments on an experiment reported in Bulletin 182 of the Ohio Experiment Station in which corn, oats and wheat, and clover and timothy mixed, had been grown in a 5-year rotation for 10 years, each crop being grown every season, dif-