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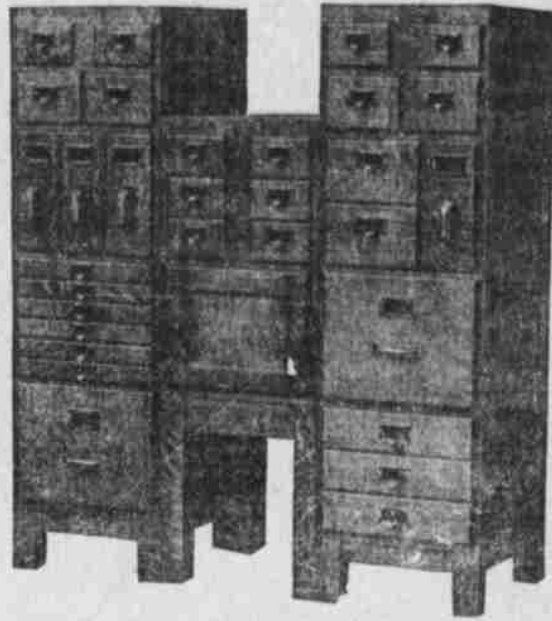
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Notice for Bids for Burial of Paupers

Notice is hereby given that by order of the Board of County Commissioners of Box Butte county sealed bids will be received at this office until February 23, 1909, for digging graves and proper burial of any county paupers, said contract to continue in force for term of one year, beginning March 1st, 1909 and ending March 1st, 1910. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids for good and sufficient reasons.

W. C. MOUNTS, County Clerk.

Bids for County Poor Farm and Care of County Poor

Notice is hereby given that by order of the Board of County Commissioners of Box Butte county sealed bids will be received at this office until February 23, 1909, such to specify rent that will be paid for county poor farm, price per week charged for board of county poor, same to include lodging, washing and care of county paupers for the term of one year, beginning March 1, 1909. The board reserves the right to reject any and all bids for good and sufficient reasons.

W. C. MOUNTS, County Clerk.

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Home Course In Modern Agriculture

II.—How Plants Eat and Grow

By C. V. GREGORY,
Agricultural Division, Iowa State College
Copyright, 1908, by American Press Association

EVERY growing plant is a little factory. The green coloring matter of the leaves, or chlorophyll, is the engine. The sunlight is the power that makes the engine go, and the air, water and some of the substances in the soil are the raw materials.

Under the stimulating influence of sunlight the chlorophyll takes the carbon dioxide gas of the air and the water, nitrogen and minerals which the roots send up in the form of crude sap and tears them to pieces. Then it puts them together again in hundreds of different ways. It makes them into the starch of the potato or the sugar of the sugar beet. It puts them together in another way and makes the hard, horny gluten of a kernel of popcorn or the tough fiber of a cornstalk. By

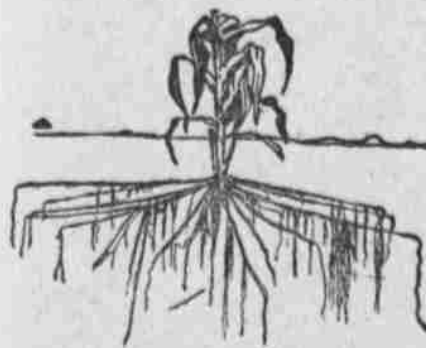


FIG. III.—THE GROWTH OF CORN ROOTS.

building them up in still different ways it makes the hard wood of the oak or the delicate petals of a rose. Man, with all his skill and machinery, has never been able to make any products half so wonderful as are being made every day in every field on your farm.

If plants are to grow rapidly and produce large yields, they must be well fed. About half the dry weight of a mature plant is made up of carbon. Practically all of this comes from the carbon dioxide of the air. Every acre of wheat will use a ton of this gas or all that is in a layer of air three miles deep over the acre. The constant mixing of the air by the wind is always bringing fresh supplies within reach of the plant.

The farmer does not need to concern himself with the supply of carbon dioxide, for every time he builds a fire or even breathes he is adding to the store of this material in the air.

The smooth upper surface of a leaf is both air and water tight. On the underside, however, are many small openings, which are really the mouths of the plant. It is through these tiny holes that carbon dioxide is taken into the leaf to be used by the chlorophyll. In making starch and other products out of carbon dioxide and water some oxygen is given off. This passes out through the openings in the leaves. Thus you see that plants breathe in much the same way as animals do, only they give off oxygen, the product which is used by animals, and take up carbon dioxide, the gas which is breathed out by animals. In this way plants make animal life possible. Animals give off carbon dioxide and manure as waste products. Plants tear these waste products to pieces and by rebuilding them make them once more into food for the animals.

Next to carbon hydrogen and oxygen are the foods that the plant uses in largest quantities. Since water is composed of these elements, the supply will be plentiful as long as there is plenty of water in the soil.

There is one element, nitrogen, which forms a considerable part of the plant, that is harder to get. While three-fourths of the air is nitrogen, the plant does not seem to be able to use it in this form. The only kind of plants that can use the nitrogen in the air at all are the legumes, such as clover and alfalfa. Certain bacteria that live on the roots of these legumes have the power of changing the atmospheric nitrogen into forms in which the plant can use it. We shall study more about this process later.

Nitrogen is one of the most important plant foods, and it is one that is very often lacking. If the plant cannot get a sufficient supply of nitrogen it will be stunted, will stop growing early, and the yield will be very much reduced. Since all the crops, with the exception of the legumes, must get their nitrogen from the soil, the farmer must see to it that there is a plentiful supply there if he wishes to obtain a large yield.

If you will drop a little rich black soil on a hot shovel some of it will go up in smoke. The part that burns is humus and is made up of vegetable and animal matter which is partly decayed. This humus contains large amounts of nitrogen, and from this source the greater share of this element used by the plant must come. If your soil is black, spongy and well supplied with humus there is little danger that the plant will go hungry for nitrogen. One of the best ways to keep a field in this condition is to apply liberal quantities of barnyard manure. Another way is to plow under green crops, especially clover. Sometimes it is necessary to buy nitrogen for the plant in the form of commercial fertilizers, but this is a very expensive way of obtaining it.

Even when the plant is given all the nitrogen it can use it sometimes fails

to do well. This is because it cannot get as much of the mineral elements as it needs.

Too much nitrogen in proportion to the amount of mineral elements causes the plant to "go all to vines." There will be an excessive growth of leaves, but the yield of grain will be small. Take an ear of corn or a bunch of hay and burn it. The ashes that are left are the mineral parts of the plant. These cannot be obtained from air or water, but must come from the soil. Some of the most important of these are iron, which is the substance that helps to build up chlorophyll, and sulphur, which is found in the nitrogenous parts of the plant. There are a number of others also, all of which are present in the soil in such large amounts that there will probably always be all that the crops can use.

Two of these minerals, however, potassium and phosphorus, are not so plentiful. When the plant cannot get enough potassium the grain will not be filled out well. If there is too little phosphorus, especially in the case of fruit trees, the development of fruit is checked. Adding barnyard manure to the soil helps to keep up the supply of these two materials. On farms where little stock is kept or where grain has been raised continually for years and little attention paid to the soil it is sometimes necessary to apply phosphorus and potassium in the form of commercial fertilizers.

In the eastern part of this country there are many farms that have become so badly run down that crops will not grow at all unless they are fed with commercial fertilizers. These are very expensive, and it often takes nearly all a farmer makes to pay his fertilizer bills. These farms would never have become so worn out if they had been properly cared for. Leaving plowed ground, especially on hillsides, exposed for several months during the fall and winter allows much plant food to wash away. Growing the same crop year after year wears out the land rapidly. Different crops require different kinds of food. By changing crops from year to year no one food material is used to excess and the others wasted. By keeping as much stock on the farm as possible, saving the manure carefully and spreading it on the fields before it rots or leaches away and by using leguminous plants to gather nitrogen the soil can be kept well supplied with plant food.

It is much more profitable to feed the crops in this way than to buy plant food on the market at excessive prices. Usually, however, the plant is hungry for the mineral elements not because they are not in the soil, but because they are in a form in which it cannot get at them. The roots of the plant spread all through the soil in search of food. If you will look at a little root through a magnifying glass you will see that it is covered with root hairs. It is through these root hairs that the plant takes up food from the soil. There are no openings directly into them, but the walls are so thin that the water can soak through to the inside. Solid substances, of course, cannot get in, so that the plant food must be dissolved in water before it can get into the roots and so up to the chlorophyll, which is waiting to build it into seeds or leaves.

If the soil has been worked until it is fine and loose each little particle

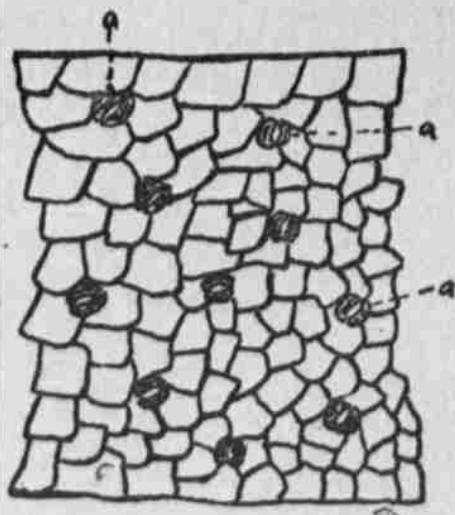


FIG. IV.—MAGNIFIED SECTION OF UNDERSIDE OF LEAF SHOWING BREATHING PORES—A, A.

will become surrounded by water, which will readily dissolve the plant food from it. If, on the other hand, the soil is in the form of chunks and clods very little of the plant food can be dissolved. The plant food that is on the inside of a clod might as well be out in the road or over on one of the neighbors' farms.

Some of the potassium and phosphorus will not dissolve even when brought in contact with water. It takes a long contact with the air to cause chemical actions which will change it into a soluble form. Continual stirring of the soil hastens this change. Thorough stirring also loosens up the ground so that air can get down to the roots. Without aid they will stop growing and the entire work of the plant will stop. The yellow appearance of a patch of corn in a low place where the ground is water soaked is due to lack of air about the roots.

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