## Farm Miscellany.

FARMERS SHOULD MIX THEIR OWN FERTILIZERS.

fR. J. Redding Direc or Georgia Experiment Station, in At anta Constitution.]

At this season of the year farmers are beginning to think about the commercial fertilizers they will buy. Already I have received many inquiries for the "best fertilizers" for corn, cotton, oats, potatoes, etc. Some of the inquiries evidently expect to buy the ready-mixed guanos, as they have been accustomed to do in the past. They want to know which brand of guano is the best and cheapest for certain crops and soils. They do not care to undertake the small amount of labor required to mix the several ingredients that enter into the composition of "guano," or, not knowing in what proportions these ingredients should be mixed for a particular crop or a particular soil, they prefer to leave it to the manufacturer, or mixer of fertilizers.

This would be very well if there were no source of information open to these inquirers whence they may learn proper proportions of ingredients that would be necessary in order to produce the proper proportions of the elements of value-phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogenand at the same time if the manufacturers would mix the ingredients so as to meet the demand and do it at little more than it would cost the farmer to do it.

NO WAR ON MANUFACTURERS.

I do not propose at this late day to wage a warfare on honest and capable manufacturers of fertilizers who sell their goods at a fair and reasonable profit. There are many of them that are both capable and honest. Indeed, I do not know of any that are otherwise. But I do insist, as I have done for more than twenty years, that an intelligent farmer, with the proper information before him as to the requirements of his soil, or the average soils of his sec tion, can generally not only mix a better fertilizer for his own purposes, but at a saving of \$2, \$3 and some times \$5 on the ton, as compared with the cost of the ready mixed article. Even if he can save only \$1 on the ton, certainly that \$1 is worth as much as any other dollar, and ought to be saved

DO FARMERS BUY BREAD?

There are many people whose cooks cannot make good bread, and must buy of the baker or eat poor bread. But the baker must be paid his losses, and must have a profit One might pay 5 cents for a pound loaf of bread, when the same 5 cents, invested in flour, salt and a little yeast, and a little skill, labor and fuel employed in converting it into bread, would result in a loat weighing one and a half to two pounds. This is a simple illustration, but it is apt. If one knows what kind of bread he wishes to eat he can either buy the materials and make it himself or get it ready-made of the baker. So with the farmer. If he knows what sort of a fertilizer he needswhat proportions of phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen it should contain-and does not care to spend a home, why, he may buy it ready 2; nitrogen, 5. mixed of the manufacturer and pay the case of the bread.

letter asking this question: "I am | included now. offered a guano acid phosphate, guaranteed 12 ; er cent. available, and 2 per cent. potash, for \$14 a ton; and a simple acid phosphate, \$12 50 per ton. Which is the cheaper | Auster, from which we take the foland which would give the best re. lowing: sults when mixed with cotton seed meal?' My reply was that phosphoric acid and potash being worth about the same per pound, it follows that the potash-acid phosphate, with a guarantee of 12.2 was worth just the same as the simple acid phosphate guaranteed to contain 14 per cent. available. If the two go ds were offered at the prices stated by the same dealer or manufacturer, then

\$100 Reward \$100. The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to care in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the med-ical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they effer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Q. sold by Druggists, 76c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

the latter either did not know his business or there was a charge of \$1 50 per ton for simply mixing a little muriate of potash with a simple acid phosphate so as to produce a potash acid phosphate that would carry available 12 and pot-

EXPENSIVE MACHINERY.

It may be said in explanation that the guano manufacturer must have very expensive machinery in order to make a perfect, uniform mixture. Grant the claim, and the reply is that the farmer does not need to have any such expensive machinery to do his own mixing. All he needs is a shovel and a hoe and a barn floor, or a hard, smooth place on the ground. The manufacturers' goods must be uniform, so as to stand inspection. Every bag of it must be approximately the same in chemical composition as every other bag. Not so with the farmer. His mixtures are not subject to inspection, to inspection fees and the expense of sacking. It matters little whether every portion of a ton is exactly like every other portion. It is a small matter if there be an occasional unmixed lump (although this need not be the case )

FORMULA FOR COTTON AND CORN. A farmer can mix 1,000 pounds of acid phosphate (14 per cent.), 75 pounds of muriate of potash and 700 pounds of cotton meal in a few hours at a cost of 25 cents for labor. The materials would cost, probably, \$15.75, total \$16 for the 1,775 pounds, or 90 cents per hundred pounds, or \$18 per ton. The mixture would analyze about as follows: Available phosphoric acid, 8 87; potash (K2O) 270; nitrogen, 270, equal to 1427 units of plant food, a fairly high grade guano.

It would be just the formula for cotton on the average worn uplands of middle and north Georgia and similar soils in the adjoining States. It could be easily modified for fresh soils, or highly improved soils of the same original character, or for dark colored lowlands by reducing the amounts of muriate and cotton seed meal by 25 to 50 per cent., or more, if only light manuring is intended. For sandy soils, especially in the piney woods regions, the muriate could be increased by from 25 to 50 per cent, and in some cases the cot ton meal might be increased.

To state the formula in tabular form it would appear as follows:

No. 2-Formula for cotton on old worn uplands: Acid phosphate (14 per o't.) 1,000 lbs. for his plant, his labor, his skill and Muriate of potash ........ 75 lbs. (or kainit, 300 pounds).

> Cotton meal ..... 700 lbs. For corn as follows: No. 1-Formula for corn on old

worn uplands: Acid phosphate (14 per o't) 1,000 lbs. Muriate of potash..... (or kainit, 120 pounds) 

Total ..... 2,280 lbs This formula would analyze about Potash (K2 O) ...... 1 48 per cent. Nitrogen...... 3 83 per cent.

This would be in the same relative rainy day or two in mixing it at proportion as available, 10; potash,

In a future article the above formthe latter for mixing it-just as in ulas will be repeated and others added with some other details that Only a day or two ago I received a | would make this article too long if

# DAIRYING PAYS.

Religious Herald reports a conversa guaranteed 14 per cent. available, at tion with a noted manufacturer, Mr.

"Now that you speak of cattle, tell me why we can't make the dairy business pay in old Virginia? We feed the Northern cities with early and late vegetables, why should we buy all our best butter from the North?"

Mr. Austen: "That is a subject to which I have given much thought. Your Virginia and North Carolina farmer can do it, if he will work at it. Gilt-edge butter sells in New York (ity the year round at from 50 cents to \$1 per pound, while your Virginia farmers are glad enough to get from 15 to 25 cents per pound. People think it easy to make butter, but it is the most difficult thing in the world to make butter fit to eat. and yet it can be done in old Vir ginia. I spent a winter in Thomas. ville, Ga., where every pound of butter and every pint of cream came from the North. Instead of the millions of dollars sent from the South to buy dairy products from the North, we should supply ourselves and have a large surplus for

the North."

A NOTEWORTHY FARMERS' INSTITUTE FOR THE COLORED A. & M. COLLEGE.

Correspondence of The Progressive Farmer. On March 21st, 1902, there will be a Farmers' Institute held at the A. and M. College for the Colored Race at Greensboro, N. C. The topics that will be discussed are as follows:

Butter Making on the Farm, by P E. Robinson.

Tree Planting, by J. Van Lindley Commercial Fertilizers, by John Thompson.

General discussion of farm work,

by John A. Young. Agricultural Education, by J. R.

Agricultural Machinery, by O. W. Inspection of farm machinery, illustrating farm machinery, by J.

W. Landreth. Motive Power on the Farm, by A

The various subjects will be discussed in a practical manner so that every farmer who will attend can hear something of value to him.

The meeting will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning. The Agricultural Department of the College has arranged to supply free board and lodging to visiting farmers on March 21st and 22nd.

We desire to have a large attendance, and trust that many farmers will avail themselves of the opportunity before active work on the farm begins.

JNO. THOMPSON. Guilford Co., N. C.

Wilson Times: The tobacco crop this year will be somewhat increased over last year, but not so much as last year was an increase over 1900, simply because there is not sufficient labor in the country to handle it While nearly every farmer feels that tobacco will be high in price next fall and would like to increase, yet experience has taught him that it is simply throwing away money to plant more than he has labor to

CONFORMATION OF BEEF AND DAIRY CATTLE.

The selection of cattle best suited for their intended use is of great importance to feeders and dairymen and it is even more important to breeders of either beef or dairy cattle. For the purpose of presenting in a simple and graphic way some information concerning the differences between good and inferior animals and the extent to which certain desirable qualities affect their value for beef and dairy utility, the United States Department of Agriculture has had prepared and will soon issue Farmers' Bulletin No. 143 entitle Conformation of Beef and Dairy Cattle. It was prepared by Andrew M Soule, Professor of Agriculture, and Vice Director of the Tennessee Agri cultural Experiment Station. The author has endeavored to define a nearly as possible the ideals that should be kept in view in pursuin the business and to point out as far as possible the relation of these standards to the economic side of animal industries. By diagrams, descriptions, and suitable illustra tions he has given the information necessary to enable the stock feeder, the breeder, the farmer, or the dairy man to become a competent judge of cattle by sight and touch.

Beef and dairy cattle are consid ered together because stronger con trasts can be drawn and difference can be shown more clearly.

The bulletin is for free distrib tion and will be sent to any addreson application to Senators, Represen The editor of the Richmond, Va., tatives, and Delegates in Congress. or to the Secretary of Agriculture Washington, D C.

The strawberry movement will bgin about April 5th and the crop is expected to reach 400,000 crates against a little more than 300,000 last year. There is said to be a very material increase in the berry acre age, especially in the Chadbourn belt. The indication for remunera tive prices, so the truckers say, s especially good -Wilmington dis-

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or other real estate may be found through me, no matter where located, totten and price and learn my successful finding buyers. W. M. OSTRANDER, srican Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

Mount Olive Advertiser: The acreage of Irish potatoes will not be increased over that of last year in this section.

A man can content himself at almost any point of the compass, provided wife and daughters are con tent. But put a woman down in a blank untidy home-no vegetables, no pigs, no chickens-and you will hear from her if she is worth having -R. R. Moore, Guilford Co.,

Mount Airy News: The prices of the necessaries of life are higher than we have known them in fifteen years, perhaps longer, and yet our merchants no doubt make less than when prices were lower. The prices, we are told, are bound to go still higher before another crop is made. Wages are advancing very little in this part of the country.

Charlotte Observer: District Attorney Holton did well to reject the proposition made to him in Washington yesterday by the attorneys for the Amos Owen Cherry Tree Company, that if the indictments against them were dismissed they would turn over for distribution among their victims \$30,000. This offer was made through attorneys who would naturally have much influence with Mr. Holton, and it is a pleasure to see that he had the backbone to refuse to consider. There are things in this world which money cannot atone for, and the crime of these cherry tree fakirs is one of them.

### VALUABLE FARM BOOKS.

Principles of Agriculture. By Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University. Handsomely illustrated. 300 pages. We really do not believe that the

average North Carolina farmer can anywhere invest \$1.25 to better advantage than by sending that amount to us for a copy of Prof. L. H. Bailey's "Principles of Agriculture." This is a work which tells the "whys and wherefores"-the principles-of the "business" of farming. It is written by a man of great ability who knows his subject by long years of actual experience and scientific study. The farmer who secures a copy of this work and studies it during his spare moments this summer will not only find much pleasure thereby, but will find greater interest in his work, a broader view of his profession and the probability of making many more dollars as a result of his study There are many books upon the market, but not for many years, we firmly believe, has one been issued which the average reader of this paper so badly needs. The work is handsomely bound, well illustrated. clearly printed and contains 300 pages. Send us \$1.25 and get a copy We guarantee satisfaction.

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Tarboro, N. C., Sept 18, 1901. The Cole Manufacturing Oo.,

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7 20 pm Ar Montgomery, A & W P... 920 pm Ar Mobile, L&N Ar New Orleans, L & N Nashville, N C & St. L... 640 a m 655 p m Ar Memphis, 400 pm 825 am Daily No. 34 Ly Memphis, N C & St. L...12 45 noon 900 p m Ly Nashville 930 pm Ly New Orleans, L& N. Ly Mobile, N & N. Lv Montgomery, A & W P. 620 a m Lv Macon, C of Ga...... 800 a m ...... 8 00 a m Lv Augusta, C& W C. . 9 40 a m Lv Atlanta, † S A L Ry... 800 pm ...12 00 noon Ar Athens. 2 48 pm 11 23 pm Ar Green wood. 501 pm . 7 08 am 4 10 am 5 20 am Ar Chester. Ly Charlotte .... 8 80 p m ....10 85 p m Ly Wilmington," 8 10 a m ......11 28 pm 9 08 a m 1 29 pm 11 80 a m Ly Southern Pines," Lv Raleigh, Ar Henderson. 250 am 105 pm Ly Norlina, 3 34 a m 200 pm Ly Weldon, 4 40 a m 3 10 pm 5 50 pm Ar Portsmouth. 7 00 a m Ar Washington, N&WSB, 6 55 a m Ar New York, O DSS Co.

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