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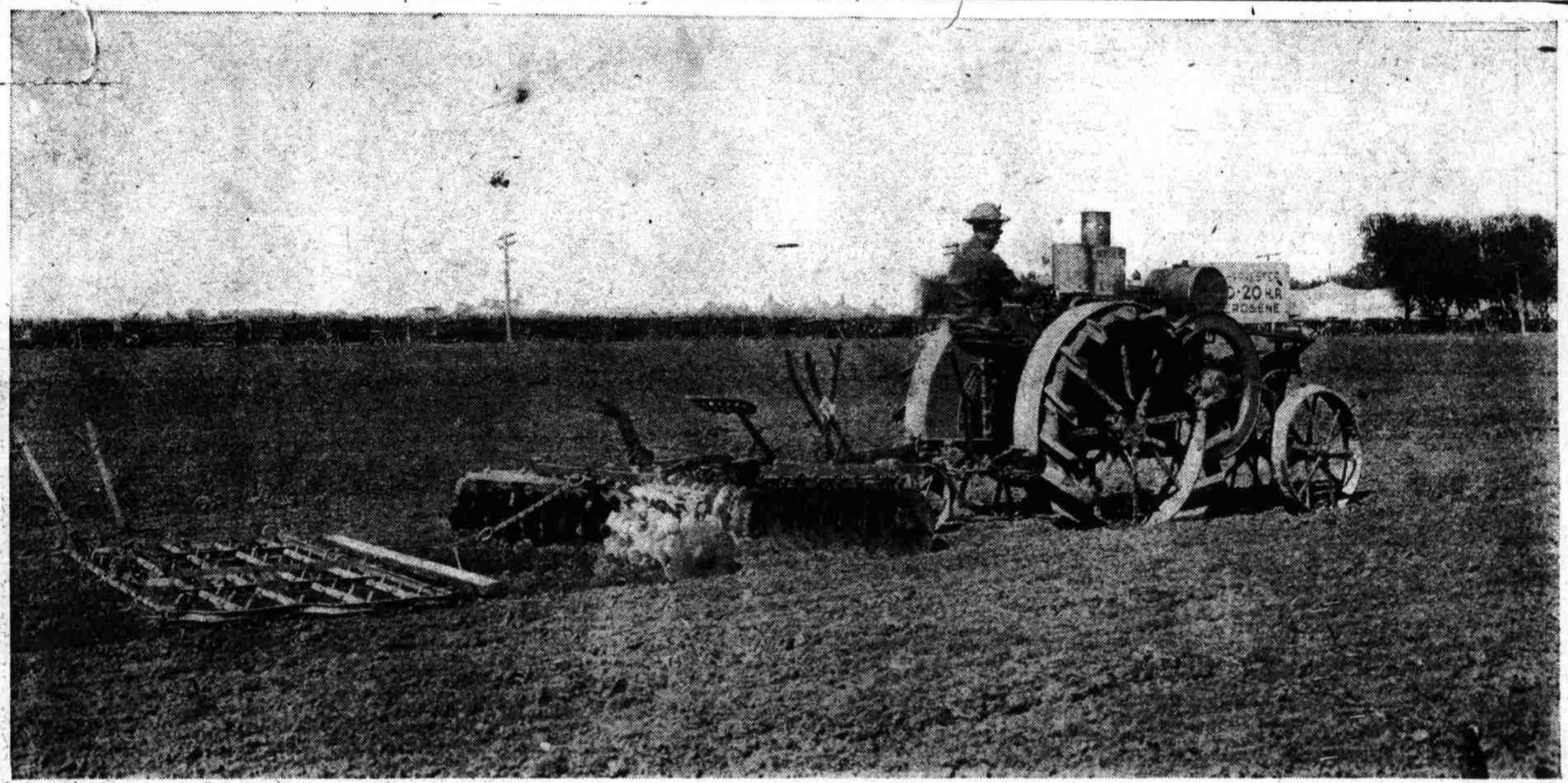
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## Save All Manure, Straw and Leaves for Fertilizer

WITH commercial fertilizers scarce and high-priced, every pound of home-made fertilizers should be carefully saved and used in 1918. With nitrogen at 35 cents, phosphoric acid 6 cents and

at night should be provided, plenty of straw, leaves or other absorbent materials should be used in the stables and barnyard, and all manure should be put on the fields as soon as practicable after it is made.



WHERE CONDITIONS ARE RIGHT, THE TRACTOR MAY WELL BE CONSIDERED AS A LABOR-SAVER AND MONEY-MAKER

potash 30 cents a pound when bought in commercial fertilizers, it is of interest and value to calculate the plant food values of the materials commonly found around the average Southern farm.

Stable manure, of which we waste a tremendous amount, contains in each ton about ten pounds of nitrogen, worth \$3.50; five pounds of phosphoric acid, worth \$.30; and ten pounds of potash, worth \$3, or a total of \$6.80 per ton. To this we would add a value of at least \$3 per ton for the humus value of the manure and because of its promotion of beneficial bacterial activities. Thus, where potash is needed, as is the case over much of the Southeast, a ton of manure is worth about \$10, while in those sections where potash is not needed, a ton of manure is well worth about \$7. When we consider that an animal weighing 1,000 pounds will in a year produce eight to ten tons of manure, we can begin to see the importance of saving every possible pound of this material. To do this, cheap sheds for housing the stock

straw and leaves are another source of plant food and humus that should not be overlooked. These will probably average higher than stable manure in nitrogen, and fully as high in phosphoric acid and potash. Moreover, since they contain less water than the average manure, their humus-making value will be considerably greater. When other work is not pressing, several days may well be devoted to hauling these materials out of the woods and putting them on the fields. In the meantime, keep fire out the woods. Fertilizing material worth \$10 should not be sent up in smoke.

We are not suggesting that these materials be used to take the place of commercial fertilizers, but rather that one be used to supplement the other. As a matter of fact, present prices for practically everything we raise justify heavier fertilization than ever before. So we would not only save all the manure, straw and leaves, but would go rather strong on commercial fertilizers as well. It is a time for making every ounce of plant food do its duty.

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