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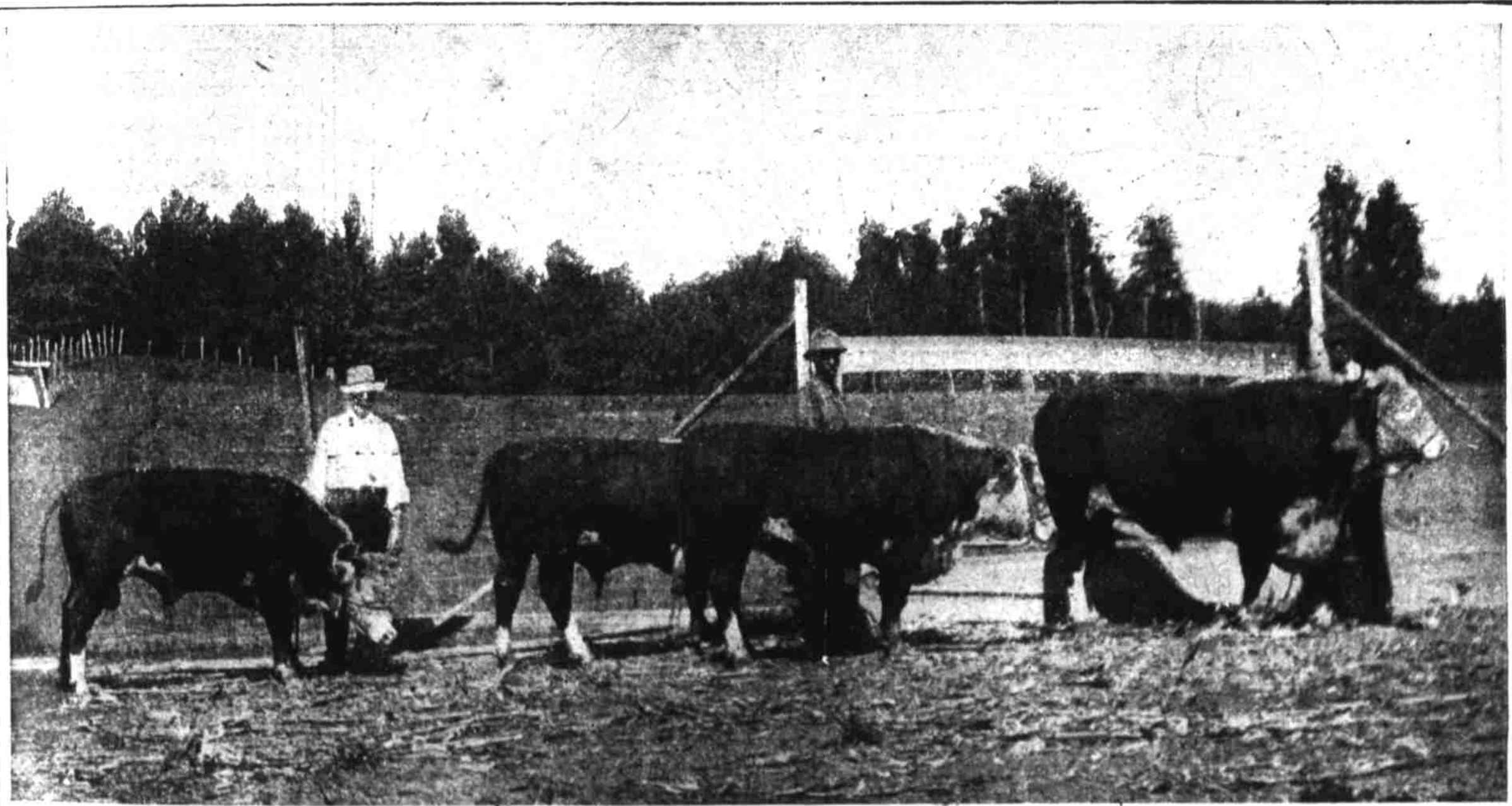
SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1918

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## Don't Be Stingy with Plant Foods This Year

**T**HIRTY-CENT cotton, two-dollar corn, two-dollar wheat and dollar oats are going to mean splendid profits this year for the man who farms right. And one of the very essential things in farming right is the wise and liberal use of plant foods.

**2. Use commercial fertilizers liberally.** It is false economy to stint the use of commercial fertilizers because prices seem high. Comparatively, they are low, and we are certain that fertilizers wisely used will pay as they have never paid before.



GEORGIA IS FAST BECOMING A GREAT LIVESTOCK STATE  
Some fine Herefords owned by W. L. Florence, Powder Springs, Cobb County, Georgia

We can prove that a dollar wisely spent for plant foods will this year bring greater returns than ever before. This is true, because while fertilizers have gone up in price, they have not gone up as much proportionately as have the prices of the crops we raise. Consequently, 1918 is a year for heavy fertilization. Two points especially should every farmer constantly hold in mind.

**1. Save everything about the farm that has any fertilizing value.** As Mr. Williams pointed out in last week's Progressive Farmer, many materials that are ordinarily wasted should be carefully conserved and put on the fields. Ordinary oak leaves are worth \$6.26 a ton, pine straw \$3.52, wheat straw, \$7.24, barnyard manure, \$6.26, chicken manure, \$10.12, and so on. These things must not be wasted; rather, let us devote all the time we possibly can to saving them and putting them on our hungry fields. Furthermore, don't tolerate the use of fire in fields or woods—plant food is worth too much to send up in smoke.

At the same time, it is the duty of every farmer to study closely his soil and crop needs, that he may make the wisest and most economical use of every pound of fertilizer bought. For instance, potash is scarce and high-priced, and we do not believe its use is justified except in the sandy coastal plain sections from south Alabama to Virginia, and then only on cotton, tobacco and possibly some special truck and fruit crops. Leaving out the potash will greatly cheapen a fertilizer, and on probably 90 per cent of our cultivated acreage the absence of potash will make no great difference. Phosphorus is the element most widely needed, and it is still relatively cheap. It will pay practically everywhere except on the heavy lime lands in parts of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. Nitrogen, too, is very generally needed, and the liberal use of it will pay nearly everywhere on lands that tend to make too little stalk and leaf growth.

Don't be stingy with plant foods this year. Make sure you are using them wisely, and then use them heavily.

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