

corn. Incomparably the finest lambs on the Chicago market for the past three years have been shipped there from the pea fields of Colorado. Sugar beets tops and pulp are eaten voraciously by all kinds of stock, and it is learned by actual experiment that they give a finish and flavor to the meat that cannot be excelled, if at all equalled by any other feed.

Now, while all this is of special interest and profit to the farmers of Colorado, it confirms the fact already learned in Florida that cattle and hogs may be produced of just as fine quality without the use of corn. Like Colorado, but for wholly different reasons, corn cannot be produced profitably in competition with other crops, and our people have been very largely buying their meats from abroad, half the cost thereof being absorbed in the item of transportation. As the Times has been for years endeavoring to convince an unbelieving people, hogs and cattle can be raised of as good quality on the feeds which we can produce cheaply as can be raised anywhere.

There is one specially remarkable difference between the people of Colorado and the people of Florida. It is too easy to live in Florida. Things grow the year round in this southern section of the state, and there is hardly a day in the year when the Florida housewife may not go into the garden or truck patch or the hen roost and bring into the house everything to eat that is needed for the day. Not so in Colorado. There are six or seven months in which the housewife must confine her search for food to the cellar, in which must have been stored an adequate supply for the lean months of winter. The barns must be filled with supplies for the stock to carry them over the season. Under this spur the Colorado farmer works during his brief summer with the most active industry, nothing that can be eaten by his family or his stock escapes his eye, and it all goes into his cellar or his barn or his stack.

If the Florida farmer were pricked by the same spur of necessity he would accomplish the same or better results. He can put on the market every day in the year fat hogs, cows, sheep, fowl, that he can produce. His market is at home. He has only to raise the stuff. He can get from his farm a score of kinds of the best feed, velvet beans, sweet potatoes, cassava, millet, chufas, peanuts, turnips, beets, and other vegetables that have only to be fed to fourfooted creatures to make them thrifty and fat and their owner rich. Some of them are doing the wise and proper thing, and the wonder is why do not they all?

#### Why Buy Ammoniated Fertilizers?

Prof. W. F. Massey wrote to the Progressive Farmer an article which contains many good ideas. Some of them might be adapted to our use in Florida and perhaps prove an economical method of improving your crops.

Will our Southern farmers ever get rid of the notion that for every crop sown or planted we must have a special fertilizer formula to mix, and always with a large percentage of nitrogen?

Referring to Mr. Petty's article in The Progressive Farmer of October 3rd, I would say that he is a little off in the figures about wheat. Thirty-five bushels of wheat will be 2,100 pounds, and will contain 49.5 pounds of nitrogen, 18.69 pounds of phosphoric acid and 11.34 pounds of potash. The straw will carry off a large percentage of potash and phosphoric acid removed will not seriously differ.

Now it will be safe to assume that a good clay soil suitable for wheat will in our older cultivated lands be more deficient in phosphorus than anything else except nitrogen—which we will not consider, since any good farmer can improve his land and his crops without buying an ounce of nitrogen. But phosphorus and potas-

sium are essential to the perfection of the grain, and must be placed in the soil if they are lacking.

While the clay soil may contain a large amount of potash in the silicate form, it will not be safe to assume that a sufficient amount is available to balance the phosphoric acid (the form in which we use phosphorus), for it has been found that neither phosphoric acid nor potash will have its full effect unless there is a due percentage of both available in the soil or applied in a fertilizer.

There are millions of dollars thrown away in North Carolina and adjoining States every year in the purchase of nitrogen (or ammonia, as the fertilizer men prefer to put it, since the figures look large) and it is easy, as I have said to improve the fertility of the soil and to get annually increasing crops without buying an ounce of nitrogen, provided the farmer farms and does not merely speculate on the chances with a formula.

I am perfectly familiar with the finest wheat growing sections of Eastern Maryland, and visited there about ten days ago. While riding on the train I conversed with a leading farmer and said that in the long time since I had been there I could see a great improvement in the crops, though good farming always been the rule there. "Yes," said he, "we used to think that 40 bushels of corn was a pretty good crop, but now we get 75 or more bushels of corn and 40 bushels of wheat per acre." They formerly used Peruvian guano and afterwards the formula mixtures and made 10 to 15 bushels per acre. For the last twenty years the best farmers there have not bought an ounce of nitrogen and have used nothing but an application of acid phosphate on their wheat and have practiced a three year rotation of corn, wheat and clover. One of these farmers told me that during the last twenty years he has averaged 40 bushels of wheat per acre, and this on similar land no better than any of our red clay upland, if as good, naturally.

The grain farmer and the cotton farmer have no need for buying nitrogen. This is especially true of the cotton farmer, if he feeds the meal from his cotton seed and the hay he can make from cow peas and the stover of his corn well shelled, and carefully saves the manure to return to the land broadcast for the corn crop. Then if the corn is properly cultivated and is cut and shocked while the fodder is good, and peas have been sown among it before the last working, he can chop these up with the cutaway harrow till fine and all the organic matter left on top the soil, and can with a disk drill seed small grain and have the dead pea vines as a mulch and top dressing. Then he will need on the wheat only 300 pounds of a mixture 6 parts acid phosphate and one part muriate of potash. Then follow the wheat with peas, and the peas will do more for you in the way of getting nitrogen and making forage if you give them a similar application; both applications costing no more than one of the ordinary complete fertilizer. Then cut the peas and cure them for hay and sow crimson clover and rye on the stubble, the rye to guard against the failure of the clover. Turn these in the spring for cotton without fertilizer of any sort. Sow among the cotton at last working more crimson clover and rye, and during the winter get out and spread on it all the home accumulation of manure and turn all for corn and a new round of the rotation.

A number of years ago a young farmer, not in the cotton district, but whose main crop is wheat, commenced corresponding with me, seeking advice in the improvement of his land. I had not heard from him for a good while till yesterday I received from him a photograph of his twenty-five-acre field of cow peas, all cut and cocked for hay, and he wrote that the field made 100 tons of cured hay. He said that years ago that field was too poor to make a paying crop of anything, but that by following my advice and sticking to the rotation with peas



## FACE TO FACE.

A New Problem For Women.

In the looking-glass a woman often sees wrinkles, hollow circles under the eyes, crow's feet—all because she did not turn to the right remedy when worn down with those troubles which are distinctly feminine. Backache, lassitude, nervousness and the pains and drains of womanhood bring such untold suffering that the face is sure to show it.

Every woman, young or old, is well protected from the blues, nervousness, backache, and the many symptoms of disease so prevalent among our women—if they will conscientiously take Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, a safe and sure remedy for the ills of womanhood, because it contains not a particle of alcohol, digitalis or any deleterious drugs. Weak women are made strong and sick women are made well by this splendid prescription which was used by Doctor Pierce in his large private practice in the specialty of women's diseases. Every woman troubled in this way should write him about her case, care of Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here and

he has made over thirty bushels of wheat per acre and seventy bushels of corn.

Following a similar rotation, and feeding all the roughage of the farm and all the cotton seed, it is evident that the farmer in the cotton belt could make profit enough out of these auxiliary crops of corn and small grain and peas to more than pay all the expenses of his farming and leaving the cotton crop as clear profit. But it will not be done by the men who want a fertilizer formula for every crop planted and who merely use fertilizers to get a little more stuff to sell. After a few rounds of the above rotation there will be absolutely no need for purchased fertilizer except phosphoric acid and potash for the pea crop, for the most profitable place for this is on the crop that feeds the land and the stock at the same time. The farmer to whom I have referred says that all the great improvement in his land has been made by the crops raised on it while improving them, and not by any great outlay of money which he did not have.

Why not go to farming systematically and stop this everlasting palaver about fertilizers?

W. F. MASSEY.

Horticulturist North Carolina Experiment Station and Editor of Practical Farmer.

#### Love Your Business.

An item in the Ohio Farmer says: "Don't forget that a man who loves the hog business well enough to be everlastingly at it, and takes pains at every turn, will make a successful hog man."

To the above we wish to add that the same rule applies to any other kind of livestock. Not only that but also to almost any business that you may go into. Be enthusiastic and earnest, your neighbors may call you a crank, but remember that cranks are very necessary pieces of machinery, not only in factories but in the world at large.

there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he assuming them to be such, prescribes his pills and potions. In reality they are only symptoms caused by some womb disease. The physician ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages this practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse, by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, directed to the cause, would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery. It has been well said that "a disease known is half cured." In cases almost innumerable, after all other medicines had failed to help and doctors had said there was no cure possible, the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, supplemented, when necessary, by the medical advice and counsel of Dr. Pierce, has resulted in a perfect and permanent cure.

#### THE SECRET OUT.

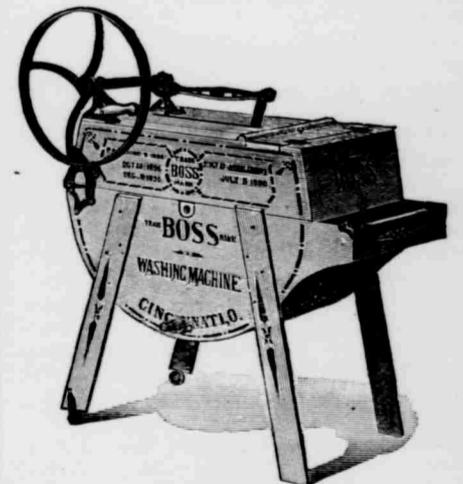
To refute the many false and malicious attacks, bogus formulæ and other untruthful statements published concerning Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines, the Doctor has decided to publish all the ingredients entering into them and place the same on the wrapper inclosing each bottle. The exact working formula for making these medicines cost Dr. Pierce and his collaborating Chemists and Pharmacists many years of study and experiments, but as perfected they produce almost perfect pharmaceutical compounds, embodying all the active, medicinal principles residing in the ingredients employed, and preserving them perfectly for any length of time and in any climate without the use of a drop of alcohol.

These are the Original Little Liver Pills, first put up over 40 years ago, by old Dr. R. V. Pierce. They've been much imitated but never equaled. Smallest, easiest to take and best. They're tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules, a compound of refined and concentrated vegetable extracts. Without disturbance or trouble, constipation, indigestion, bilious attacks, sick and bilious headaches, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and cured. Permanently cured, too. By their mild and natural action, these little Pellets gently lead the system into natural ways again. Their influence lasts.

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