

FOR SQUASHES, MELONS, CUCUMBERS, ETC.

Use Sure Growth. Apply from 600 to 1,200 lbs. per acre. This will produce a large yield. The fertilizer should be sown two-thirds broadcast, and balance sprinkled in the hills and thoroughly mixed with the soil. The fertilizer will be found to do as well as ten cords of manure,—the amount usually applied.

FOR PEAS AND BEANS.

Apply 400 to 800 lbs. per acre for peas, strewn in the furrows, three feet apart, and mixed thoroughly with the soil. For beans, the fertilizer is sown three fourths broadcast and one-fourth in the hills.

FOR TURNIPS.

Use from two to four sacks of *Potato Manure or Bone and Potash* per acre with the seed. This quantity will give an excellent crop. This application at the time of sowing will produce the clearest and sweetest turnip. The sowing should be done just before a rain if possible.

One of the most marked illustrations of special fertilization is that of roots, especially turnips. It was discovered long ago, in England, that phosphoric acid, or soluble phosphate of lime, was a specific for this crop. An English writer, commenting upon this subject, says:

"It is as an application to the turnip that phosphoric acid is so marked in its effects, even when the soil already contains it in considerable quantity. The reason of this is not difficult to trace. The seed of the turnip is small, and it is sown in the warm season, when the growth is rapid. The seeds themselves have only a limited quantity of phosphates stored up for the benefit of the roots and leaves of the young plants. Unless the roots, therefore, while yet short, meet with a concentrated supply, the other elements of the food of the plant, carbonic acid, water, and ammonia, however abundantly they may be present, cannot be assimilated, and the growth is arrested. Besides, a liberal supply of phosphoric acid has the effect of pushing on the turnip through its early stages, when it is so liable to injury from various insects."

Freeman's Potato Manure or Bone and Potash is rich in phosphoric acid, while also containing ammonia and potash in sufficient quantity. And what is true of the turnip is true of beets and parsnips.

FOR WHEAT, RYE, OATS AND BARLEY.

Use from 400 to 60 lbs. per acre, to be drilled in with the grain or sown broadcast and harrowed in.

The farmers of any section where they are selling hay from their farms, and putting nothing back, "are selling much and returning nothing." A ton of English hay takes from the land fully 80 pounds of actual plant food in the form of nitrogen, potash and soluble phosphoric acid. If you take off two tons of hay, you are taking off 160 pounds of plant food, to restore which requires from 400 to 600 pounds of fertilizer, according to the strength of the materials used, or from eight to ten loads of manure of 2,000 pounds each. The *Freeman Sure Growth Manure* is calculated to supply what an average crop takes out.