

evenly distributed. Unders over an acre of are feet, or a piece of If we desire to strew, three feet apart, there which would give one

urn the seed, use the arely fastened. This, mix any fertilizer so

such a variety of soils methods that are used state that experience his own judgment.

odder Corn, Ensilage

UP POOR LANDS:—g corn. Many light, g three to four bags ondition for grass or made to produce, by after liberal figuring he good lands. This crop with." It is in- a to its maturity, and It is too concentrated ough roots. It is not orn is amply sufficient ant until its roots can cast. The Freeman's ts.

particularly when stable cre, scattering well in (so important to the use of this Fertilizer per acre.

broadcast four bags

t the entire season and evenly over the whole bags per acre.

oil has always worked

This is a complete manure for corn, and requires the use of no other fertilizer. It contains all the ingredients required to secure the *full development* of the crop, both in *abundance* of stalk of *improved feeding quality*, so important in *ENSILAGE*, and also in yield of *well filled, deep kernelled*, ears.

POTATOES.

Use Freeman's Potato Manure for Irish or Sweet Potatoes.

May be used in the hills or rows mixing and covering with earth, provided it is *scattered well*. Scatter it down the rows, mix it as thoroughly as possible in any manner which best commends itself, with hoe, brush, sled, chain, etc. Use three bags (200 lbs. each) per acre on ordinary land.

The quantity of this manure may be increased to ONE TON per acre, and this quantity is successfully used by many growers, particularly when potato crop is followed by wheat and grass, corn, etc. Where one ton is used per acre apply 1,000 lbs. broadcast *after* plowing, mix and level down with a common smoothing harrow. Scatter 500 lbs. in the furrows before planting, and apply at first hoeing on sides of the rows 500 lbs more, or scatter 1,000 lbs. per acre in furrows before planting. With any ordinary care in mixing in the fertilizer in furrows with small plow or brush, no injury will be done to the tubers.

We claim that this is a COMPLETE Manure for PATOTOES, requiring the addition of neither stable or any other fertilizer. Many of the largest growers, who aim for QUALITY as well as QUANTITY of crop, use it exclusively.

This manure is also well adapted for ALL VEGETABLES at planting or any hoeing, particularly where starch and sugar formation is desired—superior quality of crop as well as large yield, also for SWEET POTATOES, ASPARAGUS, SUGAR CANE, SWEET CORN, SUGAR BEETS, STRAWBERRIES and all small fruits—PEARS, GRAPES, etc.

If the potatoes have food enough, they can dispense with the mechanical effect of barnyard manure. If you grow large crops you will not suffer for the want of vegetable matter in the soil, even with so limited a root-growing crop as potatoes.

GRAPES, PEACHES, PEARS, APPLES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS, RASPBERRIES, ALL SMALL FRUITS, AND FRUIT TREES.

Freeman's Bone and Potash and Potato Manure are especially adapted for developing the *fruiting power*, both in *quality* and *quantity* of fruit, also securing the *greatest vigor of the trees*, thus protecting them from disease.

For Grapes (For market or wine).—Apply broadcast there to four bags per acre to bearing vineyards, or one pound and upwards, well scattered around each vine. On young vines use one-half pound, more or less, scattering well and extending all around the vine and as far as convenient, so as to encourage *far-reaching root growth*. Work in the fertilizer as deeply and as thoroughly as practicable without injury to the roots, for while the fertilizer will not waste any by exposure, it will, if worked in, the sooner reach the roots. It is not desirable to encourage surface root-growing, and the roots naturally develop where they are best fed. These manures, no matter how heavily applied, will be carried down and distributed by the rains very slowly.