

The land selected was as poor as I thought could be found on the station, except some which was almost entirely sterilized by various causes unnecessary to mention here. The rows were five feet apart and the corn on the unfertilized plot averaged three feet in the drill, the fertilized about eighteen inches. The stand on each plot was a complete one..

The stand in the fertilized plots was too crowded and, as a result, some stalks failed to ear while some others did not bear as heavy ears as they otherwise would have done.

The fodder was not pulled and the corn was fully matured.

The land was prepared by bedding with the New South. The water furrow was fertilized March 14th, and covered with two furrows by a four inch bull-tongue. On March 24th the furrows were opened with a bull-tongue and the seed planted and covered with two furrows by the same plow.

When the plants began to break the ground and some were up as high as one or two inches, a straight-toothed harrow was run across the plots, leaving them level. The use of the harrow at this time is two-fold. First, it breaks the crust, ensuring a good stand; and, second, it serves as a working by killing the young grass and the germs of grass seed just beginning to sprout.

The corn was worked by the Planet Jr. cultivator on April 11th, 25th and May 13th. When laid by it was about four feet high or when it was bunching to tassel.

The unfertilized plot yielded $7\frac{3}{4}$ bushels.

Plot No. 2 was fertilized with Pot-Ammoniac, manufactured by the Cotton Ginning Company, Madison, Fla. Its cost, delivered, was \$27.50 per ton. One thousand pounds was placed on an acre and the yield was $20\frac{3}{4}$ bushels. The excess costing per bushel in round figures \$1.05.

No. 3.—One thousand pounds of Blood and Bone was used at a cost of \$36.50 per ton. The yield was $24\frac{1}{3}$ bushels. Cost per bushel of excess was \$1.11.

No. 4.—This experiment was made with a compost made on the farm, the formula of which is given below, at the rate of one ton per acre. Outside the stable manure the cost of materials in one ton was \$6.66. The yield was $27\frac{1}{3}$ bushels. Cost per bushel of excess was in a fraction of 35 cents.

No. 5 was made with one thousand pounds black cotton-seed meal manufactured by the Cotton Ginning Company, of Madison, Fla. Its cost per ton, with freight, was \$22.50. The yield was $32\frac{1}{2}$ bushels. The cost per bushel of excess was nearly 46 cents.

In giving the value per bushel of the excess the fractional part of a cent is not stated.

The Pot-Ammoniac and Blood and Bone experiments will be dropped out the next season for the reasons that they are too costly and are not adapted to corn. For the same reason we dropped out this year several fertilizers used the last.

It will be seen, by comparing the experiment with cotton-seed meal with last year's, that the same amount of corn per acre was made