

ly. Then it follows that as a plant will not grow unless every element in it is supplied, and as it is the case that ages of washing of the soil by rains and floods have carried into the ocean most of the salt that was in it at the first, it is indispensable that some be given occasionally to supply the needs of the crops.

Experience has shown that salt is useful to almost any crop. Some will not yield much at all without it. I have always given my root crop as much as 600 pounds per acre, and I have doubled the yield of grass and clover by the use of 200 pounds of it, and oats and barley are both improved by the same quantity.—(H. Stewart.)

From the same paper we reprint the following by Mr. A. P. Sharp, on salt as a potato manure. On my shore, in the water, there is an annual rank growth of what is known as sea-ore, that in summer grows so thick as to make it no easy job to get a boat through it. For years I watched the effect of this, spread on the gardens and potato patches of the oystermen, who collect it, and with a wheelbarrow take it to their gardens, a mile off, and spread the ore, wringing wet with salt water, and really the effect is wonderful; and it is the chief manure many use to raise potatoes. I doubted the value of it, but seeing is convincing, and every man, woman and boy in the neighborhood knew full well its virtue. Since writing the above, I have spoken with a number of practical and successful farmers from the potato region of the Eastern Shore, and they more than confirm the story of the great results from the use of salt on their potatoes, and surprise me by stating how much is used—not by the carload, but by the hundred carloads, sent to small counties on the shore. Sea water will run on an average about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of salt only.

In 1891 we quietly began experimenting with Retsof, and continued each year until 1894. Our friend, Dr. F. M. Davis, Bedington, W. Va., was the first one to give it a trial. The results from all

sources were so highly satisfactory, we concluded to come out publicly and announce Retsof "C" Salt as a fertilizer. We had it analyzed by the West Virginia Experiment Station and sold it under the laws of that State regulating the sale of fertilizers—claiming the following advantages from its use:

1. It keeps land cool and moist, being more of an absorbent than fertilizer proper.
2. It neutralizes drouth.
3. It exterminates all soil vermin.
4. It glazes and stiffens straw, preventing lodging and rust.
5. It keeps the soil in such condition that the berry of all kinds of grain fills plumply regardless of hot, dry weather.
6. It combines, to a marked degree, many of the virtues of Kainite and plaster and is much less expensive.
7. It kills garlic.
8. It eradicates sheep sorrel.
9. It makes "dead" land productive and more easily tilled.
10. It sweetens sour land.

We are now prepared to furnish testimonials that each and every claim made has been more than verified.

Applications. The amount of Retsof "C" to use per acre and method of application will depend greatly upon the soil and crop under cultivation.

We prefer each one to test it in the following ways for fall crops.

1. Broadcasting alone 200 pounds to 300 pounds Retsof "C" per acre.
2. Drilling in with the grain, a mixture composed of Retsof "C" and South Carolina equal parts, at rate of 200 pounds per acre.
3. Try South Carolina or some other goods alone.

If this plan is adopted, one year's test will decide