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Local Fertilizer Experiments With Cotton in South Alabama in 1911

BY

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LOCAL FERTILIZER EXPERIMENTS WITH COTTON IN SOUTH ALABAMA IN 1911

By

J. F. DUGGAR, J. T. WILLIAMSON, L. L. GLOVER, E. HODSON

The chief object of these local fertilizer experiments or soil tests has been to ascertain the best fertilizer or combination of fertilizers for cotton, growing on each of the principal soils of the southern half of Alabama.

The results recorded in this bulletin were obtained in fertilizer experiments conducted with funds provided by the Legislature of Alabama in February, 1911

This bulletin deals only with fertilizer experiments carried to a conclusion in 1911 in the southern half of the State. For convenience the counties grouped together in this bulletin are those lying wholly or partly south of the Central Prairie or Lime Region.

The results of fertilizer experiments made in the counties lying wholly north of the Central Prairie Region will appear in a later bulletin, which will be issued within a few weeks after this one.

Local fertilizer tests constitute only one of many lines of experiments instituted in 1911 by the Alabama Experiment Station with the support of state funds, none of which were available for experimental work prior to the present year.

Local fertilizer experiments as now conducted are made on the farms of farmers especially recommended as being men likely to take the necessary pains to secure accurate results. These experiments, located all over the State, are visited and supervised by representatives of the Experiment Station, who are expected to select and measure the land, make periodic visits, and take notes on the progress and results of the experiment, and, so far as practicable, assist in harvesting the crop. However, the late date at which this work was begun in 1911, the fact that many farmers had already fertilized their most suitable land before being invited to make these experiments, and the necessary delay in securing the services of the men

who were to supervise these experiments, resulted in many cases in the selection of land and of locations which later proved not entirely satisfactory. It is expected that in future the percentage of conclusive and satisfactory experiments will be larger. However, no increase can be made in the total number of fertilizer experiments.

Small lots of carefully weighed and mixed fertilizers were supplied to each experimenter. Detailed instructions as to how to conduct the experiment and blank forms for reporting results were also furnished. Representatives of the Station inspected from one to three times all of the experiments here published except one.

The following list gives the name and address of each experimenter who has reported the results of fertilizer experiments made in 1911 in the part of the State indicated, together with the page of this bulletin where the results may be found.

COUNTY	POST OFFICE	NAME	Page
Bullock Bullock Butler	. Louisville J . Inverness R . Union Springs . E . McKenzie J . Enterprise J	F. Hooks H. Cope C. Arant	289 289 266
	. Pushmataha D	-	
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	. Marion Junction M . Atmore J		
	Brewton G	•	
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	. Knoxville T		
	. Clinton V		_

COUNTY	POSTOFFICE	NAM	ΙE	Page
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	Letohatchie .			
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	Hope Hull			
	Hamburg			
	Felix			
Perry	Marion	Geo. Y	W. Thomas	255
Pike	Brundidge	J. N. (Colley	288
Pike	Troy	R. P.	Rhodes	267
Russell	Seale	J. B.	Billups	287
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Sumter	Livingston	W. L.	Ennis	249
Washington .	Leroy	T. Lee	Porter	283
Wilcox	Camden	G. M.	Cook	260
Wilcox	Sunny South	J. D.	Carmichael	263
Wilcox	Allenton	J. H.	Jones, Jr	261

Plans were made and fertilizers were supplied for experiments in the following localities, where, however, the experiments were not carried out or, if carried out, no results were reported.

portou.		
COUNTY	POSTOFFICE	NAME
Autauga	Autaugaville	. M. M. Smith
Barbour	. Clayton	L. L. White
Butler	Greenville	. W. T. Thagard
Choctaw	. Silas	. M. Slay
Clarke	.Suggsville	. J. J. Hunter
Dallas	Berlin	. Joe Buster
Greene	. West Greene	. W. M. Owens
Hale	Havana	. W. T. Martin
Houston	Dothan	B. E. Napier
Marengo	Dayton	J. B. ASKEW
Marengo	Linden	. E. W. Drinkard
Montgomery	. Sellers	.J. C. Mizeii
Pike	Troy	. H. W. Dallaru
Russell	Pittsview	. r. r. ricis

The directions sent to each experimenter stated that the land employed for this test should be level and uniform, not manured in recent years, not in cowpeas the preceding year, and that it should be representative of large soil areas in its vicinity. The need of perfect uniformity and standard treat-

ment for all plots (except as to kind of fertilizer used) was emphasized.

Fertilizers were applied in the usual manner—that is, drilled before planting, except nitrate of soda which was directed to be applied when the plants were 6 to 10 inches high.

THE FERTILIZERS USED.

The following prices are used, as representing approximately the average cash price in local markets during the last few years:

m Pe	er Ton.
Acid phosphate (14 per cent. available)	.\$14.00
Cotton seed meal	
Kainit	

Prices naturally vary in different localities. Any one can substitute the cost of fertilizers in his locality for the prices

given above.

In each experiment three plots were left unfertilized, these being plots 3, 7, and 11. When these yields differed widely the experiment was classed as inconclusive. The increase on plots 4 to 6 is calculated on the assumption that the gradation in fertility is uniform from plots 3 to 7; likewise the increase is calculated for plots 8 to 10 inclusive.* The following table shows what kind and amounts of fertilizers were used on certain plots; the number of pounds of nitro-

The difference between the yields of unfertilized plots 3 and 7, or between unfertilized plots 7 and 11 is divided by 4, because this difference must be distributed over the four

intervening plots.

(3). Now these calculated yields, (if the plots were unfertilized), are subtracted in regular order from the corresponding actual yield, thus giving the most accurate measure known for the increase due to the fartilizer.

for the increase due to the fertilizer.

^{*}In other words instead of calculating the increase merely by subtracting the yields of any plot from the average yield of the three unfertilized plots, (which would be incorrect and misleading unless all three unfertilized plots afforded practically the same yield), the following method is used as a means of making allowance for variations in the natural fertility of the different plots:-

This quotient is then added to the yield of the poorest of this unfertilized pair, thus giving the corrected or calculated yield (if unfertilized), for the fertilized plot adjacent to the poorest unfertilized one. Similarly the yield of the poorest unfertilized plot is increased by twice and three above quotient as a means of calculating the corrected infertilized yield on the plots occupying respectively second and third positions from the poorest unfertilized plot of the pair.

gen, phosphoric acid, and potash supplied per acre by each fertilizer mixture; and the percentage composition and cost per ton of each mixture, the latter being given in order that these mixtures may be readily compared with various brands of prepared guanos.

Pounds per acre of fertilizers, nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash used and composition of each mixture.

		FERTILIZERS MIXTURE CONTAINS COST OF FERTILIZERS				TILI-	
Plot No.	Amount per acre	KIND	Nitrogen	†Available phos- phoric acid	Potash	Per ton	Рег асге
1	Lbs 200	Cotton seed meal	6.79	Lbs. 5.76 2.88	Lbs. 3.54 (1.77)	\$30.00	\$3.00
2	2 40	Acid phosphate In 100 lbs. acid phos.		36,12 15.05	}	14. 00	1.68
4	200	Kainit	;		24.60 \ 12.30 \	14.00	1,40
5 {	200 240	Cotton seed meal	13.58 3.09	l	1	01 07	4.68
6 {	200 200	Cotton seed meal	13.58	5.76	28.14)	22.00	4.40
8 {	240 200	In 100 lbs. above mixt. Acid phosphate	3.39	8.21	7.03 \ 	13.99	
9 {	200 240 200	Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate Kainit In 100 lbs. above mixt.	13.58 2.12	41.88	28.14	19.00	6.08
10 }	200 240 100	Cotton seed meal	13.58		15.84	20.13	5.38
12 {	240 100	In 100 lbs. above mixt. Acid phosphate	2.59 14.00		2.93	20.10	0.56
(100	Nitrate of soda) In 100 lbs. above mixt.	3.18		2.80	22.17	4.88

^{*}Average of many analysis.

Those farmers who are more accustomed to the word ammonia than to the term nitrogen, can change the figures for nitrogen into their ammonia equivalents by multiplying by $1^{\frac{3}{4}}$

[†]Counting all the phosphoric acid in cotton seed meal as available.

PRICE ASSUMED FOR SEED COTTON.

The price assumed is \$14.00 per ton for seed, and 10 cents per pound for lint. This is equal to 3.8 cents per pound of seed cotton turning out $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent of lint. Deducting $\frac{6}{10}$ cents per pound as the average cost of picking and ginning, and we have left 3.2 cents as the net value per pound of the increase of seed cotton due to fertilizers. This latter is the figure used in all financial calculations.

SUMTER COUNTY, 1½ MILES SOUTH OF GEIGER. E. A. GILBERT.

Light colored stiff branch-bottom with red subsoil.

This land has been long in cultivation. The preceding crop was corn. Rust and boll rot (anthracnose) did some injury; but caterpillars did little damage. The stand was good.

All fertilizers were profitable. The most profitable combination was acid phosphate and kainit, affording a profit of \$12.75 per acre. Almost equally profitable (\$11.42, \$11.16, and \$10.16 per acre) were the complete fertilizers. Kainit was most effective, being credited with an average increase of 274 pounds of seed cotton per acre, as compared with an increase of 156 pounds for acid phosphate and 133 pounds for cotton seed meal.

The percentage of profit for the investment in fertilizer is 408 per cent in the case of a mixture of acid phosphate and kainit; 188 per cent for the complete fertilizer (Plot 9), and 208 per cent for the complete fertilizer containing a half ration of kainit. See page 247.

Evidently fertilizer is a highly profitable investment on this soil.

Nitrate of soda, applied June 16th, was slightly less effective than was cotton seed meal.

Increase of seed cotton when cotton seed meal was added:

To unfertilized plot	176	lbs.
To acid phosphate plot	156	lbs.
To kainit plot		
To acid phosphate and kainit plot	58	lbs.
Average increase with cotton seed meal	133	lbs.

Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was add To unfertilized plot	88 68 275	lbs. lbs.
Average increase with acid phosphate	156	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added: To unfertilized plot To cotton seed meal plot To acid phosphate plot To cotton seed meal and acid phosphate plot	178 401	lbs. lbs.
Average increase with kainit	274	lbs.
Increase from use of different quantities of kainit: To use of 200 pounds kainit		
Increase from use of nitrate of soda		lbs. lbs.
Cotton seed meal better by	47	lbs.
Experiments at Geiger and Knoxville		

				Geigei	₹ .	K	NOXVI	LLE
Plot No.	Amount fertilizer per acre	KIND	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer
1 2 3 4	Lbs. 200 240 000 200	Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate No fertilizer Kainit	Lbs. 488 400 312 520	Lbs. 176 88	\$ 2.63 1 14 5.45	Lbs. 792 704 544 560	Lbs. 248 160	\$ 4.94 3.44 1.02
5 {	200 240	Cotton seed meal (Acid phosphate)	544	244	3.13	872	320	5.56
${6 \atop 7}$	200 200 000	Cotton seed meal Kainit No fertilizer	648 288	354	6.93	896 560	340	6.48
8 {	240 200	Acid phosphate) Kainit	776	489	12.57	680	130	1.08
9 {	200 240 200	Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate Kainit	832	547	12.42	768	228	1.22
10	200 240 100	Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate Kainit	800	517	11.16	784	254	2.75
11	000	No fertilizer	2 82			520		
12 {	240 100 100	Acid phosphate Kainit Nitrate of soda	752	470	10.16	928	408	8.18

GREENE COUNTY, 16 MILES NORTH OF EUTAW, NEAR KNOXVILLE.

T. H. CHAMBERS.

Gray sandy land, with red clay subsoil.

This land has been cleared for about 60 years. The preceding crops were oats followed by corn. The stand of cotton was good. There was no rust reported. The most profitable application was the complete fertilizer containing nitrate of soda. (Plot 12,) which afforded a profit of \$8.18 per acre, or 188 per cent on the investment in fertilizers. The most profitable single application was cotton seed meal, which gave a prefit of \$7.94 per acre, or 165 per cent on the investment in fertilizers. See page 247.

The average estimated increase of seed cotton per acre was 209 pounds for cotton seed meal; 60 pounds for acid phosphate; there was a loss of 5 pounds where kainit was used.

Nitrate of soda applied June 14th was much more effective than an earlier and larger application of cotton seed meal.

Increase of seed cotton per acre when cotton seed meal was	addec	:
To unfertilized plot	248	lbs.
To acid phosphate plot		
To kainit plot		
To acid phosphate and kainit plot		
Average increase with cotton seed meal	209	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was ad	ded:	
To unfertilized plot	160	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot	. 72	lbs.
To kainit plot	118	lbs.
To cotton seed meal and kainit plot	_112	lbs.
Average increase with acid phosphate	60	lbe
Average increase with acta phosphate	. 00	103.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added:		103.
		lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added:	12	
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added: To unfertilized plot To cotton seed meal plot To acid phosphate plot	12 92 —30	lbs. lbs. lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added: To unfertilized plot	12 92 —30	lbs. lbs. lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added: To unfertilized plot To cotton seed meal plot To acid phosphate plot	12 92 —30 —92	lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added: To unfertilized plot To cotton seed meal plot To acid phosphate plot. To cotton seed meal and acid phosphate plot.	12 92 —30 —92 —5	lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added: To unfertilized plot To cotton seed meal plot To acid phosphate plot To cotton seed meal and acid phosphate plot Average increase with kainit	12 92 —30 —92 —5	lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.

SUMTER COUNTY, 4 MILES EAST OF LIVINGSTON.

W. L. Ennis.

Sandy loam, yellow clay subsoil.

This land was in cotton in 1910. There was some damage by the cotton caterpillar and wilt. The stand was fairly good. The figures here published do not include the first picking, the seed cotton of this picking having been accidentally mixed by laborers. Fortunately the first picking included only a small part of the total crop. Mr. Ennis believes that the yields made at second and third pickings represent fairly well the relative effects of the different fertilizers.

The most profitable application was kainit applied alone, which afforded an increase worth \$9.10 per acre in the later pickings, or 650 per cent on the investment in fertilizers. In all combinations where kainit was included the applications were highly profitable. The average estimated increase of seed cotton in the second and third pickings was with cotton seed meal, 50 pounds per acre; with acid phosphate, 26 pounds; and with kainit 310 pounds.

Nitrate of soda, applied May 28th, afforded in the last two pickings a larger yield than did cotton seed meal.

Yields and increases in crop of second and third pickings at Livingston

		Liv	ıngsıvn		
Plot No.	Amount fertili- zer per acre	KIND	Yield seed cotton per cotton	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12	Lbs, 200 240 000 2200 240 200 200 240 200 240 200 240 200 240 100 000 240 100	Cotton seed mealAcid phosphateNo fertilizer	Lbs. 400 376 304 608 336 624 208 584 616 432 232 520	Lbs. 96 72 328 80 392 370 396 206 288	\$.07 .62 -9.10 -2.12 8.14 8.76 6.59 1.21
Incre	To unitro acid to kair To acid Average ease of To unitro cott To cott To cott	seed cotton when co ertilized plot	t plot seed meal when acid ph	osphate was :	96 lbs 8 lbs 64 lbs 26 lbs 50 lbs. added: 72 lbs 16 lbs 42 lbs 4 lbs.
,	Γο unf Γο cott Γο acid Γο cott	seed cotton per acre ertilized plot, on seed meal plot l phosphate plot on seed meal and acid e increase with kainit	phosphate pl	ot	328 lbs. 296 lbs. 298 lbs. 316 lbs.

Increase from use of different quantities of kainit: To use 200 pounds kainit
Increase from use of nitrate of soda
Nitrate better by
HALE COUNTY, 1 MILE NORTHEAST OF GALLION.
J. H. Collins.
Black prairie upland. For several years preceding, the land has been in Johnson grass, cut for hay; preparation consisted of broadcast plowing, harrowing, bedding, and use of sweep. The stand was good, but the crop was late in coming up. Worms were not seriously injurious, but the crop was injured by excessive rain and shedding in August. Nitrate of soda, applied June 20th, proved practically of the same value as the earlier application of twice as much cotton seed meal The only really profitable application was a mixture of acid phosphate and kainit (Plot 8), which afforded a profit of \$2.20 per acre, or a profit of 71 per cent on the amount invested in fertilizer.
Increase of seed cotton when cotton seed meal was added: To unfertilized plot 80 lbs. To acid phosphate plot 92 lbs. To kainit plot 68 lbs. To acid phosphate and kainit plot 16 lbs.
Average increase with cotton seed meal 64 lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was added: To unfertilized plot
Average increase with acid phosphate 65 lbs.
Increase of seed cotton when kainit was added: To unfertilized plot

Increase from use of different quantities of kainit:	
To use of 200 pounds kainit	52 lbs.
To use of 100 pounds kainit	29 lbs.
Increase from use of cotton seed meal in complete fertilizer	16 lbs.
Increase from use of nitrate of soda	23 lbs.
Nitrate better by	7 lbs.

Experiments in Hale and Montgomery Counties

			C	ALLIO	Ŋ	N	1cGен	EES
Plot No	Amount fertilizer per acre	KIND	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Pr. fit from fertilizer
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8	Lbs. 200 240 000 200 200 240 200 200 200 200	Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate Kainit Cotton seed meal } Acid phosphate { Cotton seed meal } Kainit No fertilizer Acid phosphate_ } Kainit { Cotton seed meal } Kainit { Cotton seed meal }	Lbs. 304 264 224 280 352 344 216 392	126 168 184	\$—.44 —.40 —.46 —.45 —.37 —.2.30 —.19	Lbs. 352 448 256 501 608 841 341 736 629	224 310 521 288	\$ 0.07 4.46 5.77 5.24 12.27 9.56
$10 \begin{cases} \\ 11 \\ \\ 12 \end{cases}$	200 240 100 000 240 100	Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate Kainit Solution Acid phosphate Kainit Nitrate of soda Solution Solutio	401 248 416	161 168	23	408 120 368	288 284	3.84

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, 3 MILES SOUTHEAST OF McGEHEES.

DR. FRANK MCLEAN

Poor gray prairie soil.

This test was located on the poorest spot that could be found adjacent to the public road on Dr. McLean's plantation, eleven miles south of Montgomery. The comparatively small yields

are due not alone to the thinness of the soil, but also to the late date of planting, May 6th.

The preceding crop was corn.

An inspection in August showed that the plots receiving kainit had much less rust than others, and that there was less rust where 200 pounds of kainit per acre was used than where 100 pounds was employed. However, the increase in the crop proved to be the same for 100 pounds as for 200 pounds of kainit per acre in a complete fertilizer. At the same time it was noticed that the phosphate had hastened the maturity and that on the kainit plots both bolls and plants were apparently larger than on other plots.

Every fertilizer was profitable, whether applied alone, or in pairs, or all together in a complete fertilizer.

The most profitable application was a mixture of cotton seed meal and kainit (Plot 6), which afforded a profit of \$12.27 per acre, or a profit of 279 per cent on the amount invested in fertilizer.

Of the several fertilizers, kainit was the most effective, affording an average increase of 284 pounds of seed cotton per acre, as against an average increase of 192 pounds from acid phosphate, and of 170 pounds from cotton seed meal.

The stand was very uniform. Apparently Plot 9 was below the average in fertility and its results are excluded from this discussion.

Increase of seed cotton when cotton seed meal was added: To unfertilized plot	18	lbs.
To kainit plot	9 7	lbs.
Average increase with cotton seed meal	/0	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was added	: -	
To unfertilized plot		
To cotton seed meal plot2	14	lbs.
To kainit plot 1	71	lbs.
Average increase with acid phosphate	92	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added:		
To unfertilized plot	24	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot 4		
To acid phosphate plot 2		
Average increase with kainit	84	lbs.

PERRY COUNTY, ¼ MILE SOUTH OF HAMBURG. J. H. Lee.

Red clay soil with red clay subsoil.

This land was pastured in 1909 and 1910. The stand was good. Some damage was done by the cotton caterpillar. The summer season was too wet. The yield was low on all plots where acid phosphate and kainit were used. Cotton seed meal gives the best yields, showing an average increase of 238 pounds of seed cotton per acre, against 77 pounds for acid phosphate, and 27 pounds for kainit. The cotton seed meal used above gave a profit of \$10.57 per acre, or 352 per cent on the investment in fertilizers. See page 255.

Increase of seed cotton when cotton seed meal was added:	
To unfertilized plot	
To acid phosphate plot 44	· lbs.
To kainit plot 404	· 1bs
To acid phosphate and kainit plot	lbs.
Average increase with cotton seed meal	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was added	
To unfertilized plot	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot	lbs.
To kainit plot	lbs.
To cotton seed meal and kainit plot286	
Average increase with acid phosphate	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added:	
To unfertilized plot 3	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot 10	
To acid phosphate plot—90	
To cotton seed meal and acid phosphate plot56	
Average increase with kainit	lbs.
Increase from use of different quantities of kainit:	
To use 200 pounds kainit	lbs.
To use 100 pounds kainit	
Increase from use of cotton seed meal	the
Increase from use of nitrate of soda	
Nitrate better by	
	, 100-

Experiments in Perry County

fertili-	Yield seed cotton per acre	over ed plot m	cotton	r plot	
Plot No. Amount fertili zer per acre CANIM	Yield see per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot Profit from	Yield seed cotton	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer
Lbs. Cotton seed meal 2 240 Acid phosphate 3 000 No fertilizer 4 200 Kainit Cotton seed meal 240 Acid phosphate 5 240 Acid phosphate 5 200 Kainit 7 000 No fertilizer 5 240 Acid phosphate 100 Kainit 240 Acid phosphate 110 Cotton seed meal 110 240 Acid phosphate 1240 Acid phosphate 140 Kainit 240 Kain	Lbs. 824 560 400 440 624 864 440 464 496 376 256 456	Lbs. 424 \$10 160 3. 30 —. 204 1. 434 9. 70 —. 148 —1	57 44 472 448 440 368 19 768 424 456 34 584 01 552 384	Lbs. 268 24 ——2 ——68 338 ——42 180 ——58	\$ 5.58 — .91 —1.46 —3.66 6.42 —1.74 —.32 2.88

PERRY COUNTY, 2½ MILES SOUTH OF MARION.

George W. Thomas.

Red sandy loam with red clay subsoil.

This land has been cleared about 80 years. The preceding crop was corn. Very little shedding was reported, and no damage from rust. There was a good stand, with the same number of plants on every plot. There was no damage reported from the cotton caterpillar. Nitrogenous fertilizers proved to be the governing factor on this soil. Kainit and acid phosphate alone or in combination were not very profitable, but complete fertilizers made good yields. The largest profit, \$6.42 per acre, was afforded by a mixture of cotton seed meal and kainit. Cotton seed meal alone gave next to the highest yield, affording a profit of \$5.55 per acre, against a profit of \$2.88 for a complete fertilizer. The

average estimated increase of seed cotton per acre was 164 pounds for cotton sead meal; there was an average loss of 104 pounds for acid phosphate, and an average gain of 84 pounds of seed cotton per acre for kainit.

Nitrate of soda applied July 10th, was more effective than cotton seed meal.

Increase of seed cotton when cotton seed meal was added: To unfertilized plot	bs. bs.
Average increase with cotton seed meal 164 II	bs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was added: To unfertilized plot	bs. bs
Average increase with acid phosphate	bs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added: To unfertilized plot	bs. bs.
Average increase with kainit 84 II	bs.
Increase from use of different quantities of kainit: To use of 200 pounds kainit	bs.
Increase from use of cotton seed meal	
Nitrate better by	

DALLAS COUNTY, 6 MILES NORTH OF SELMA.

T. G. KENAN.

Chocolate colored clay loam with clay subsoil.

This land has been in cultivation for about 90 years. The preceding crop was corn. There was no damage reported from rust.

The complete fertilizers containing cotton seed meal were most profitable. Plot 10 affording a profit of \$16.32 per acre, or 305 per cent on the investment in fertilizers. Apparently all three fertilizing materials were needed.

The average increase of seed cotton per acre was, for cotton seed meal 131 pounds; for acid phosphate 122 pounds; and for kainit 235 pounds.

One hundred pounds of kainit was fully as affective as 200 pounds.

Cotton seed meal gave much better results than nitrate of soda applied June 10.

Increase of seed cotton per acre when cotton seed meal was added: To unfertilized plot	s.
Average increase with cotton seed meal	s.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was added: To unfertilized plot	s. s.
Average increase with acid phosphate 122 lbs	3.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added: To unfertilized plot	s. s.
Average increase with kainit	s.

Increase from use of different quantities of kainit:	
To use of 200 pounds kainit	276 lbs.
To use of 100 pounds kainit	286 lbs.
Increase from use of cotton seed meal	
Increase from use of nitrate of soda	316 lbs.
Nitrate better by	-326 lbs-

Experiments in Dallas County

				Selma		CEN	TRAL	Mills
Plot No.	Amount fertili- zer per acre	KIND	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Lbs. 200 240 000 200 200 240 200 200 200 200	Cotton seed meal	Lbs. 928 976 552 896 920 808 504 536 1184	Lbs. 376 424 356 392 292 26 668	\$9.03 12.17 	Lbs. 1040 992 912 992 1024 968 912 976 1136	Lbs. 128 80 112 56 56 208	\$ 1.10 .88 -1.16 -1.10 -2 61 -1.29
$10\begin{cases} \\ 11\\ \\ 12\end{cases}$	200 240 100 000 240 100 100	Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate Kainit	1200 528 808	678 352	6.38	1176 944 1184	240	2.30

DALLAS COUNTY, 1 1-4 MILES FROM CENTRAL MILLS.

C. E. SHUPTRINE.

Black post oak bottom land, stiff clay.

This land has been cleared and cultivated in cotton for 15 years. There was a good and uniform stand.

No fertilizers gave any large net profit, the largest profit, \$2.80 per acre, resulting from a complete fertilizer (on Plot

12) containing acid phosphate, nitrate of soda, and 100 pounds of kainit, per acre.

The average increase in seed cotton per acre was 72 pounds for cotton seed meal; 48 pounds for acid phosphate; and 20 pounds for kainit. However, all three of these ingredients afforded larger increases when used together in a complete fertilizer. Nitrate of soda applied June 25 was equal in effect to cotton seed meal.

The yield was greater with 100 pounds than with 200 pounds of kainit per acre.

Increase of seed cotton per acre when cotton seed meal was added: To unfertilized plot
Average increase with cotton seed meal
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was added: To unfertilized plot
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added: To unfertilized plot
Increase from use of different quantities of kainit: To use of 200 pounds kainit
Increase from use of nitrate of soda

WILCOX COUNTY, 7 MILES WEST OF CAMDEN.

G. M. Cook.

Sandy loam.

This land has been cleared for 40 years. The preceding crop for several years has been cotton. The stand was good. Complete fertilizers were profitable as were also all applications of single and paired ingredients of a complete fertilizer. The highest estimated profit was on plot 12, where a complete fertilizer containing nitrate of soda afforded a profit of \$9.46 per acre, or 193 per cent on the investment in fertilizers.

The average estimated increase of seed cotton per acre was 189 pounds for cotton seed meal; 129 pounds for acid phosphate; and 137 pounds for kainit.

Nitrate of soda was decidedly more effective than was cotton seed meal. The results suggest that, at least in 1911, the use of 100 pounds of kainit per acre in a complete fertilizer was more advisable than a larger amount.

Increase of seed cotton when cotton seed meal was added:		
To unfertilized plot	. 128	lbs.
To acid phosphate plot	. 336	lbs.
To kainit plot	. 248	lbs.
To acid phosphate and kainit plot	. 44	lbs.
Average increase with cotton seed meal	. 189	lbs
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was ac	dded:	
To unfertilized plot	. 24	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot	232	lbs.
To kainit plot	. 232	lbs.
To cotton seed meal and kainit plot	. 28	lbs.
Average increase with acid phosphate	. 129	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added:		
To unfertilized plot	. 76	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot	. 196	lbs.
To acid phosphate plot	. 284	lbs.
To cotton seed meal and acid phosphate plot	8	lbs.
Average increase with kainit	. 137	lbs.
Increase from use of cotton seed meal	. 44	lbs.
Increase from use of nitrate of soda		
Nitrate better by	. 102	lbs.

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Experiments at Camden and Allenton

				Camde	N	I	ALLENT	ON
Plot No.	Amount fertili- zer per acre	KIND	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 9 {	Lbs. 200 240 000 200 240 200 200 240 200 200	Cotton seed meal	Lbs. 432 328 304 384 672 640 320 632 680	128 24 76 360 324 308 352 316	\$ 1.10 91 1.03 6.84 5.97 6.78 5.18 4.73	Lbs. 976 896 824 824 1064 1054 759 696 772	Lbs, 152 72 16 272 279 35 68 124	\$ 1.86 .62 89 4.02 4.53 4.20 3.90
11 12 {	000 240 100 100	No fertilizerAcid phosphate KainitNitrate of soda	336 784	418	9.46	952	304	4.85

WILCOX COUNTY 4 MILES NORTHWEST OF ALLENTON.

J. H. Jones, Jr.

I'ed clay loam.

The preceding crop for several years has been cotton. There was no rust or damage from insect attacks. The stand was poor on account of wind and hail in July. Plots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 were the most deficient. Plot 11 had 759 plants, which was an average number for a correct stand and with this as a basis the actual yield on the plots mentioned above were corrected accordingly. Cotton seed meal gave the best results in each plot where it was used. Kainit and acid phosphate were not profitable as indicated by this test.

The average estimated increase of seed cotton from the use of cotton seed meal was 180 pounds; with acid phosphate there was an average loss of 18 pounds; and with kainit there was an average gain of 42 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

Increase of seed cotton when cotton seed meal was added: To unfertilized plot	s. s.
Average increase with cotton seed meal	_
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was added: To unfertilized plot	s. s.
Average increase with acid phosphate	
Average increase with acta phosphate	۶.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added: To unfertilized plot	s. s.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added: To unfertilized plot To cotton seed meal plot To acid phosphate plot To cotton seed meal and acid phosphate plo -204 lbs	s. s. s.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added: To unfertilized plot	s. s. s.

WILCOX COUNTY, 300 YARDS NORTH OF SUNNY SOUTH.

J. D. CARMICHAEL.

Gray loam upland with yellow clay subsoil.

This field has been in cultivation for about twenty years; the two preceding crops were cotton. Mr. Carmichael made no report of damage from insect or rust, but reports serious loss from unfavorable weather and from shedding in August.

The most profitable increase, \$10.04 per acre, or 323 per cent on the investment in fertilizer, resulted from a mixture of acid phosphate and kainit. The mixture of cotton seed meal and acid phosphate afforded a net profit of \$4.79 per acre, or 100 per cent on the investment in fertilizer.

The average increase in pounds of seed cotton per acre attributable to acid phosphate was 180 pounds; to kainit 108 pounds; and to cotton seed meal only 15 pounds.

Nitrate of soda, applied June 12th, was largely ineffective.

Increase of seed cotton when cotton seed was added:		
To unfertilized plot	00	lbs.
To acid phosphate plot	208	lbs.
To kainit plot	96	lbs.
To acid phosphate and kainit plot	-246	lbs.
Average increase with cotton seed meal	15	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was add	led:	
To unfertilized plot	. 88	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot,	.296	lbs.
To kainit plot		
To cotton seed meal and kainit plot		
Average increase with acid phosphate	· 180	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added:		
To unfertilized plot	. 72	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot		
To acid phosphate plot		
To cotton seed meal and acid phosphate plot		
Average increase with kainit	108	lbs.
Increase from use of different quantities of kainit:		
To use of 200 pounds kainit	-132	lbs.
To use of 100 pounds kainit		
Increase from use of cotton seed meal		
Iucrease from use of nitrate of soda		
Cotton seed meal better by	. 44	lbs.

Experiments in Dallas and Wilcox Counties

			Orrville			SUNNY SOUTH		
Plot No.	Amount fertili- zer per acre	KIND	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer	Yield seed cotton per cotton	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 9 10 11	Lbs. 200 240 200 240 200 240 200 240 200 240 200 240 200 240 200 240 100 240	Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate No fertilizer Kainit Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate Kainit No fertilizer Acid phosphate Kainit Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate Kainit No fertilizer Acid phosphate Acid pho	2.65. 592. 544. 448. 600. 760. 640. 584. 800. 904. 840.	144 96 118 244 90 212 312 244	\$ 1.61 1.39 -2.38 3.13 -1.52 -3.70 3.90 2.43	784 648 648 784 648	Lbs. 000 88	\$ 0.00 1.14
12 }	100	Kainit Nitrate of soda	800	200	1.52	1008	360	6.64

DALLAS COUNTY, 4 MILES SOUTH OF ORRVILLE.

B. F. WILSON.

Gray sandy land with yellowish subsoil.

This field had been cleared about forty years, but was not cultivated in 1908 and 1909. Rust was injurious, but no insect damage was reported. The stand was good.

The most profitable increase (\$3.70 and \$3.90) was from the complete fertilizers containing cotton seed meal (Plots 9 and 10). The average increase of seed cotton per acre was 128 pounds for acid phosphate; 91 pounds for cotton seed meal; and 62 pounds for kainit.

Cotton seed meal was superior to nitrate of soda applied June 15, by 44 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

Increase of seed cotton when cotton seed meal was added:		
To unfertilized plot	144	lbs.
To acid phosphate plot		
To kainit plot		
To acid phosphate and kainit plot		
Average increase with cotton seed meal	91	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was add	ed:	
To unfertilized plot	96	lbs.
To cotton seed meal	100	lbs.
To kainit plot	94	lbs.
To cotton seed meal and kainit plot	222	lbs.
Average increase with acid phosphate	128	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton when kainit was added:		
To unfertilized plot	118	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot		
To acid phosphate plot		
To cotton seed meal and acid phosphate plot		
Average increase with kainit	62	lbs.
Increase from use of different quantities of kainit:		
To use of 200 pounds kainit	68	lbs.
To use of 100 pounds kainit	00	lbs.
Increase from use of cotton seed meal	100	lbs.
Increase from use of nitrate of soda		lbs.
Cotton seed meal better by	44	lbs.

BUTLER COUNTY, 1-3 MILE SOUTH OF McKENZIE.

J. C. Arant.

Light sandy loam, yellowish sandy subsoil.

This land has been cleared for eleven years. The preceding crop was cotton. There was some damage from rust. The stand was good except on Plot 12, where there was some wilt. The complete fertilizers all afforded a satisfactory profit. The largest increase was 500 pounds of seed cotton per acre from a mixture of cotton seed meal and acid phosphate, which returned a profit of \$11.32 per acre, or 242 per cent on the investment in fertilizers. The average estimated increase of seed cotton per acre for cotton seed meal was 185 pounds; for acid phosphate 266 pounds; while with kainit there was an average loss of 22 pounds of seed cotton.

Increase of seed cotton when cotton seed meal was added:		
To unfertilized plot	176	lbs.
To acid phosphate plot	372	lbs.
To kainit plot	136	lbs.
To acid phosphate and kainit plot	56	lbs.
Average increase with cotton seed meal	185	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was add	ed:	
To unfertilized plot	128	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot	.324	lbs.
To kainit plot	346	lbs.
To cotton seed meal and kainit plot		
Average increase with acid phosphate	266	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added:		
To unfertilized plot	-42	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot	82	lbs.
To acid phosphate plot	176	lbs.
To cotton seed meal and acid phosphate plot		
Average increase with kainit	-22	lbs.

Experiments at McKenzie and 8 Miles South of Troy

			N	IcKenz	ZIE	8 M. S. of Troy		
Plot No.	Amount fertilizer per acre	KIND	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8	Lbs. 200 240 000 200 240 200 200 240 200 240 200 240 200 240 200 20	Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate No fertilizer Cotton seed meal) Acid phosphate) Cotton seed meal (Kainit No fertilizer Acid phosphate } Kainit } Cotton seed meal ,	Lbs. 464 416 288 268 832 448 376 656	Lbs. 176 12842 500 94 304 360	\$ 2.63 2.42 -2.74 11.32 1.39 6.65	Lbs. 768 632 504 904 776 936 624 800 864	128 370 212 342 186 260	\$ 5.45 2.42 10.44 2.10 6.54 2.87
10 { 11	200 240 100 000	Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate Kainit	704 280	400	7.42	816 584	222	1.72
12 {	100 100	Acid phosphate				792	. 208	1.78

PIKE COUNTY, 8 MILES SOUTH OF TROY.

R. P. Rhodes.

Gray land, clay subsoil.

This land has been cleared for about 20 years. The preceding crop was corn. There was no damage from rust or insect attacks. There was a good stand.

The largest profit, \$10.44 per acre, or a profit of 746 per cent on the investment in fertilizers was secured on the plot receiving only kainit. The next largest profit was from using cotton seed meal and kainit. Apparently potash was the constituent chiefly needed by this soil, while cotton seed meal was also helpful.

Nitrate of soda, applied June 16 was of practically the same value as an early application of cotton seed meal.

To kainit plot—28	lbs.
- The state of the	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was added To unfertilized plot	lbs. lbs. lbs.
Average increase with acid phosphate48	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot	lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
Average increase with kainit	lbs.
Torring from the of different constitution of locality	
	lbs.
To use of 200 pounds kainit	

DALE COUNTY, 1 MILE SOUTH OF OZARK.

J. W. Byrd.

Light gray sandy loam, with reddish clay subsoil.

This land has been cleared for 60 years, and had been out of cultivation for 3 years prior to 1911. There was some rust on Plots 5 and 6. The stand was good. Kainit in every combination gave the largest yields. The highest estimated increase in yield was 606 pounds of seed cotton per acre with 640 pounds per acre of a complete fertilizer (Plot 9). This gave a profit of \$13.31 per acre, or 219 per cent on the investment in fertilizers. The next largest profit, \$10.70 per acre, or 243 per cent on the investment in fertilizers, was on Plot 6, fertilized with a mixture of cotton seed meal and kamit. The average estimated increase of seed cotton per acre was 222 pounds with cotton seed meal; 141 pounds with acid phosphate; and 254 pounds with kainit. In a complete fertilizer, nitrate of soda was very slightly less effective than cotton seed meal; 200 pounds of kainit per acre was more profitable than half this amount.

Increase of seed cotton when cotton seed meal was added:	
To unfertilized plot	s.
To acid phosphate plot	s.
To kainit plot	s.
To acid phosphate and kainit plot	
Average increase with cotton seed meal	3
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was added:	
To unfertilized plot	s.
To cotton seed meal plot164 lbs	з.
To kainit plot	s.
To cotton seed meal and kainit plot	s.
Average increase with acid phosphate 141 lbs	3.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added:	
To unfertilized plot	3.
To cotton seed meal plot	3.
To acid phosphate plot	3.
To cotton seed meal and acid phosphate plot 270 lbs	3.
Average increase with kainit	3.

Increase from use of different quantities of kainit:		
To use of 200 pounds of kainit	270	lbs.
To use of 100 pounds of kainit	169	lbs.
Increase from use of cotton seed meal	251	lbs.
Increase from use of nitrate of soda	210	lbs.
Cotton seed meal better by	41	lbs.

Experiments at Ozark and Dothan

			Ozark			Dothan		
Plot No.	Amount fertilizer per acre	KIND	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 10	Lbs 200 240 000 240 200 200 240 200 200 240 200 20	Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate Cotton seed meal Kainit Short seed meal Kainit Short seed meal Kainit Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate Kainit Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate Kainit Short seed meal Acid phosphate Short seed meal Short seed	Lbs. 372 328 200 436 576 732 280 640 896 800 300	Lbs. 172 128 216 336 472 355 606 505	\$ 2.50 2.42 5.51 6.07 10.70 8 28 13.31	Lbs. 656 624 472 672 736 824 488 880 1112	Lbs. 184 152 196 256 340 362 564	\$ 2.89 3.18 4.87 3.51 6.48 8.50 11.97
12 {	240 100 100	Acid phosphate	764	464	9.97	840	232	2.54

HOUSTON COUNTY, 1 MILE WEST OF DOTHAN.

T. J. HERRING.

Gray sandy land, yellow clay subsoil.

This land has been cleared for 14 years. The preceding crop was corn. There was no damage from rust or from insect attacks. The stand was good. The average increase of seed cotton per acre for cotton seed meal was 159 pounds; for acid phosphate 154 pounds; and for kainit 20 pounds.

The largest profit, \$11.97, or 197 per cent on the investment in fertilizers was made on Plot 9, which received 640 pounds per acre of a complete fertilizer.

pounds per acre of a complete fertilizer.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when cotton seed meal was added: To unfertilized plot
Average increase with cotton seed meal 159 lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was added: To unfertilized plot
Average increase with acid phosphate 154 lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added: To unfertilized plot
Average increase with kainit

COFFEE COUNTY, 8 MILES SOUTH OF BROCKTON. J. W. HARRY.

Red clay loam, red clay subsoil.

This land has been cultivated for about 30 years. The preceding crop was corn. There was no damage from rust or cotton caterpillars. There was a good stand. Plot 12 afforded the largest profit, \$7.92, or 162 per cent on the investment in fertilizers. The average estimated increase of seed cotton per acre was 100 pounds for cotton seed meal; 97 pounds for acid phosphate; and 51 pounds for kainit.

Nitrate of soda was more effective than cotton seed meal. Kainit was but slightly needed or in relatively small amounts, 100 pounds answering practically as well as 200 pounds per acre.

To	use of seed cotton per acre when cotton seed meal was a o unfertilized plot	8 80 128	lbs. lbs. lbs.
	o acid phosphate and kainit plot		
A	verage increase with cotton seed meal	100	lbs.
	se of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was adde		
	o unfertilized plot		
	o cotton seed meal plot		
	o kainit plot		
1 (o cotton seed meal and kainit plot	108	IDS.
A_{7}	verage increase with acid phosphate	99	lbs
Increa	se of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added:		
To	o unfertilized plot	8	lbs.
' То	o cotton seed meal plot	144	lbs.
To	o acid phosphate plot	34	lbs.
To	o cotton seed meal and acid phosphate plot	84	lbs.
A_3	verage increase with kainit	51	lbs.
Increa	se from use of different quantities of kainit:		
_l To	o use of 200 pounds of kainit	84	lbs.
To	o use of 100 pounds of kainit	74	lbs.
Increa	se from use of cotton seed meal	198	lbs.
*****	se from use of nitrate of soda		
N	itrate better by	166	lbs.

Experiments 8 Miles South of Brockton and 6 Miles North-West of Columbia

			8 Mi. S. of Brockton			6 Mi. N -W. of Columbia		
Plot No.	Amount fertili- zer per acre	KIND	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 10 11	Lbs. 200 240 240	Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate No fertilizer Kainit Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate Kainit No fertilizer Acid phosphate Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate Kainit No fertilizer Acid phosphate	Lbs. 552 640 592 768 656 696 888 872 632	Lbs. —8 80 —8 160 136 —46 244 234	-3.26 .88 -1.14 .44 05 1.61 1.73 2.11	840 866 8616 704 840 800 600 752 904 984 672	Lbs. 224 152 92 232 196 134 268 330	\$ 4.17 3.18 1.36 2.74 1.87 1.21 2.50 5.18
12 {	240 100 100	Acid phosphate) Kainit	1032	400	7.92	976	304	4.85

HENRY COUNTY, 6 MILES NORTHWEST OF COLUMBIA

F. B. Douglas.

Red land with red clay subsoil.

This field has been in cultivation for 10 years. The preceding crop was cotton. There was no rust or damage from worms. About 100 pounds of seed cotton was lost, due to late picking. The stand was very uniform. Plot 10 fertilized with a mixture of cotton seed meal, acid phosphate, and kainit, gave the largest profit \$5.18 per acre, or 96 per cent on the investment in fertilizers. Cotton seed meal was the most profitable of the fertilizers when applied singly, affording a profit of \$4.17 per acre or 159 per cent on the investment in fertilizers.

The average estimated increase of seed cotton per acre was 136 pounds for cotton seed meal; 69 pounds for acid phosphate; and 21 pounds for kainit. On this red land kainit was not profitable in 1911.

Nitrate of soda was nearly as effective as cotton seed meal.

Increase of seed cotton when cotton seed meal was added: To unfertilized plot	80 104	lbs. lbs,
Average increase with cotton seed meal	136	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was add To unfertilized plot	led:	
To cotton seed meal plot		
To kainit plot		lbs.
To cotton seed meal and kainit plot		lbs.
Average increase with acid phosphate	69	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added:		
To unfertilized plot	— 28	lbs.
	-28 -18	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot	-28 -18 36	lbs. lbs. lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot	-28 -18 36	lbs. lbs. lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot	-28 -18 36 21	lbs. lbs. lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot	-28 -18 36 21	lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot To acid phosphate plot To cotton seed meal and acid phosphate plot Average increase with kainit Increase from use of different quantities of kainit: To use of 200 pounds kainit To use of 100 pounds kainit	-28 -18 36 21	lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot	-28 -18 36 21 36 98	lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs. lbs.

MACON COUNTY, 5 MILES WEST OF NOTASULGA.

B. H. MAY.

Gray, sandy, "piney-woods" land.

This land has been cleared for 35 years. The preceding crop was corn. Plot 5 was most damaged by rust.

Every fertilizer and every combination gave a large increase in yield and in profit.

The greatest profit was on Plot 12, where a complete fertilizer containing nitrate of soda afforded a profit of \$18.42 per acre, or 379 per cent on the investment in fertilizers.

The average increase attributable to cotton seed meal was 267 pounds of seed cotton per acre; to acid phosphate 144 pounds of seed cotton per acre; and to kainit 176 pounds.

Nitrate of soda gave a larger yield than did cotton seed meal.

One hundred pounds per acre of kainit was fully as effective as 200 pounds per acre.

Increase of seed cotton per acre when cotton seed meal was added	:	
To unfertilized plot 50	80	lbs.
To acid prosphate plot	46	lbs.
To kainit plot	42	lbs.
To acid phosphate and kainit plot	70	lbs.
Average increase with cotton seed meal	67	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when cotton seed meal was added		
To unfertilized plot 4	44	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot	82	lbs.
To kainit plot	61	lbs.
To cotton seed meal and kainit plot	-11	lbs.
Average increase with acid phosphate 1	44	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added:		
To unfertilized plot 4	53	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot	87	lbs.
To acid phosphate plot	70	lbs.
To cotton seed meal and acid phosphate plot	94	lbs.
Average increase with kainit 1	76	lbs.

Increase from use of different quantities of kainit:	
To use of 200 pounds kainit	94 lbs.
To use of 100 pounds kainit	112 lbs.
Increase from use of cotton seed meal	170 lbs.
Increase from use of nitrate of soda	196 lbs.
Nitrate better by	26 lbs.

Experiments at Notasulga and Ft. Davis

Bioperimente de l'ivetacuiga dita l'il Barro								
				.GA]	FT. DAVIS		
Plot No. Amount fertilizer per acre	KIND	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer	
1	Cotton seed mealAcid phosphate Kainit Cotton seed meal \ Acid phosphate \ Kainit \ Kainit \ Kainit \ Cotton seed meal \ Kainit \ Acid phosphate \ Kainit \ Cotton seed meal \ Acid phosphate \ Kainit \ Cotton seed meal \ Acid phosphate \ Kainit \ No fertilizer \ Acid phosphate \ Kainit	Lbs. 632 568 124 584 728 840 152 672 848 872 176 904	Lbs. 508 444 453 590 695 514 684 702 728	\$13.26 12.53 13.10 14.20 17.84 13.37 15.81 17.08	Lbs. 720 784 744 816 920 984 688 968 1128 1096 568 880	Lbs. —24 40 -86 204 282 310 500 498	-3.77 40 1.35 1.85 4.62 6.84 9.92 10.56	

MACON COUNTY, ½ MILE SOUTHWEST OF FT. DAVIS.

F. M. Davis.

White sandy "second bottom" soil with yellow clay subsoil.

This land was cleared 50 or 60 years ago. Corn was the preceding crop. The stand of cotton was uniform. Rust was worse on Plots 1, 3, 7, and 11, and least abundant on Plots 12, 6, 9, 10, and 8 in order named. This cotton was injured by hot weather in August and by cotton caterpillars in September.

The complete fertilizers, containing cotton seed meal, were most profitable, affording increased yields of 500 pounds and 498 pounds respectively, per acre; this was a profit of \$9.92 and \$10.56 per acre, or 163 and 181 per cent on the investment in fertilizers. The average increase from cotton seed meal was 133 pounds seed cotton per acre; from acid phosphate 178 pounds of seed cotton; and from kainit 240 pounds of seed cotton per acre. One hundred pounds of kainit was as effective as 200 pounds.

Nitrate of soda applied June 27th, afforded a smaller yield than did an application of cotton seed meal.

•		
Increase of seed cotton when cotton seed meal was added: To unfertilized plot	64 96	lbs. lbs.
Average increase with cotton seed meal	33	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was adde To unfertilized plot	40 28 24 18	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added: To unfertilized plot	06 70	lbs. lbs.
Average increase with kainit2	40	lbs.
Increase from use of different quantities of kainit: To use of 200 pounds kainit		
Increase from use of cotton seed meal		
Cotton seed meal better by	86	lbs

MONROE COUNTY, 2 MILES WEST OF MONROE. MONROE FARM LAND CO.

Sandy, gravelly loam, yellow clay subsoil.

This land has been cleared for 30 years. The preceding crops were oats and millet. There was no damage from shedding or from rust, but some injury from the cotton caterpillar. The stand was good. All applications of fertilizers were profitable. Plot 10 afforded the greatest profit, \$9.79 per acre, or 180 per cent on the investment in fertilizers. The average estimated increase of seed cotton per acre for cotton seed meal was 182 pounds; 184 pounds for kainit, and 59 pounds for acid phosphate.

Experiment in Monroe County

Plot No.	Amount fertili- zer per acre	KIND	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer
	Lbs.		Lbs.	Lbs.	
1	200	Cotton seed meal	536	152	\$ 1.86
2 9	$\frac{240}{000}$	Acid phosphate	456	- 72	.72
$egin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array}$	200	No fertilizer Kainit	$\begin{array}{c} 384 \\ 512 \end{array}$	148	4.34
	200	Cotton seed meal			
5 }	240	Acid phosphate.	544	200	1.72
6	200	Cotton seed meal	704	200	7.76
, ,	200	Kainit } }		380	7.76
7	000	No fertilizer	304		
8 }	$\frac{240}{200}$	Acid phosphate (520	214	3,77
. (400	Cotton seed meal			·
9 .	240	Acid phosphate	736	428	7.62
1	200	Kainit.	.00	120	
Ò	200	Cotton seed meal			
10 {	240	Acid phosphate }	784	474	9.79
ا ي	100	Kainit	24.2		
11	000	No fertilizer	312		
12	$\frac{240}{100}$	Acid phosphate) Kainit	608	296	4.59
14	100	Nitrate of soda	000	490	4.00
	100	Tittate of soda)			

	279
Inc	rease of seed when cotton seed meal was added: To unfertilized plot
	Average increase with cotton seed meal
THC	To unfertilized plot
	Average increase with acid phosphate 59 lbs.
Inc	rease of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added: To unfertilized plot
:	Average increase with kainit
Inc	rease from use of different quantities of kainit: To use of 200 pounds kainit
	rease from use of cotton seed meal

CLARKE COUNTY, 10 MILES NORTHWEST OF THOMASVILLE.

T. M. Pugh.

Sandy pine upland with clay subsoil.

The stand was good and uniform. No report was made of insect injury or severe damage by rust or other disease. All complete fertilizers were profitable, but the greatest profit was \$4.69 per acre (Plot 6), or 101 per cent on the investment in fertilizer.

The average increase of seed cotton due to cotton seed meal was 199 pounds per acre; to acid phosphate, only 17 pounds; to kainit, only 49 pounds. Cotton seed meal was superior to nitrate of soda to the extent of 43 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Nitrate of soda, applied June 21st, was slightly better than cotton seed meal.

Increase of seed cotton when cotton seed meal was added:		
To unfertilized plot	232	lbs.
To acid phosphate plot		
To kainit plot		
To acid phosphate and kainit plot		
To acid phosphate and kannt plot	200	105.
Average increase with cotton seed meal	200	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was adde	ed:	
To unfertilized plot	72	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot	32	lbs.
To kainit plot	—3 8	lbs.
To cotton seed meal and kainit plot		lbs.
Average increase with acid phosphate	17	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added:		
To unfertilized plot	116	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot	52	lbs.
To acid phosphate plot	6	lbs.
To cotton seed meal and acid phosphate plot	_	lbs.
and the state of the		
Average increase with kainit	49	lbs.
Increase from use of different quantities of kainit:		
To use of 200 pounds kainit	20	lbs.
To use of 100 pounds kainit	18	lbs.
Increase from use of action acad most	206	lbo
Increase from use of cotton seed meal		
Increase from use of nitrate of soda	200	ids.
Nitrate better by	54	lbs.

Experiments in Clarke and Choctaw Counties

-				Ваѕні		Pu	SHMAT	АНА
Plot No.	Amount fertilizer per acre.	KIND	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer
1 2 3 4	200 240 000	Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate No fertilizer	Lbs. 616 456 384	Lbs. 232 72	\$ 4.42	Lbs. 528 520 416	Lbs. 112 104	\$ 0.58
5 {	200 200 240	Kainit Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate	544 736	116 264	2.31 3.77	536 856	102 404	1.86 8.28
$6 \left\{ 7 \right\}$	200 200 000	Cotton seed meal (Kainit	800 560	284	4.69	696 488	226	2.83
8 {	240 200	Acid phosphate (Kainit	632	78	.58	688	162	2.10
. 9 {	200 240 200	Cotton seed meal) Acid phosphate Kainit	832	284	3.01	872	308	3.78
10 {	200 240 100	Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate	824	282	3.64	952	350	5.82
11	000 240	No fertilizer	536			6 40		
12 {	100 100	Acid phosphate Kainit Nitrate of soda	872	336	5.87	864	224	2.83

CHOCTAW COUNTY, 20 MILES SOUTH OF CUBA.

D. O. PHILLIPS, PUSHMATAHA.

Dark gray sand with yellow clay subsoil.

This field has been cleared about 50 years. The preceding crop was corn. A mixture of cotton seed meal and acid phosphate (Plot 5) afforded the largest increase (404 pounds of seed cotton). This also gave the largest net profit, \$8.28, or 177 per cent on the investment in fertilizers. In a complete fertilizer 100 pounds of kainit per acre was more profitable than 200 pounds.

The average increase with cotton seed meal was 171 pounds of seed cotton per acre, against 135 pounds from acid phosphate, and an average increase of only 45 pounds from the use

of 200 pounds of kainit. Cotton seed meal was more profitable than nitrate of soda, applied June 13th. Increase of seed cotton when cotton seed meal was added: To acid phosphate and kainit plot 146 lbs. Average increase with cotton seed meal 171 lbs. Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was added: To cotton seed meal and kainit plot Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added: To acid phosphate plot To cotton seed meal and acid phosphate plot96 lbs. Increase from use of different quantities of kainit: To use of 100 pounds kainit54 lbs. Increase from use of cotton seed meal 146 lbs.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, 6 MILES NORTHEAST OF CARSON.

T. LEE PORTER.

Red upland soil.

This land has been cultivated for about 40 years. The preceding crop was corn. The stand on all plots was poor. This cotton was seriously damaged by the boll weevil and the cotton caterpillar. Portions of Plots 2, 3, 5, 6 and 8 were injured by rust.

This soil needed a complete fertilizer, which in all cases afforded a profit, while all applications of chemicals singly or in pairs were of but slight value.

The average increase attributable to cotton seed meal was 90 pounds of seed cotton; to acid phosphate 94 pounds; and to kainit 118 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

Nitrate of soda applied on July 7th, was practically equal to cotton seed meal.

Increase of seed cotton when cotton seed meal was added:	,	
To unfertilized plot	54	lbs.
To acid phosphate plot	-30	lbs.
To kainit plot	36	lbs.
To acid phosphate and kainit plot	298	lbs.
Average increase with cotton seed meal	90	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was adde	ed:	
To unfertilized plot	50	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot	-34	lbs.
To kainit plot	49	lbs.
To cotton seed meal and kainit plot	311	lbs.
Average increase with acid phosphate	94	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added:		
To unfertilized plot	41	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot	23	lbs.
To acid phosphate plot	40	lbs.
To cotton seed meal and acid phosphate plot	3 68	lbs.
Average increase with kainit	118	lbs.
Increase from use of different quantities of kainit:		
To use of 200 pounds of kainit	368	lbs.
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		lbs.
Increase from use of cotton seed meal	298	lbs.
Increase from use of nitrate of soda		
Cotton seed meal better by	2	lbs.

Experiments at Carson and Belleville

				Carson		Bı	ELLEVIL	LE
Plot No.	Amount fertili- zer per acre	KIND	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Increase over unfertilized plot
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 8 10 11	Lbs. 200 240 000 200 240 200 240 200 240 200 240 200 240 200 240 200 240 200 240 200 240 100 000	Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate Cotton seed meal Cotton s	Lbs. 560 556 506 582 596 688 646 716 994 920 566	1 Lbs. 54 50 41 20 77 90 388 334	-1 27 08 09 4 64 1 .94 20 6 .34 5 .31	Lbs. 556 544 456 576 632 704 568 800 840	120 120 120 164 232 272	\$ 3.40 1.14 1.54 84 .85 4.34 2.62
12 {	240 100 100	Acid phosphate Kainit Nitrate of soda	898	332	5.74	952	384	7.41

CONECUH COUNTY, BELLVILLE, 8 MILES EAST OF REPTON.

B. D. ARANT.

Light gray sandy land, yellow clay subsoil.

This land has been in cultivation for 40 or 50 years. The preceding crop was cotton. Some damage was done by cotton wilt on Plot 10; the caterpillar attacked the crop too late to do much damage. The first part of the season was too dry and the latter part too wet

The largest profit, \$7.41, was afforded by Plot 12 which received a complete fertilizer, including nitrate of soda.

The average increase in seed cotton was 86 pounds with cotton seed meal; 47 pounds with acid phosphate; and 88 pounds with kainit.

Increase of seed cotton when cotton seed meal was added:		
To unfertilized plot	200	lbs.
To acid phosphate plot	32	lbs.
To kainit plot		lbs.
To acid phosphate and kainit plot	40	lbs.
Average increase with cotton seed meal	86	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was add	ed:	
To unfertilized plot	88	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot		
To kainit plot		
To cotton seed meal and kainit plot		
Average increase with acid phosphate	47	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added:		
To unfertilized plot	92	lbs.
To cotton seed meal plot		
To acid phosphate plot		
To cotton seed meal and acid phosphate plot		
Average increase with kainit	88	lbs.

MOBILE COUNTY, 6 MILES EAST OF CHUNCHULLA

W. A. Mims.

Yellow clay loam, red clay subsoil.

The preceding crop was corn. Slight damage was done by rust. There was 90 per cent of a perfect stand. On this land, capable of making about three-fourths of a bale of cotton per acre without fertilizer, every fertilizer and every combination afforded a profitable increase. The largest profit, \$12.02 per acre, or 246 per cent on the investment in fertilizers, was made on Plot 12, which received a complete fertilizer containing nitrate of soda.

The average increase attributable to cotton seed meal was 116 pounds of seed cotton per acre; to acid phosphate 109 pounds; and to kainit 170 pounds. Nitrate of soda was more effective than cotton seed meal.

Experiments at Chunchulla in Mobile County

			Yield seed cotton	ot	
ļ	Amount fertili- zer per acre		oti	Increase over unfertilized plot	
	nt fer acre	ZIND	် မှ	ov ed	l ä
· 0	nt	KIND	e see	se liz	fr e
2	per		d ac	ea	liz l
Plot No.	Am zer 1		iel er	nfe	Profit from fertilizer
Ъ					교육
	Lbs.	Carrie	Lbs.	Lbs.	¢ 2 66
$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{200}{240}$	Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate	$1128 \\ 1024$	208 104	\$ 3 ₋ 66 1 ₋ 65
3	000	No fertilizer	920	104	1.00
4	200	Kainit	1280	330	9_16
5 {	200	Cotton seed meal			l
ာ{	240	Acid phosphate }	1376	396	7_99
6 {	200	Cotton seed meal \	1264	254	3_73
(200	Kainit			0.13
7 .	000	No fertilizer	1040		
8 }	240	Acid phosphate	1416	344	7_93
($\frac{200}{200}$	Kainit } Cotton seed meal			*
9 }	$\frac{200}{240}$	Acid phosphate }	1488	384	6_21
7.]	200	Kainit	1400	304	0-21
Č	$\frac{200}{200}$	Cotton seed meal			
10 ₹	240	Acid phosphate }	1560	424	8_19
	100	Kainit			
11	000	No fertilizer	1168		
40	240	Acid phosphate	1.00	50 0	10.00
12	100	Kainit}	1696	528	12_02
(100	Nitrate of soda			
Incre	aca of	seed cotton per acre	when cotton	seed meal w	ras added.
		ertilized plot			
		d phosphate plot			
		nit plot			
7	lo acid	l phosphate and kain	it plot		40 lbs.
_	Aneraa.	e increase with cottor	seed meal		116 lbs.
		-			
		seed cotton per acre			
7	Co unf	ertilized plot			104 lbs.
		ton seed meal plot .			
		nit plot			
		on seed meal and ka			
			-		
1	Average	e increase with acid 1	bhosphate		109 lbs.
		seed cotton per acre			220 11
		fertilized plot			
		ton seed meal plot .			
7	Γo acid	l phosphate plot			240 lbs.
		on seed meal and aci			
	iverage	e increase with kainit		••••••	170 lbs.

Increase from use of different quantities of kainit:		- 1
To use of 200 pounds of kainit	12	lbs.
To use of 100 pounds of kainit	-28	lbs.
From use of cotton seed meal		
From use of nitrate of soda	144	lbs.
Nitrate better by	104	lbs

INCONCLUSIVE EXPERIMENTS

All the experiments recorded in the remaining pages of this bulletin were inconclusive, and hence are very briefly presented.

J. M. Alexander, at Felix, PERRY COUNTY, made a fertilizer experiment on light sandy soil with yellow clay subsoil. This proved inconclusive probably because of having only two rows per plot. However, the yields are published on page 288.

In DALLAS COUNTY, M. F. Smith, at Marion Junction, made a fertilizer experiment on prairie land. No report of yields of the separate plots was received.

In HENRY COUNTY, R. L. Williams, 3 miles northwest of Columbia, conducted a fertilizer experiment with cotton. However, his results cannot be compared with others because he did not follow instructions but applied all fertilizers at 2½ times the rate intended. The yields are shown on page 288.

RUSSELL COUNTY, 6 MILES EAST OF SEALE.

J. B. BILLUPS.

Gray sandy loam with light yellow subsoil.

This land has been continuously in cotton for the past 28 years. Cotton wilt so reduced the stand on Plots 2, 9, and 10 as to make the experiment inconclusive. See page 290.

MONROE COUNTY, 12 MILES WEST OF REPTON.

A. L. HARRISON.

Red pine land.

This experiment was inconclusive by reason of greater fertility of that part of the field adjacent to Plot 11. See p. 290. However, at least this conclusion may be safely drawn, namely, that acid phosphate was highly profitable on this land.

Inconclusive fertilzer experiments at Felix, Columbia and Letohatchie

		Felix					LETOHAT- CHIE		
Plot No.	Amount fertili- zer per acre	KIND	Yield seedcotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	
$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{bmatrix}$	Lbs. 200 240	Cotton seed mealAcid phosphate	Lbs. 880 624	Lbs. 216 —40	Lbs. 700 660	Lbs. 100 60	Lbs. 752 624	Lbs. 168 40	
3 4	$\frac{000}{200}$	No fertilizer Kainit	$\frac{664}{392}$	-204	600 600	25	584 872	234	
5 {	$\frac{200}{240}$	Cotton seed meal \\Acid phosphate \(\)	608	88	800	250	960	268	
6	200	Cotton seed meal (Kainit	912	464	860	335	1056	310	
7	000	No fertilizer	376		500		800		
8 }	$ \begin{array}{r} 240 \\ 200 \\ 200 \end{array} $	Acid phosphate \ Kainit \ Cotton seed meal \	480	84	800	295	1192	488	
9	$\frac{240}{200}$	Acid phosphate.	704	288	1080	570	1232	624	
10 }	$\frac{200}{240}$	Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate }	784	348	1420	905	952	440	
11	$\frac{100}{000}$	Kainit) No fertilizer	456		520		416		
$12\left\{ \left \right $	240 100 100	Acid phosphate	952	496	1060	540	504	88	

CLARKE COUNTY, 8 MILES WEST OF WHATLEY. I. W. Calhoun.

Gray sandy upland with clay subsoil.

This field had been cleared 5 years. The original forest trees were oak and long leaf pine. The preceding crop was cotton. All plots were damaged by a severe windstorm in August. The results are inconclusive, partly because of variations in the fertility of different plots, and possibly because of unequal damage to the different plots by the storm. See page 290.

In PIKE COUNTY, near Brundidge, J. N. Colley conducted an experiment which was damaged so much by wilt and rust that no conclusion can be drawn. Hence the figures are not published.

LOWNDES COUNTY, 1/4 MILE SOUTH OF LETO-HATCHIE.

J. B. MITCHELL, JR.

Black prairie upland with reddish subsoil.

The best yields were obtained from complete fertilizer, giving a profit of \$13.99 per acre, or 230 per cent on the investment in fertilizer. See page 288.

The land was so variable in fertility (see yields of Plots 3, 7 and 11) that no positive conclusions can be drawn. However, the indications are that kainit and cotton seed meal, each alone and in combination, was profitable, and that probably acid phosphate was helpful when used in a complete fertilizer.

In BARBOUR COUNTY, J. A. Richards, at Louisville, conducted a fertilizer experiment but the crop was ruined by wilt and by a hail storm on the 30th of June.

CRENSHAW COUNTY, 1 MILE EAST OF LUVERNE.

F. L. HAWKINS.

Gray sandy upland; red clay subsoil.

This cotton was grown on land that had been cleared for about 55 years. There was no damage from plant disease or from insects. This experiment was inconclusive because the land was not uniform in fertility. See page 290.

BULLOCK COUNTY, 1 MILE EAST OF INVERNESS

R. F. Hooks conducted an experiment on gray soil with yellow subsoil, which proved inconclusive because of a defective stand on certain plots. See page 290.

In BULLOCK COUNTY, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Union Springs, E. H. Cope conducted an experiment. However, the results are inconclusive because the different plots were not uniform in fertility. See page 290.

Inconclusive fertilizer experiments at Luverne, Inverness, Union Springs, Seale, Repton and Whatley

			Luvei	ERNE INVERNESS		Union Springs		SEALE		REPTON		WHATLEY		
Plot No.	Amount fertili- zer per acre	KIND	Yield seed cotto ⁿ per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 10 11	Lbs. 200 240 000 200 240 200 240 200 240 200 240 200 240 200 240 200 240 24	Cotton seed meal Acid phosphate No fertilizer Kainit Cotton seed meal } Acid phosphate Cotton seed meal } Kainit No fertilizer Acid phosphate Cotton seed meal } Acid phosphate Kainit Cotton seed meal } Acid phosphate Kainit Acid phosphate	Lbs. 824 712 432 592 904 928 864 840 952 848 816	Lbs. 392 280	Lbs. 656 784 824 744 424 760 608 360	Lbs. 186 284 262 352 368 232	Lbs. 968 880 736 728 912 816 664 616 736 816 784	Lbs. 232 144	Lbs. 754 460 364 436 472 584 384 536 696	Lbs. 390 96	Lbs. 920 1040 840 1000 1200 960 1200 1200 1200 1160 1040 1040	Lbs. 80 200 180 400 180 290 300 190	1008 1008 1008 1008 1008 1008 1024 1024	Lbs. 104 128
12 {	100 100	Acid phosphate Kainit Nitrate of soda	1048	233	872	512	904	120	704	312	1160	120	1040	184

GENEVA COUNTY, 2 MILES NORTH OF SLOCOMB.

J. G. Lewis.

Gray, "piney-woods" sandy loam, with yellow clay subsoil.

This land has been cleared for 7 years. The preceding crop was corn. The stand was good, except plot 7. There was no damage reported from rust or insect attacks. By error the plots were made smaller and the rate of fertilization higher than directed. Hence the results from this experiment cannot well be compared with those from other experiments.

All of the fertilizers were profitable. The largest increase in yield was made on plot 10, which showed a profit of \$13.03 per acre. or 161 per cent on the investment in fertilizers. The highest yield from the fertilizer applied singly was acid phosphate \$7.12 per acre, or 263 per cent on the investment in fertilizers. The average estimated increase of seed cotton per acre, due to the use of cotton seed meal was 206 pounds; to acid phosphate 150 pounds; and to kainit 22 pounds.

Nitrate of soda was applied June 6th.

Experiment at Slocomb in Geneva County.

					· .
Plot No.	Amount fertilizer per acre	KIND	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Profit from fertilizer
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8	Lbs. 325 385 000 325 325 325 325 325 325 325 325 325 325	Cotton seed meal	Lbs. 1179 1149 872 1051 1346 1218 872 1103	Lbs. 307 307 179 474 346 234	\$ 4.96 7.12 3.48 7.61 3.93 2.51
9 { 10 { 11	385 325 325 385 163 000	Acid phosphate \ Kainit \ Cotton seed meal \ Acid phosphate \ Kainit \ No fertilizer	1282 1538 859	416 676	3 ₋ 47 13 ₋ 03
12 {	385 163 163	Acid phosphate \ Kainit \ Nitrate of soda \	1513	654	13_01

Increase of seed cotton per acre when cotton seed meal was To unfertilized plot To acid phosphate plot To kainit plot To acid phosphate and kainit plot	307 167 167	lbs. lbs. lbs.
Average increase with cotton seed meal	206	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when acid phosphate was ad To unfertilized plot To cotton seed meal plot To kainit plot To cotton seed meal and kainit plot	307 167 55	
Average increase with acid phosphate	150	lbs.
Increase of seed cotton per acre when kainit was added: To unfertilized plot To cotton seed meal plot To acid phosphate plot To cotton seed meal and acid phosphate plot	39 — 73 — 58	lbs. lbs. lbs.
Average increase with kainit	22	lbs.
Increase from use of different quantities of kainit: To use of 200 pounds of kainit		lbs. lbs.
Increase from use of cotton seed meal		
Cotton seed meal better by	. 22	lbs

DALE COUNTY, 1 MILE SOUTH OF PINCKARD.

T. W. BARRINEAU.

Light clay loam with red clay subsoil.

This land has been in cultivation for 40 years. The preceding crop was corn. There was no damage from rust or insects. The plots of this experiment were not full size being only .115 of an acre each, instead of $\frac{1}{8}$ acre as was intended, thus making the rate of fertilization higher than it should have been on the ordinary plots. The experiment is inconclusive because of wilt on plots 9 and 10 and because plots 1 and 12 were apparently more fertile than the others.

Inconclusive experiment at Pinckard

Plot No. Amount fertilizer per acre NY AN	
KIND acre	
iz e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	
I de la	
Plot No. Amount zer per ac Zer per ac Zer per acre Per acre Increase Unfertiliz	
Lbs. Lbs.	
1 217 Cotton seed meal 1018 348 2 260 Acid Phosphate 600 -70	
3 000 No fertilizer 670	
1 217 Cotton seed meal 1018 348 2 260 Acid Phosphate 600 -70 3 000 No fertilizer 670 -18 4 217 Kainit 626 -18	
(217 Cotton good most)	
3 260 Acid Phosphate 1043	
Cotton seed meal 1 765	٠.
(217 Kainit)	
7 000 No fertilizer 564	
8 \ 260 Acid Phosphate \ 1096 532	
(211 Kainit)	
9 217 Cotton seed meal 1200 636	
217 Kainit	
217 Cotton seed meal	
10 { 260 Acid Phosphate } 1043 478	
[108 Kainit]	
11 000 No fertilizer 565	100
260 Acid Phosphate	
12 108 Kainit 1443 878	
[108 Nitrate of soda]	

HENRY COUNTY, 1 1-4 MILES NORTHWEST OF HEADLAND.

J. T. Knowles.

Dark clay loam with red clay subsoil.

This land has been cleared for ten years. The yields were so irregular that no conclusion could be drawn. This was probably due to having the plots too narrow; moreover, the plots were too small, being only .093 of an acre, making the fertilization heavier than was intended. The figures are not published.

ESCAMBIA COUNTY, 1 1-2 MILES NORTH OF ATMORE.

J. W. Jones.

Gray sandy loam, yellow clay subsoil.

This land has been cultivated for about 5 years. Irregularity in the stand on the different plots and injury by caterpillars rendered this experiment inconclusive.

(For yields, etc., see page 296.)

ESCAMBIA COUNTY, 2 MILES NORTH OF BREW-TON.

G. W. Brown

Gray sandy upland with yellow clay subsoil.

This land has been cultivated for about 5 years. The preceding crop was corn. There was no damage from rust. A heavy rain and wind about July 20th did considerable damage. This cotton was seriously damaged in August by the caterpillar. There was a uniform stand. See page 296.

Nitrate of soda was applied June 27th.

J. W. Ellis.

Gray sandy loam, yellow clay subsoil.

This land, already rich, has been cultivated for 22 years. The preceding crop was corn. The results are inconclusive. See page 296.

HENRY COUNTY, 5 MILES WEST OF HEADLAND.

R. W. WARD.

Gray loam with red clay subsoil.

This land has been in cultivation for 17 years. The preceding crop was cotton. This experiment was inconclusive

because of failure to make the last picking and because the plots were too narrow.

The chief need of this soil was phosphate, which gave a profit when used alone of \$3.70 per acre or 280 per cent on the investment in fertilizer. See page 296.

COVINGTON COUNTY, 2 MILES EAST OF ANDA-LUSIA.

W. E. BAGLEY.

Sandy loam with stiff clay subsoil.

This land has been cleared for about 35 years. The preceding crop was sorghum. The results are inconclusive except in showing that cotton seed meal was uniformly effective. See page 296.

COVINGTON COUNTY, 1-2 MILE SOUTH OF OPP.

W. A. Maloy.

This experiment was inconclusive by the failure of the experimenter to carry out the written plan, which called for three unfertilized plots, so as to determine whether the different parts of the field were uniform in fertility. The figures are not published.

In GREENE COUNTY, 15 miles South of Eutaw, W. W. Morgan made a fertilizer experiment with cotton. The results were inconclusive, and are not published.

		Atmore		Brewton		Brantley		Headland I pickiug only		Andalusia	
Amount fertilizer per acre	KIND	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot	Yield seed cotton per acre	Increase over unfertilized plot
Lbs. 200 240 24	Cotton seed meal	Lbs. 1060 728 560 648 648 528 712 752 704 504 752	104 112 190 236 194 248	Lbs. 720 696 632 816 656 696 592 696 864 816 640 840	194 34 94 92 248 188	1.bs. 1608 1104 1128 1312 1248 1384 1064 1176 1192 1160 1144 1288	Lbs. 480 —24 ——————————————————————————————————	296 408 240 224 408 296 240 368 448 464 224	Lbs. 56 168 168 56 132 216 236 208	Lbs. 632 536 440 608 768 760 608 552 752 792 536 736	126 244 194 38 180 238