

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

STRAWBERRIES FROM SUMMER TO FROST



Planted in April This Field of an Everbearing Type Gave a Crop the Following Autumn.

DELICIOUS BERRY THROUGH SUMMER

Long-Season Strawberries Have Passed Trial Period.

OF REAL VALUE FOR MARKET

Heretofore "Everbearing" Varieties Have Been Grown Chiefly by Amateurs and Commercial Growers—Crop First Season.

Strawberries from your garden throughout summer and autumn are now a possibility as the result of the perfection of "everbearing" varieties of this delicate berry. Everbearing strawberries are not a brand new discovery, but heretofore they have been grown chiefly by amateurs and commercial growers who have tested them in comparison with ordinary sorts. In a recent publication of the United States department of agriculture announcement is made that a sufficient number of trials of these varieties now have been completed to indicate their real value for home use and for market in certain sections of the country.

Primarily a Northern Type.
The regions where it is known that everbearing varieties can be grown extend as far south as the northern parts of Virginia, Kentucky, Arkansas and Kansas. South of these limits there are probably points where they may be grown with some degree of success, but they are not definitely known to succeed there.

The two leading varieties of this type of strawberry, the Progressive and the Superb, are notable not only because they produce fruit from the time of the usual crop until late summer or autumn, but also because they are exceptionally resistant to leaf-spot diseases. They are also very hardy. The Progressive has been found to withstand the winters of the middle West better than any other variety except the Dunlap, one of its parents. The Superb also is hardier than most varieties of strawberries. Another remarkable characteristic of these varieties is that if their blooms are killed by frost they soon flower again. Therefore in many sections subject to late spring frosts, which often destroy the crop, these varieties are particularly valuable.

Small Crop First Season.
If plants of the everbearing type are set early in the spring, a small crop

SET STRAWBERRIES EARLY TO GET FRUIT FIRST YEAR

Early spring—as soon as you can get into the garden—is the time to set "everbearing" strawberries, or, in fact, any strawberries. With such an early start a larger crop of fruit can be obtained the first year. The plants also have opportunity to become established and to develop better root systems before beginning to fruit. The markedly different behavior of the long-season varieties has led to the development of cultural practices differing in special details from those followed in the production of standard sorts. Directions for the culture of the everbearing types, in so far as the methods differ from ordinary practices with strawberries, are given in Farmers' Bulletin 901 of the U. S. department of agriculture.

American Potash.

There seems to be a considerable number of farmers who think that the potash used in fertilizers at the present time is not as good or as valuable as that formerly supplied by the German potash salts. The principal forms of potash supplied by the German potash salts used in fertilizers were kainit, muriate of potash, sulphate of potash, manure salts and doubled manure salts. These materials furnished the potash in the form of muriate (the same as chloride), or sulphate. A small amount of carbonate of potash was used on a very restricted area of tobacco in Connecticut, as this form was considered the best for cigar tobacco. However, as the carbonate was so much higher in price than the other forms it was used to a very limited extent.

American potash is obtained at present from the Nebraska lakes, cement flue dust, ash from molasses residue and ashes of various sorts, and the potash in all of these materials exists in the form of sulphate and carbonate, with a very small amount in the form of chloride. The alunite deposits of Utah supply potash in the form of a very high grade sulphate, while Searless Lake, California, the Great Salt Lake, Utah, also help supply potash in the form of muriate. Tobacco stems furnish a considerable amount of potash, existing in the form of nitrate and organic compounds. Cottonseed meal, soja bean meal, and peanut meal are all used in fertilizers and contain some potash, varying from one to two per cent., which exists in the form of organic compounds.

The materials used to supply the potash for most of the fertilizers made in the eastern and southern section of the country are Nebraska potash, flue dust, ashes, tobacco stems, cottonseed meal, and soja bean meal, and, as stated above, the potash exists in these materials as sulphate, carbonate, nitrate and organic forms, which are the very best for crop production, and are especially good for tobacco and potatoes. From the above it is plain that the form of German potash is no better, if as good, as that furnished from American sources.

All of the State laws which require that the potash guaranteed in fertilizers be water soluble or available, consequently all of the potash which is guaranteed in fertilizers and which is reported on by the state departments is water soluble or available. It will thus be seen that the American potash is as good as, or better, than that furnished by the German potash salts. Therefore, the farmers need have no fear in using fertilizers containing American potash, for such potash will give just a good results as any that has been used, or that can be used.—The Southern Planter.

BROGDEN SCHOOL NEWS.

Miss Elizabeth McGee, of Mount Olive, is visiting her sister, Miss Alice McGee.

Misses Culberth, Elizabeth and Alice McGee spent Wednesday afternoon in Smithfield.

Miss Ada Perry is spending the week-end at her home at Barium Springs.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rufus Creech spent Wednesday night with Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Jones in Smithfield.

Our society is progressing very nicely. The programs are very interesting, and the people of the community are taking great interest in society work, and we think this is due to our most efficient president Miss Alice McGee.

Mr. Felder Bailey, of Camp Sevier, Greenville, S. C., spent a few days with home folks last week.

Following is the honor roll for third month:

Primary—Clyde Davis, Mildred Creech and Harvey Tiner.

Intermediate—Albert and Arthur Gardner, Erma Creech, Inez Gardner, Willie Mazingo, Nancy Jane Creech.

Grammar Grades will come in next week's paper.—A. P.

February 16, 1918.

May Buy Small Packages Flour.

Raleigh, Feb. 16.—North Carolina householders and retail merchants will welcome the announcement that the Milling Division of the Food Administration has issued a new ruling which will allow the packing and sale of 12 pound bags of flour. The use of 12 pound bags was prohibited several weeks ago before the recent combination sale order was dreamed of. It has been found desirable now to have smaller packages.

His Working Schedule.

"How long has that clerk worked for you?" asked the Caller.

"About four hours," replied the Boss.

"I thought he had been here longer than that," said the Caller.

"He has," said the Boss. "He has been here for four months."—Milwaukee Sentinel.

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