

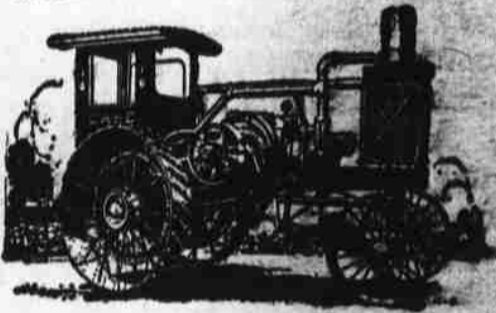
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- Barred Rocks and Brown Leghorns—Eggs, 15 for \$1. Cedar Grove Poultry Farm, Advance, N. C.
- Young's Strain, White Leghorns—Eggs, 50c sitting; pullets, \$1. Gordon Wilfong, Newton, N. C.
- Cook Cottonseed for Sale—At \$1 per bushel, limited 42 per cent. T. E. Keltz, Clemson College, S. C.
- Eggs—From pure-bred Single Comb Buff Orpingtons. 15 for \$1.25, postpaid. P. L. Gee, Timmonsville, S. C.
- Peas—Peas—For Sale—Any variety. Irons and Brabham's specialty. Write for prices. W. H. Franks, Warthen, Ga.
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- Pine Timber Wanted—Ten to thirty million feet, on or near main line railroad. Give full description; best price and terms. G. C. Graves & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.
- Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, Brown Leghorns—All Single Comb, purebred. Eggs, 90c per 15; \$1.50 per 30. Fowls, \$10 per dozen. D. S. Hankla, Louisa, Va.
- Booking Orders for Nancy Hall, Triumph, Golden Beauty, and Dooley Yams—\$1.50 per sack. Tomato, Pepper, and Eggplants also. Farmers Plant Co., Martins Point, S. C.
- Seed Corn—From the grower to the plant-yielding white field varieties. Also large sacks 22c. Graded, tested, and shipped on approval. Write for sample and circular. W. E. Hall, Mechum's River, Va.

HOW MUCH IS POTASH NEEDED?

Results in Georgia Show That Potash Does Not Pay on Corn and Oats, but Does on Cotton

IN THIS year of potash shortage, due to the European war, it is interesting to learn that there are crops and conditions where potash is not required. A series of experiments have been conducted by the Division of Agronomy of the Georgia State College of Agriculture during the past three years which shed light upon the potash requirements of different crops on various types of soil in north and south Georgia.

The three years' results show that on the soils tried the use of potash as a fertilizer is of no value for corn and oats, but is worth while for cotton. Cotton showed an increase of from 55 to 103 pounds of seed cotton per acre due to potash alone.

In north Georgia potash on corn gave no gain at all, while in south Georgia the gain was so slight as not to pay for the fertilizer.

Oats gave no results in north Georgia from an application of potash alone, nor any in south Georgia.

In these experiments 100 pounds of potash were used per acre, which, it will be admitted, was sufficiently heavy to have produced marked results had there been need of this plant food element.

Where potash was used with other fertilizer elements it gave a better account of itself, but not enough to pay for its application except for cotton.

The soils of the northern part of the state are similar to those very generally found in the Piedmont region of the South, while the soils of the southern portion of the state are similar to those predominating in the Coastal Plain region. About 15 different areas scattered over the state were used for these tests, as many different kinds of soils being planted as possible to make the results generally applicable to Georgia conditions.

Taking these results as a guide, not a small amount of reduction could annually be made in the fertilizer bills of the Southeastern states with potash cut out of fertilizer applications on corn and oats. One might inferentially refer to wheat and other cereals, but scientists do not infer. The data is only with respect to the three crops mentioned, and it has taken three years to get that.

CHARLES A. WHITTLE,
Georgia State College of Agriculture.

Planting and Training Grapes

MAKE holes for the vines large enough to spread out the roots naturally. Then cut back the tops to three buds. When growth starts rub off all but one shoot and the first season train that cane up and tie loosely to a stake. The next season make a wire trellis five feet high on good posts with cross pieces two and one-half feet long nailed crosswise the top of the posts. Stretch wires along the top of posts, and also along the ends of the cross pieces, making three wires on the same level. Head back the one-year cane to the height of the middle wire and then train out two arms, one each way on the wire and rub off all buds below. These arms are for the next year's fruiting.

The following spring cut these arms back to four feet, and each bud on the arms will make a fruiting branch to hang over the outer wires and shelter the fruit hanging under. During each season train out two new canes to take the place of the ones fruited, and cut the old ones out every spring. In planting a number of vines I make the rows 10 feet apart and the vines eight feet apart in the rows. Spray every spring before the buds begin to swell with Bordeaux mixture, and after the bloom falls repeat the spraying every 10 days till the grapes are two-thirds full size.

W. F. MASSEY.

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How North Carolina Counties Rank in Cattle Raising

IN THE Progressive Farmer of March 6 we printed the figures showing how North Carolina counties rank in number of hogs per 1,000 acres of land. The following table, also prepared by Mr. Daniel, now shows the average number of cattle per 1,000 acres of land in each county. See how your county ranks:

Rank	Number	Rank	Number
1.	Ashe 81	59.	Chowan 22
2.	Alleghany 80	60.	Randolph 22
3.	Watauga 55	61.	Sampson 21
4.	Madison 50	62.	Hallfax 22
5.	Buncombe 50	63.	Person 21
6.	Haywood 45	64.	Duplin 21
7.	Mitchell 42	65.	Anson 20
8.	Yancey 40	66.	Bertie 20
9.	Henderson 38	67.	Currituck 20
10.	Gaston 37	68.	Graham 20
11.	Rowan 37	69.	Harnett 20
12.	Catawba 37	70.	Martin 20
13.	Alamance 35	71.	McDowell 20
14.	Mecklenburg 35	72.	Pitt 20
15.	Guilford 35	73.	Polk 20
16.	Alexander 35	74.	Transylvania 20
17.	Iredell 35	75.	Burke 19
18.	Forsyth 34	76.	Lee 19
19.	Wilkes 33	77.	Gates 18
20.	Cabarrus 32	78.	Caswell 17
21.	Davie 32	79.	Surry 17
22.	Fasquotank 32	80.	Washington 17
23.	Lincoln 32	81.	Beaufort 16
24.	Cherokee 31	82.	Swain 16
25.	Union 30	83.	Lenoir 16
26.	Yadkin 30	84.	Brunswick 15
27.	Vance 29	85.	Craven 15
28.	Warren 29	86.	Edgecombe 15
29.	Perquimans 29	87.	Hyde 15
30.	Camden 29	88.	Jones 15
31.	Stanly 28	89.	Wayne 15
32.	Rutherford 28	90.	Montgomery 14
33.	Davidson 27	91.	Moore 14
34.	Jackson 27	92.	Nash 14
35.	Durham 26	93.	Farmville 14
36.	Johnston 26	94.	Tyrrell 13
37.	Northampton 26	95.	Fender 12
38.	Rockingham 26	96.	Bibb 12
39.	Clay 25	97.	Cumberland 12
40.	Hertford 25	98.	Columbus 12
41.	Macon 25	99.	Cartaret 12
42.	Wake 24	100.	Greene 11
43.	Stokes 24	101.	Onslow 11
44.	Caldwell 24	102.	Bladen 9
45.	Chatham 24	103.	Robeson 8
46.	Franklin 24	104.	Scotland 8
47.	Granville 24	105.	Wilson 8
48.	Orange 23	106.	New Hanover 7
		107.	Dare 5

THE COTTON MARKET SITUATION

THE market has continued firm with a slight hardening tendency. Talk about a probable check to exports by war measures had a little temporary effect on the speculative situation, but no responsive weakness developed among holders of actual cotton. No abatement is yet shown in the rate of exports, and it looks as if the total will approximate, if it does not exceed, 8,500,000 bales by the end of March. Even if shipment to neutral countries is checked, there will still remain the demand from the allies. Furthermore, domestic spinners are far from having filled their requirements, having, on the contrary, taken even less cotton so far than usual. The feeling is gaining ground that the war will not last through the summer, and as soon as peace comes there will be a great rush to buy on the part of Germany and Austria. The considerable amount which has been bought on speculation, both of spots and futures, appears to very firmly held, and is not at all likely to be drawn out except at a decidedly higher level of prices.

The acreage question is now the dominant factor. Are we going to grow a crop of 10, 12 or 15 million bales? The last named figure is possible, if there is only a moderate average reduction in the area planted, with the poorer lands cut out. That would mean a state of affairs next season worse than was experienced this year. It will bring low-priced cotton, and still lower credit.

Conditions are otherwise with Sea Island cotton. Indications are that more long staple will be wanted, and a material increase in that crop will not necessarily entail any depression in the market. But long staple planters are strongly urged to do all possible to maintain the quality, by using only the very best seed obtainable.

W. T. WILLIAMS,

Savannah, Ga.

A NEGRO'S PICTURESQUE PRAYER

THE story is told of a white minister who, after conducting services in a colored church, asked an old deacon to lead the congregation in prayer. In great fervor and profound sincerity the brother in black thus prayed for the brother in white: "O Lord, gib him de eye of de eagle, dat he may spy sin afar off. Put his hands to de gospel plow. Tie his tongue to de line ob truth. Nail his ear to de gospel pole. Bow his head way down, twist his knees in some lonesome, dark and narrow alley, where prayer is much wanted to be made. 'Noint him wid kerosene ole of salvation and den set him on fire!"

Make your neighborhood a reading neighborhood.

DUROC JERSEYS

DEFENDER No. 2583 weighed at three years of age 1055 lbs. He was two years in succession Grand Champion of the Inter-National Live Stock Show at Chicago, and was twice sold for \$5000.00. A few of his sons left that will soon be large enough for service. Also the offspring of other great boars. Service boars and pigs of either sex; pairs and trios furnished properly mated.

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J. W. HALL, Marion Station, Md.

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White and yellow varieties of field corn. Also two heavy yielding varieties of ensilage corn. Write for circular. Address: S. W. ANDERSON, Greensboro, Va.

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