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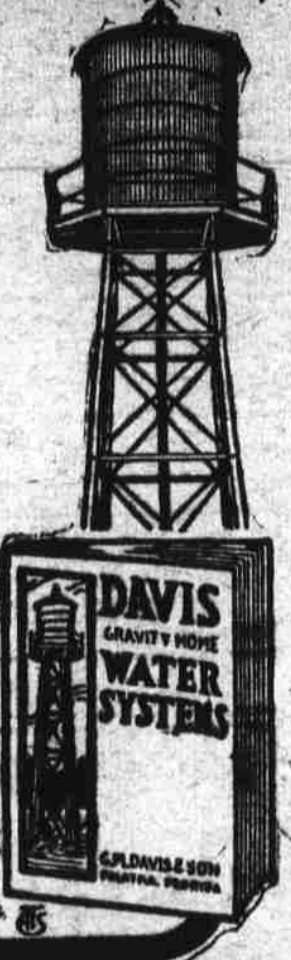
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Attractively illustrated booklet free. Send for it today. Get our price on a tank and tower to meet your needs.

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Palatka, Florida



Send \$2
Only 2

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Upon arrival if you are pleased with it, pay balance of \$19.95 and take machine home. If at the end of 90 days you and your family are not entirely pleased, return machine and we refund your money and the freight. Our Sewing Machines are GUARANTEED. They will please you. Send \$2 today and let us ship you this special 5-drawer, drop-head, automatic lift machine complete with full set of attachments.

B. W. MIDDLEBROOKS CO.
Sewing Machine Dept. 120,
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Ditching Made Easy

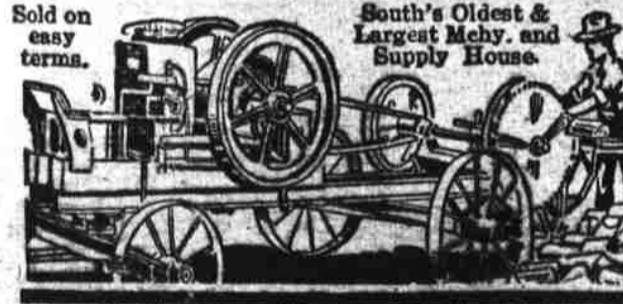
With this Simplex Ditcher-Terracer work in any soil, clay or gumbo. Digs V-shaped ditch down to 4 ft. Practically all steel. Reversible. Equal to 100 men. Pays for itself in a day.

Sent on 10 Days' Trial
Ditches, Terraces, Bulldozers, Levels, Ramps, Fills, Gullies, Grades, Roads, Back Fills, Cleans out old ditches at low cost. Simplex Farm-Ditcher Co., Inc., Box 52, Greensboro, N.C.



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The Threshing Problem Solved

Threshes corn and soy beans from the mow vines, wheat, oats, rye and barley. A perfect combine machine. Nothing like it. "The machine I have been looking for for 20 years." W. F. Massey. "It will meet every demand." H. A. Morgan, Director Tenn. Exp. Station. Booklet, 85 free.



IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT
New South Corn Mill
Write us for full description and price of this standard, durable corn mill. Produces fine, wholesome meal. Orders filled promptly. Write today.

Tennessee Fertilizer Results

ALTHOUGH Tennessee is not in the territory of this edition of The Progressive Farmer, we asked the Tennessee Station to report results as to certain fertilizer matters simply on the principle that "in a multitude of counsellors there is safety." We wished to give our readers all the light possible. We print herewith the answers to questions of interest in our territory:

Your letters of October 5 and 7 to Professor Morgan have been referred to me for reply. I take pleasure in answering the question as follows:

1. We are advising Tennessee farmers to disregard potash in commercial fertilizers. Our experimental evidence shows that it is by far the least needed of all important elements of plant food. On the majority of soils we have not been able to use potash profitably at the old prices. Taking the state over, I doubt if the potash in the fertilizers used ever paid their cost.

2. Extensive experiments to determine the need of lime have been made in all three sections of the state. The results obtained warrant the extensive use of lime as a means of profitably increasing nearly all farm crops in all parts of the state. We recommend in particular two or three tons of ground limestone per acre. This amount seems to be sufficient for six to eight years.

3. Ground phosphate rock has been used profitably in many of our experiments, but in some instances with soils greatly in need of phosphoric acid it has given very poor results. Acid phosphate, on the other hand, is always reliable, and has in general proven to be the more profitable material to use. Rock phosphate has advanced in price along with acid phosphate, and the latter is decidedly preferable in my judgment.

4. We have no publications especially relating to the use of straw, leaves, etc. Manure and straw should be returned to the land as far as possible. With the removal of everything from the land, and no return of fertility removed, even strong lands are found to go down rapidly in all elements of plant food, even potash becoming deficient in the best of soils. Straw, cornstalks, etc., carry much potash; also lime. Grain removes much phosphoric acid, as well as nitrogen. Leaves carry all elements of plant food but the process of soil upbuilding with such materials as straw, leaves, and woods mold is slow and tedious. However, the annual liberal application of such materials in time would be expected to increase very appreciably the fertility of the soil.

C. A. MOOERS.

General Pershing Praises Work of Farmers

GENERAL Pershing has sent a letter of appreciation to the farmers of America who, he says, have not only supplied their quota of fighting men and bought largely of Liberty Bonds, but have increased crops, both last year and this year over 1,000,000 bushels above normal production. The letter addressed to Carl Vrooman, assistant secretary of agriculture, and made public at New York by the committee on public information, says:—

"Food is of vital necessity, and from the day of our entry into the war America's army of food producers have rendered invaluable service to the allied cause by supporting the soldiers at the front through their devoted and splendidly successful work in the fields and furrows at home."

Care of the Cream Separator

BE SURE that the machine is level and securely fastened to a firm foundation. Remember that the speed of the separator is an important factor in its efficiency. If the crank is

turned too slowly an excessive amount of fat will be left in the skim milk. The milk should not be allowed to enter the machine until full speed is attained.

A temperature of 90 degrees Fahrenheit is best for separation. If milk is cold when separated there is too much loss of fat. If the milk becomes cold it may be warmed by placing the can of milk in hot water. It is preferable, however, to separate the milk soon after it is drawn and before it becomes cold.

The separator should be kept clean if the highest efficiency of the machine, and the best product is to be obtained. At the end of each separation flush out the bowl by pouring into the supply can about two quarts of luke warm water. The parts may then be washed with warm water and then rinsed in scalding water.—L. W. Marley, Missouri Agricultural College.

"The Game of Favorites": A Correction

IN "THE Game of Favorites" on page 19 of last week's Progressive Farmer a typographical error destroyed the sense of one sentence. We wrote "In naming persons, write surnames only, omitting given names"—write,

WANTED: SHORT LETTERS FOR OUR "FARMERS' EXPERIENCE MEETING"

UNDER the heading, "The Farmers' Experience Meeting," we will during 1918 print a discussion of 25 of the most interesting problems the Southern farmer has to grapple with. To these "Experience Meetings" every Progressive Farmer reader is asked to contribute. Give us actual experiences, brief and to the point. No letter must be over 500 words in length, and shorter ones are preferred.

For the best letter received on each subject we will award a prize of \$3, for the second best letter \$2, and we will also pay regular space rates for every other letter we print. Right now we invite experience letters as follows:

- "Home-made Labor-saving Conveniences."—Letters must reach us by Nov. 30.
- "Drugging Roads and Other Road Improvement Plans."—Letters must reach us by December 7.
- "The Best Lessons This Year's Experience Has Taught Me."—Letters must reach us by December 14.

Letters on two or more subjects may be mailed at the same time, but must be written on separate sheets of paper.

not with, as the type made us say. Interested readers will please note this correction and mail blanks not later than November 25. Address "Favorites Contest," care of The Progressive Farmer.

The Cotton Market Situation

THE collapse of the enemy, the signing of the armistice couched in terms of abject surrender and the cessation of hostilities have been followed by a very sharp break in the cotton market, that is, in futures. The markets for actual cotton have as yet refused to give way, and have remained inactive. The weakness has not been a consequence of the war developments, but coming coincidentally with them has been assigned as the reason by some, and by them hailed as confirming the theory that the end of the war would bring lower prices.

The true explanation seems to be this. Recently sentiment has been about evenly divided as to whether peace would bring higher or lower prices. The termination of hostilities therefore was seized by both sides as the signal for the start of the expected movement. As bearish sentiment has lately been holding the upper hand in the market, this side enjoyed the temporary advantage. For the market to feel the real effects of returning peace it is necessary that peace conditions be restored, at least so far as concerns the means of transportation.

Chairman Brand, of the committee on cotton distribution, has come out with a statement that the world wants much more cotton, certainly fully 2,000,000 bales more than last year, and that ships will soon be available for transportation. Moreover, the committee has ordered the stopping of speculative short selling, and it is now up to the holders of spot cotton whether the market recovers or not.

Only holders of spot cotton can now sell futures, and the market is in a sound condition. Prices will have to rise again if the farmers keep their cotton off the market. They have nothing to do with the floating cotton that is held by middlemen, but this will not stand long in the way; and these will hold on too, if they see that no more cotton is coming out from first hands. They all paid more for the cotton than could be obtained by selling now, and they would be very glad indeed if the market would help them out. W. T. WILLIAMS, Savannah, Ga.

North Carolina Markets

Prices paid by merchants for farm products in the markets of North Carolina for the week ending Saturday, November 9, as reported to the Division of Markets, Wm. B. Camp, Chief:

Town	Corn, No. 2	Wheat	Oats	Sweet Potatoes	Apples	Cabbage
Ashville	\$2.10	\$2.25	...	\$1.50	\$3.00	...
Charlotte	2.00	2.35	...	2.00	8.50	...
Durham	2.00	2.45	...	1.95	6.00	...
Fayetteville	1.50	2.50	...	1.00	4.50	...
Gastonia	1.50	2.50	...	1.00	4.50	...
Greensboro	1.50	2.50	...	1.00	4.50	...
Hamlet	2.10	2.50	...	1.00	5.00	...
Lumberton	...	...	...	1.00	...	...
Raleigh	2.00	2.50	...	.87	1.50	...
Salisbury	2.00	2.35	...	1.15	1.25	...
Scotland Neck	1.50	...	...	1.05	1.75	...
Washington	2.00	2.30	...	1.00	1.50	...
Wilmington	...	...	...	1.25	...	...

Irish Potatoes—Ashville, \$1.00; Charlotte, \$2.00; Durham, \$5.50; Fayetteville, \$2.50; Greensboro, \$4.80; Raleigh, \$1.50; Salisbury, \$1.00; Scotland Neck, \$1.00; Washington, \$3.00.

Sweet Potatoes—Per 100 lbs., Sacked: Atlanta, Port Ricoans, \$2.25@2.45; Birmingham, yellow varieties, \$2@2.50; New Orleans, Yellow Yams, \$3@3.50; Tampa, \$2.50.

PRICES OF BUTTER, EGGS, POULTRY, HOGS AND PEANUTS

Town	Home-made Butter	Creamery Butter	Eggs	Springs Chickens, D.	Hens Per Pound	Dressed Hens, cwt.	Country Hams, lb.
Ashville	\$0.40	\$0.60	\$0.55	\$0.28	\$0.20	\$20.00	...
Charlotte	.50	.80	.60	.35	.25	20.00	...
Durham	.50	.55	.50	.35	.30	25.00	...
Fayetteville	.55	.55	.55	.35	.20	25.00	...
Gastonia	.45	.55	.50	.30	.20	20.00	...
Hamlet	.45	...	.50	.35	.25	20.00	...
Lumberton	...	...	.50	...	...	...	...
Raleigh	.60	.60	.50	.35	.30	25.00	...
Salisbury	.60	.65	.55	.40	.30	25.00	...
Scott's Neck	.60	.60	.45	.35	.25	25.00	...
Washington	.55	.60	.55	.35	.30	27.00	...
Wilmington	...	...	.52	.40	...	23.00	...

Peanuts per Pound—Fayetteville, Virginia, 17c; Spanish, 16c; Gastonia, Virginia, 15c; Spanish, 14c; Scotland Neck, Virginia, 11c; Spanish, 6c; Washington, Virginia, 14c; Spanish, 12c.

PRICES OF COTTON, COTTON SEED AND COTTONSEED MEAL

The market has advanced about \$11 per bale during the week because farmers and other sellers have refused to part with their cotton on the decline. The situation appears to rest entirely in the hands of producers and if they market wisely during the remainder of the season, much higher prices seem justified and probable.

Town	Middling Cotton Thursday	Cotton Seed Per Bushel	Cottonseed Meal Per Ton
Charlotte	30.50	\$1.05	\$53.00
Durham	29.00	1.00	53.00
Fayetteville	28.50	1.03 1/2	52.25
Raleigh	28.50	1.03 1/2	52.25
Salisbury	28.00	1.05	52.00
Scotland Neck	28.00	1.05	52.00
Washington	29.00	1.05	52.00
Wilmington	29.00	1.05	52.00

*Carload lots.

Northern Produce Markets

Chicago, Ill.—No. 3 white corn, \$1.33@1.38 (delivered in Raleigh, \$1.56@1.61); No. 8 yellow corn, \$1.22@1.35 (delivered in Raleigh, \$1.45@1.58).
White Potatoes—Per 100 lbs., sacked U. S. Grade: No. 1: Atlanta, \$2.60@2.75; Boston, \$2.25@2.45; Chicago, \$1.65@1.95; Cleveland, \$2.20@2.40; Jacksonville, \$2@2.50; New Orleans, \$2.40@2.50; New York, \$2.05@2.25; Philadelphia, \$2.25@2.40; Pittsburgh, \$2@2.50; Washington, \$2.50@4.12 1/2 (100-lb. sacks).
Butter—New York: 91 score, 59 1/4@61 1/4; 90 score, 59@60 1/4; 88 score, 58@59. Chicago: "whole milk," 91 score, 58 1/4@59; 90 score, 58@58 1/4; Boston: 56 1/4@57c; "centralized," 90 score, 58@58 1/4; 88 score, 56 1/4@57c; Philadelphia: 91 score, 56@60c; 90 score, 56 1/4@57 1/4.
Eggs—New York: fresh gathered, extras, 61@70c; extra sets, 61@66c; firsts, 57@65c. Chicago: firsts, 50 1/2@56 1/4; ordinary firsts, 54 1/2@56c.
Cheese: New York City: Wisconsin, whole milk, Single Daistes, hold, 81@83 1/4c.