of Arkansas, has joined the staff of the Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association and is located in Atlanta, Ga.

W. F. Pate, agronomist of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, has accepted a position on the staff of the Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association, and is in charge of an office of the Committee which has been established recently at Raleigh, N. C.

C. P. Blackwell, formerly Chief Agronomist at Clemson College, South Carolina, but more recently connected with the staff of the Soil Improvement Committee of the National Fertilizer Association at Atlanta, Ga., has been transferred to the Shreveport, La., office to have charge of work in the western part of the cotton belt.

J. N. Harper, former director of the staff of the Soil Improvement Committee of the Southern Fertilizer Association and more recently agriculturist of W. R. Grace and Company, has accepted the position of director in charge of the promotion work of the French potash interests in the United States. His headquarters will be in Atlanta, Georgia.

NOTE CONCERNING JOHNSON GRASS AS A WEED IN OHIO

It has been suggested since Johnson grass is not supposed to live through the winter in the north that it might be used as an annual forage in the corn belt. Inasmuch as Sudan grass can fill every place as a crop that Johnson grass can fill and has no weedy propensities, it is unlikely that this suggestion will ever be followed in practice. However, a considerable number of observations on the weedy nature of Johnson grass in central and southern Ohio make the suggestion seem decidedly unsafe.

In 1919, Pamell and King published some observations of Johnson grass as a weed in southwestern Iowa, in which they reported that it has survived for seven years, including a winter which was sufficiently severe to kill alfalfa and winter wheat. Experience at Columbus, Ohio, has been similar. Johnson grass has been grown for laboratory material each year for the past eight years and in only one winter has it failed to live through the winter. The one exception was the winter of 1923-1924, when the Johnson grass plat had been plowed in the fall of 1923. When undisturbed, even the excessively severe winter of 1917-18 did not kill it. A rather large plat of Johnson grass was grown in 1917 on land which was made part of a corn field in 1918. The workmen were not accustomed to combating a weed of the vigor of Johnson grass as it grew in the corn. The field was later sown to alfalfa and traces of the Johnson grass could still be