from one side of the comber to the other on a track, the combs gradually engage the fiber more and more to the center until they are pulling through the entire sample. An electric motor runs the comber and will comb a sample in 3 minutes. By hand, it takes about 15 minutes to comb a sample.

This comber has made possible the processing of a large number of samples in the laboratory, and has eliminated the human element in the combing of the samples. The mechanical comber has been in use in the cotton breeding laboratory at this station one season and has facilitated the work in the processing of samples to determine mean length, uniformity of length, and point of lint length.—G. N. Stroman, New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station, State College, N. M.

A ROLLING TABLE HOLDER FOR USE IN THE DETERMINATION OF CERTAIN CHARACTERS IN THE COTTON BREEDING PROGRAM

A RAPID method for the calculation involved in determining the lint percentage and the lint index in cotton breeding material has been found at the New Mexico Agricultural Experiment Station.

In this method, a rolling table holder is used (Fig. 1). For use with the table holder, lint percentage tables were calculated to handle samples of 10 to 100 grams of lint for 30 to 43% lint. These tables were so calculated that the number of grams of lint is in the stub and the grams of seed are in the lines of the table. The lint percentage line is at the top of the columns. It is also on a detached line that is placed in the holder on the straight edge in front of the operator.

The table showing lint index is arranged so that the lint percentage is the stub and the weight of 100 seeds is at the top of the columns. The weight of 100 seeds is also on a detached line which is placed on the straight edge. The lint index is shown in the lines of the table.

Fig. 1.—The rolling table holder.