

**HOW TO SAVE CALCIUM ARSENATE AND THE COTTON CROP AT THE SAME TIME**

With calcium arsenate scarce and high priced, when and where to use it in dusting so as to avoid waste, and at the same time give the cotton crop the maximum protection from the boll weevil, becomes a question of practical importance. Experience has shown that those who are making their first attempt to use this method of control are prone to overlook some of the details of the operation, which they could easily avoid with due care and study. Unless similar conditions are guarded against this year, many cotton growers who intend to dust will find, after it is too late, that they have used up their supply of poison by not applying it at the right time or in the right places, before the time of greatest danger from the weevil has arrived. It may reasonably be expected that calcium arsenate will be extremely high priced late in the season, if obtainable at all. Therefore, let us make every ounce of it count.

**When to Begin Dusting**  
There has been much confusion about when is the proper time to begin dusting. But there is no confusion in the minds of those in a position to speak with authority. R. R. Coad, director of the Government Boll Weevil Station at Tallulah, La., says the proper time to begin dusting is when 10 per cent of the cotton squares have been punctured. He is the man who originated this method of control eight years ago and who, by constant, intelligent and intensive study and hundreds of field experiments, has developed it along practical lines. Mr. Coad has made numerous field tests, reserving check plots for comparison and weighing the cotton at the close of the season, in order to arrive at a safe conclusion as to when poisoning operations should begin, and his careful investigations all point to this 10 per cent rule that he has promulgated.

This is authority and common sense combined, because who can not see that there must be some weevils, and a considerable number, in each acre of cotton before it pays to dust it? Where is the common sense in poisoning cotton that has no weevils in it? Or if it is sensible to begin dusting as soon as one weevil is discovered, then it would also be sensible to keep on dusting as long as a weevil could be found, which would be all summer. In that case, the cost would be \$35 or \$40 per acre, which no crop could stand. Devising methods of poisoning insects, particularly the boll weevil, is the work of a specialist, and confusion would be avoided and money saved by a frank recognition of this fact. For illustration: Bill fell sick and sent for Dr. Jones. After an examination, the following dialogue occurred:

Dr. Jones: "Here's your medicine, Bill. Begin tomorrow morning at 8 o'clock and take it every three hours."  
Bill: "Well, Doctor, I'll take your medicine all right, but I'm not going to follow your directions, because my common sense tells me that if your medicine will cure me tomorrow morning, it will cure me tonight, and the quicker the better. Besides, I'm going to take it every hour."  
Dr. Jones: "Now, Bill, if you want to get well, you had better follow my directions. The trouble with your common sense is that it is a little too common in a case like this. It takes uncommon sense to prescribe medicine."  
"But Bill wouldn't. We had to get this story from Dr. Jones. I'm poor Bill isn't here any more."  
Another thought in this connection: If you were to become sick with pneumonia and wished to be cured, would you send for some neighbor who himself had had the pneumonia and was "experienced" in having it, or would you send for a physician who had training and experience in curing it? Would you even insist that the physician must have had the pneumonia himself at all? Taking it for granted that every man who has had a few years' experience with the boll weevil understands the intricacies of control measures will prove to be a costly fallacy.

**So-Called Early Poisoning**  
An impression has become general that adhering to the 10 per cent infestation rule precludes early poisoning. Such is not the case, unless poisoning begins before squares appear on the cotton. The rule can be applied at any time from the first appearance of squares until the close of the season. Suppose, for example, when your crop averages only one square to the stalk you find that one out of every ten is punctured. Then, under the rule, you should begin dusting at that time, and that would be "early poisoning." In fact, if you could be sure, even before your cotton begins to fruit, that there are weevils enough in your field to puncture as many as 10 per cent of the squares as fast as they come, you would be well within the essence of the rule to begin poisoning at that time. But to begin poisoning at that time, "just for luck," without knowing approximately how many weevils you have, or whether you have any at all or not, would be just about as reasonable as shelling the woods in your neighborhood with a machine gun, hoping thereby to kill a few English sparrows. Maximum results at the minimum cost is a fundamental aim running through the entire process, and this can not be realized by "hit or miss" methods.

**Don't Wait Too Late**  
But again experience has shown that many of those who have attempted to dust their cotton, instead of beginning promptly when one-tenth of the squares had been punctured, "slept on the job" and allowed the infestation to pass the 10 per cent limit, and in some cases reach 50, 60 or even 75 per cent, before beginning. Of course, this was a fatal blunder, and inconsistent as it is, some of these are now advising their fellow cotton growers not to even wait for a 10 per cent damage, but to begin as soon as they discover a single boll weevil in their fields. But it is human nature to go from one extreme to another. It is important in this connection to examine your cotton often and closely for weevils. Do not be stampeded into premature poisoning nor yet allow the bug to slip up on you. Only in cases of very heavy weevil emergence, such as North Carolina has not yet experienced, does extremely early dusting pay.

**Where to Begin**  
Weevil infestation should be constantly and closely watched in all parts of the crop. The weevils will appear in larger numbers in some places than others. They generally make their first appearance near the woods, buildings, ditch banks, dead timber, and such places. These special areas should be examined carefully and the infestation computed separately from the field as a whole. The average damage for the entire field might not be more than four or five per cent, whereas the damage in certain spots might run far above the 10 per cent limit. An intelligent application of the rule requires that you begin dusting in these special places as soon as you find that the weevil damage there has reached 10 per cent, whether poisoning in other parts of the field is necessary or not.  
The rule fully stated reads: As soon as you find that about one-tenth of the squares in any part of your crop have been punctured by the boll weevil, begin poisoning that portion promptly. By applying this method of procedure to the different parts of your crop, as the weevil damage develops from time to time and from place to place, making the applications every four or five days until you have the weevils under control in that particular area, you will get maximum results at a minimum cost of labor and calcium arsenate. On small crops, consisting of five or six acres or less, it will usually be necessary to poison all the crop at the same time. The damage is not in waiting until 10 per cent of the squares have been punctured, but in allowing the damage to exceed that limit, at least in parts of the crop, before you begin. Be on the alert.  
Some are under the mistaken impression that waiting until 10 per cent of the squares have been punctured is equivalent to losing 10 per cent of the crop. This is an error. Suppose the crop averages ten squares to the plant when the count

is taken. In that case a 10 per cent damage would average one square to the stalk. Do you think that would be 10 per cent of the crop? Hardly. It is worth while to note in this connection that Dr. Newell and Mr. Smith, in the course of their development of the "Florida Method," found by actual tests that the destruction of one early square was more than compensated by an increased number of squares later.

The time when a cotton crop needs protection most is when it is in full fruitage. A few days of immunity from weevil ravages at that stage, when the crop is putting on squares rapidly, will mean more than at any other time. Do not waste your ammunition by shelling the woods.  
I. O. TAYLOR  
Boll Weevil Specialist  
F. S. ROYSTER

**In And Out of the Merchants National Bank**  
The Merchants National Bank of Port Arthur, Texas, writes that though it was approached by several dealers to join in the county plan of bank advertising for the purpose of enabling people to save for a Ford car, the directors turned down the proposition on the grounds that the plan was inconsistent with the policy of thrift, that it might detract from the value of saving for the purchase of a home or some more worthy object and that the Christmas Saving Club which the bank had been successfully running for several years, had more to recommend it. These objections were submitted to a bank which participated in the advertising plan for its opinion. "We cannot subscribe," was the reply "to the idea that saving for the purchase of a Ford car is something wrong or unsound. No one can deny that the Ford car has contributed greatly to the country's development. It appeals particularly to the man of small means and the artisan, and its possession contributes no less to his health than to his business advantage. The possession of a car is second to that of owning a home and helps to bring into closer contact the rural and urban communities. If any comparison is to be made between the 'saving for a Ford' plan and the Christmas Club idea, we favor the former as the latter, in

**PEXLER CHILD DROWNS IN A WATERING TROUGH**

Salisbury, May 22.—An 18-month-old child of Harvey Pexler, living near the Saint Paul neighborhood, in the county, was drowned in a watering trough. The little one got out from under the watchful care of those at home and when discovered in the trough it was dead.

**Alake North Carolina and California for Horticulture**

**EMBARGO ON FREIGHT DECLARED BY SHRINE**

Washington, May 22.—An embargo on all freight commodities perishable in transit was declared by the Shrine.

John R. Wilkins, chairman of the United States Food Commission, in announcing the embargo declared its imposition during the convention, which had become "absolutely essential" to insure an adequate supply of fresh vegetables and meats for Washington during the convention, which opens June 1.

**EXPERIMENTING IS COSTLY**

The government has spent millions of dollars studying how to overcome the effects of the destruction by Boll Weevil. Free advice is offered you. Profit by this advice of the Government in poisoning the weevils, market systematically and save money. This bank offers a safe place to deposit your funds.

**COMMERCIAL**

**There's One Best Way**

To grow cotton under Boll Weevil conditions. Every Farmer should find that way and follow it.

**FIGHT THE WEEVIL**

And let us supply your needs in dry goods, shoes and clothing.

**SEE OUR LINE**

Of summer clothing for men and young men, including Gaberdines, Whipcord and Mohairs. Also a full line of Manhattan shirts and underwear.

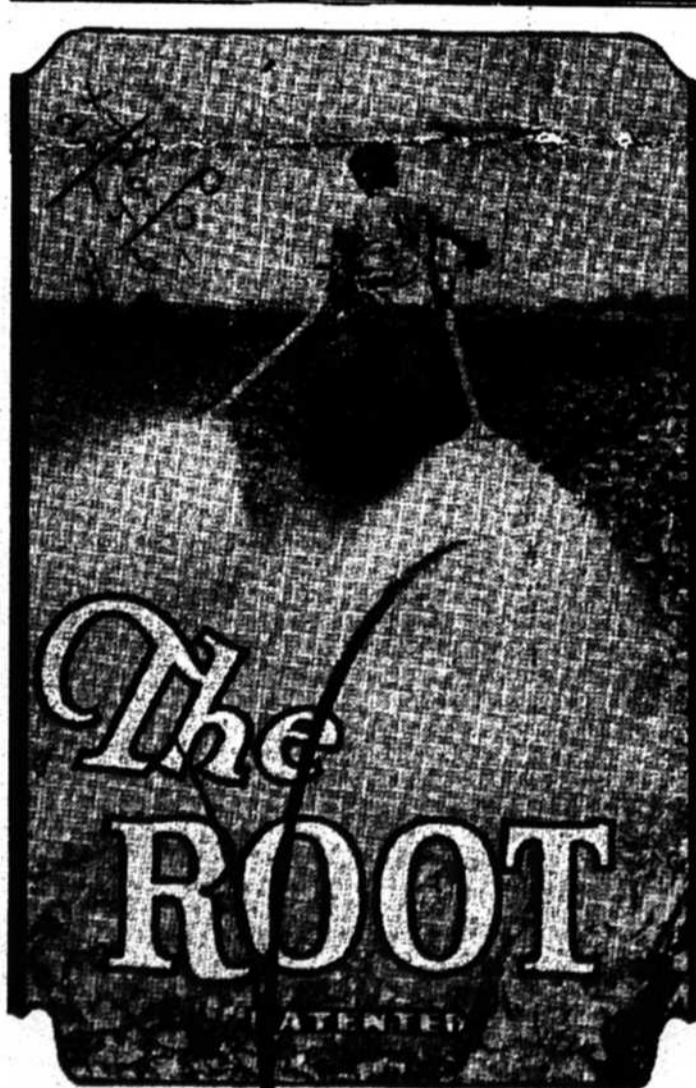
Complete line of summer Straws and Oxfords in the season's latest shapes.

**WE WILL PAY YOU**

To visit our store before you buy.

**J. W. Draughon**

DUNN, NORTH CAROLINA



**The ROOT**

**The Root Saddle Gun**

The Root Saddle Gun is the newest development in cotton dusting machinery designed to apply Calcium Arsenate on cotton to control the boll weevil. It operates from the back of horse or mule. Will dust any cotton field where a horse or mule can walk. Mud, hills, terraces, stumps do not handicap "THE ROOT".

"THE ROOT" is built to stand wear and hard knocks. Every machine guaranteed to give service.

One Root machine will poison 50 acres of cotton per season. Two "ROOTS" will poison 100 acres per season and so on. The feeding mechanism of "THE ROOT" is patented and is free from brushes, etc. The machine can be adjusted to distribute as low as 2 1/2 pounds of poison per acre and DO IT RIGHT. It is not a question of how much poison you apply but how you put it on that gets results. With Calcium Arsenate scarce and high in price "THE ROOT" will soon save its cost in poison.

The Root Saddle Gun is constructed in accordance with the specifications of the Delta Laboratories, United States Department of Agriculture, Tallulah, La. They have endorsed its use. Write them about it. You can buy "THE ROOT" either with or without Saddle as preferred. We recommend the saddle but bare-back brackets and shoulder straps are part of the standard equipment with each gun.

If you intend to poison investigate "THE ROOT". Now is the time to do it. Don't wait for the weevil to come.

J. L. THOMPSON COMPANY  
Dunn, North Carolina

**ARE YOU PREPARED TO FIGHT THE BOLL WEEVIL?**

Dusting with Calcium Arsenate is the only poisoning method recommended by the United States and State Departments of Agriculture.

We handle approved Machines:

IDEAL TWO-ROW DUSTERS,  
FEENEY HAND DUSTERS.

**Johnson Cotton Co.**  
Dunn, North Carolina

**ROOT SADDLE GUNS  
CALCIUM ARSENATE**

See Mr. N. B. Lee,  
Dunn, N. C. or write  
us direct.

**Lee County Cotton Oil Co.**  
Sanford, North Carolina