A. W. McLean Of Lumberton Gives His Experiences During Past Year

(From The Robenonian)

Mr. A. W. McLean of Lumberton. who is a successful former of long experience, in response to request gives the follow ng experience in raistions during the year 1923:

ducted careful experiments on his lat. farms near Lumberton, duroig the No other application of poison was present year, for the purpose of as made until the last week in July, certaining the best methods of boll when the weevils began to migrate. destruction of old cotton stalks in about three o'clock in the morning the fall of the previous year, for and onding about eight o'clock, beough preparation of the seed-bed in cause the dust cannot be effectually the carly spring, the use of fortil applied unless the cotton plants an izer of a particular quality, and the covered with moisture. A similar application of nitrate of such not later amount of calcium assenate dust was than the first ploughing after the applied about the 15th of August cotton was chopped. Another im- A careful account of the cost of portant feature, he said, was the fact the various application of poison was that after the cotton was chopped to kept, and it was found that the total a stand, he ploughed it twelve times, cost of the material and labor, in instead of eight times, which was his cludnig the use of the mules, amountbefore the sivent of the ed to \$8.60 per acre, for the five apcustom weevil.

The use of Poison

Discussing the results obtained necessary under nomal conditions, from the use of poison, Mr. McLean which amountie to \$3.20 an acre. Afwas very emphatic in expressing the ter adding a small amount for wear opinion that his experiments demon and tear, and some small incidental strated the fact, beyond all contro- expenses, the total additional cost versy, that poison is an important made necessary in the effort to commethod of control.

Summarizing his experimentation, proximately \$12.50 per sere. he stated that he first poisoned the The experiments were conducted buds in the top of the young cotton, on the best land, with a sandy loans

came sgain in increased numbers ditions were exactly the same, he About the 15th of June te applied used no poison, and obtained a yield the poison again using for that pur- of 1,260 pounds of seed cotton par pose a home-made five-muzzle spray, acre. The total value of the addition. spraying five rows at a time. The al cotton and seed obtained by the liquid used in this case was composed use of poison was approximately of ten parts caldium assensie, cight \$32.60, and deducting from this the ing cotton under boll wowil condi- of water and two of molasses. Anoth- additional expense of \$8.60 per acre, er application of the same kind was made necessary by the use of poison, Mr. McLean said that he had cou- applied in the same way about July there is a differential of \$24 per acre

in favor of the poisoning method. Florida Method On a third plot in the same field

weevil control. He then gave some The colton was then so large and the Florida method. In this case all the he experimented with the so-called what in detail the result of the ex- weevils so numerous that the liquid first squares were removed from the periments, referring particularly to method was abandoned, and ten cotton on the 20th of June and one cultural methods, including the use pounds of calcium arsonate was up- application of calcium amenate at of fortilizer. The most important plied to each acre in the form of dry the rate of six pounds per acre was features mentioned by him in connec- dust with a Niagara machine. The applied with a band duster. The cost tion with cultural methods were the work was done this time beginning of pleking off the squares was \$4 per acre, and the application of the calcium arienate cost \$2.80 an acre.

The yield in this case was 1,540 ounds of seed cotton to the sere. He said that his experiments emphasized the importance of thorough preparation before planting, careful election of seed and fertiliser used, intensive and prolonged cultivation, the destruction of the early weevils and the fact that there is, up to the prezent time, no adequate method of

control of the weevil, particularly plications. There was also at. extra after the migratory period begins. cost for the additional ploughing not The fight on the weevil, he said,

resolves itself into a race between the farmer and the weevil, the result depending largely upon the ability of the farmer to produce a fair crop of mature bolls before the weevil begins to migrate, for when this takes with the weather and other conditions bat the boll weevil amounted to ap

Raleigh, N. C. Nov. 30 .- This is years after it is planted. Heavy at 6 per cent and compounded would the time of the year for orchardists pruning should never be practiced to be planning necessary things to during the period of frait producbe done in the orebard to increase tion. This practice will throw the fruit production for next year. Of tree out of the production of fruit these, pruning the trees is one thing into the production of wood, which demanding first attention. R. P. is very undesirable. Payne, extension hordiculturist for

Agriculture, gives some simple sug-Agriculture, gives some simple sug-gestions for pruning the apple trees. He states first that this pruning must should be taken out, rangy branches be done after the leaves fail and should be cut back, and the new \$300 a year invested at 6 for cent before the buds open in the spring. During this dormant season the tree

is bare and it is easier for the operator to see just what he is doing. Mr. Payne's suggestions about how

to prune are as follows: The primary object of pruning is for fruit production, therefore the proper amount of wood must be proplace, no method now known is reas-

onably effective. In considering the results of the

experiments, he said that it must be remembered that dusing th the present year, with a dry June and July, balance between the carbohydrates. the conditions were extremely favorable, not only for the production of a sential to maximum fruit production. good crop generally, but also for the All fruiting wood should be conserved application of remodies in connection with boll weevil control.

In conclusion, he mid that no ef. the tree by decay." fective method of cradicating or controlling the boll weevil under ordinary weather conditions has yet been discovered; that painoning by calcium amenate and use of cultural mothods provide partial control, with the degree of offectiveness varying

Monon CAR

nother reason why-

Doors on Buick saro close firmly and donot rattle. There are two

rubber bumpers and take the strain of

the door lock and prevent weaving in any

- Buick is the

Standard / Comparison

direction

Payne, extension hordiculturist for "In pruning apples, all dead and the State College and Department of diseased limbs should be removed,

growth that is not needed should be will give one at the end of twenty- to waste a de removed. five years \$17,448.80-only \$7,500 ber that you "The ends of the branches should of which has been pald in each; the \$1, but the five, ten or fifteen not be stubbed back as this causes an other \$9,946.80 has ben accumulated ditional dollars which that each

excess of interals on the branch in as interest. excess of internity on the branch in as interest. the vicinity of the wound, and less sunlight will be admitted. Where a whole branch is to be removed it should be taken back to the parent a dollar needlessly now you are throw. if a chance—if you let it ing away not only the dollar, but al--Clarence Foe, in The F so throwing away the interest an Farmer.

branch. If the branch is growing too long and it must be headed back, the end should be taken out back to

lateral. "Moderate dormant pruning in recommended as it gives the proper nitrates and moisture which are esas fruit production is the main object now. Pruning wounds should He called attention to the fact that not be painted or treated in any way conditions may be, and no doubt as they heal more quickly if left un-would be, entirely different another ireated. Stubs should never be left as this will often result in loss of

Spend Money Foolishly

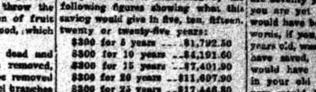
There is one idea about savin oney which is more impre me than any other that has ever tome to my attention, and that is just this:

Bvery time you spond a dollar, on have not only spent that dollar but all the interest on it for the rest of your life. Suppose that the interest rate where you are is 6 per cent, then every time you spend \$1 now, you have not only spent 100 cents of 1928 money, but you have epent 6 cents of 1924 money, 6 cents of 1925 money, 6 cants of 1926 money-and so on for the rest of your life. Every time you spen \$100 now, you have not only paid out \$100 of 1925 money, but you have paid \$6 of money coming to you, in 1924, \$6 more coming in 1925, \$6 more in 1926, and so on for the rest of your life.

As a matter of fast, the roll faste an even skronger. Tor you not only mend the interest for all future yours but you spend the interest on that in-but you spend the interest on that inhave had by the help of compound in-

The average family probably throws away \$300 a year-\$200 each year

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\$300 for 20 years ...\$11,607.90 8300 for 25 years ...\$17,446.80 As will be seen from this table.

Very well, before you very quickly give any young man a your \$1 would be \$10. competence, as is illustrated by the are seventy years old (a following figures showing what this you are yot in your tes worsis, if you, before you yours old, wanted \$100 1 have saved, you have wanted would have become \$1,600 in your old age. Or \$1,000 now would become \$5,000 forties or \$15,000 before to waste a dollar

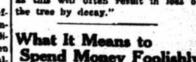
lar would make you if you on

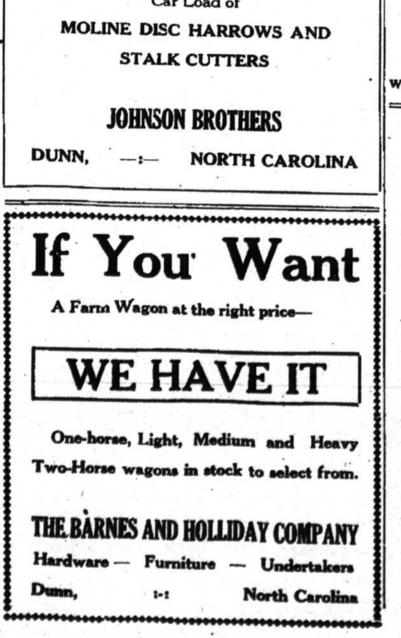
In only 5 per cent a ye





Car Load of







BUICK MOTOR COMPANY

