

BOLL WEEVIL CAUSED LOSS OF \$600,000 IN LEE LAST YEAR

David R. Coker Says Poisoning Pays and Gives Advice and Directions For Successful Fight on Weevil.

A loss of \$600,000 was sustained by the people of Lee county last year because they made no fight on the boll weevil, declared Paul J. Barringer, in a talk before the Sanford Rotary Club Tuesday. Mr. Barringer said the weevil had already made his appearance in the county and thought it was to the interest of everybody to help bring about his destruction. He displayed a circular recommending the advice of David R. Coker, of Hartsville, S. C., as to boll weevil control. The cost is not expensive. Below are Mr. Coker's recommendations:

No man in the two Carolinas is better qualified to give advice to the farmers than David R. Coker, of Hartsville, S. C. Mr. Coker is consistently urging cotton growers of the two states to poison their crops and wage warfare on the weevil. Early this week he issued the following statement, which was addressed primarily to the cotton farmers of South Carolina, but is of equal interest and value to farmers in this section of North Carolina.

Nothing has curtailed the crop of South Carolina so much as the idea that a majority of our farmers have had the idea that they could afford not to fight the boll weevil. In 3 years of the past eight the farmers of this section who did not fight the weevil but used good methods otherwise, made about as much cotton as those who did fight him. In every one of the other five years, however, weevil control paid enormous dividends, properly poisoned crops frequently making two or three times as much as unpoisoned crops. I do not know of a single farmer in middle or lower South Carolina who has averaged fair to good crops during the past eight years who has not intelligently poisoned the weevil. In certain sections of the Piedmont weevils have not been in evidence during several years of this period, but wherever they can be found on the young cotton in the spring, poisoning is necessary. As there were plenty of weevils in the Piedmont last fall and we have had no low winter temperatures anywhere in the State, it is pretty certain that weevil control measures will be necessary this year over the entire State.

My experience indicates that by far the most important step in weevil control is the killing of the overwintered weevils on the young cotton at the time the first small square appears. This can be done at a cost of 15 to 20 cents per acre for materials for each application. Two, three, or four applications will be necessary according to weather conditions. A mixture of one pound of calcium arsenate thoroughly stirred into a gallon of water to which one gallon of cheap molasses is then added, will poison two acres and kill practically every weevil on young cotton. The molasses mixture is best applied with a cloth mop about three inches wide on the end of a stick about two feet long. After lightly dipping it is extended forward and downward, striking the cotton plants two or three inches below the top; the operator then walking down the rows, tipping the plants over with the mop and applying the mixture on the under side of the leaves. Children quickly become expert in this operation when properly supervised. A drop or two of the mixture per plant is sufficient, as the weevils walk about over the leaves very freely and are practically certain to discover and eat the mixture within 24 hours. The writer has a number of times watched weevils moving about over the plants and finding and eating the mixture.

If a hard rain comes within 24 hours the mixture should be promptly put on again. It should be applied at least once more 5 to 7 days later, and, if the emergence of the weevil continues in any quantity, a third and sometimes a fourth application should be made. If the early poisoning is done properly and at the proper time practically no punctured squares will be noticed before late July or early August, at which time dusting by the regular method may be begun if necessary. In some of our own fields last year we had practically no punctured squares until general migration began the middle of August and no dusting was necessary in those fields.

Serious infestation of plant lice sometimes follow several applications of calcium arsenate in dust form, but the molasses mixture has never been known to make lice plentiful. If plant lice appear in serious numbers after dusting, it will be necessary to dust with nicotine sulphate.

In Darlington and nearby counties a very large proportion of the cotton was killed by the sandstorm of May 2nd, and has been planted over. Every acre of the old cotton should be poisoned not only for its own protection but for the protection of the later cotton. Unless all the old cotton is properly poisoned at the time the very first small squares appear, it will develop an early crop of new weevils which will go over on to the young cotton before it has time to develop a crop. I believe the time of weevil migration will be delayed a week or more if all the old cotton is poisoned.

Poison both old and young cotton when the first small squares appear, and be sure to do the work thoroughly and on time.

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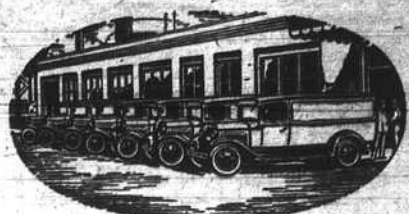
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A SIGNIFICANT TRIBUTE to the value of the new Ford is found in its increasing use by Federal, state and city governments and by large industrial companies which keep careful day-by-day cost records. In most instances, the Ford has been chosen only after exhaustive tests of every factor that contributes to good performance—speed, power, safety, comfort, low cost of operation and up-keep, reliability and long life.

Prominent among the companies using the Ford are the Associated Companies of the Bell System, Armour and Company, The Borden Company, Continental Baking Corporation, Firestone Tire and Rubber Company, General Electric Company, Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Kellogg Company, Knickerbocker Ice Company, Morton Salt Company, Pillsbury Flour Mills Company, The Procter and Gamble Company, and Swift & Company.

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Constant, steady operation over many thousands of miles emphasizes the advantages of the sound design of the Ford car, its high quality of materials, and

unusual accuracy in manufacturing. Beneath its graceful lines and beautiful colors there is a high degree of mechanical excellence.

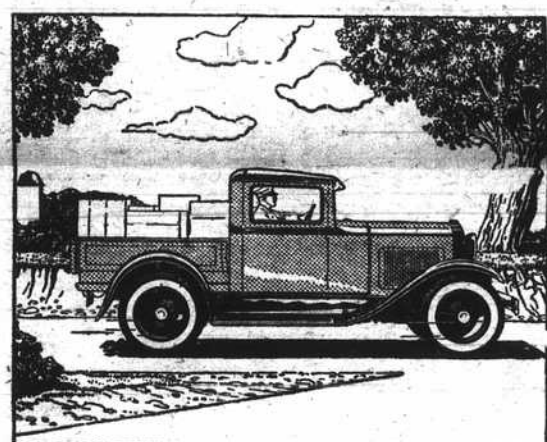
An example of the value built into the Ford is the use of more than twenty ball and roller bearings. They are hidden within the car and you may never see them. Yet they play an important part in satisfactory, economical performance. Their function is similar to the jewels of a fine watch.

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