

**COMMITTEE MAKES SUGGESTIONS FOR TOBACCO GROWERS**

Successful growers of bright tobacco look to the Southern Tobacco Committee for its annual fertilizer recommendations, and much interest has been manifested in the suggestions which have been made for the ensuing year.

The Tobacco Committee, which is composed of representatives of the southern experiment stations and the United States Department of Agriculture, meets each year to consider experimental results and study the plant food requirements of tobacco. With reference to side dressing, which is an important operation in tobacco fertilization, the Committee says:

"Experiments indicate that the acre value of tobacco may be materially increased by additional

potash. It is therefore suggested that 60 to 120 pounds to the acre of actual potash be applied in most cases as an additional side dressing within 30 days after transplanting."

Where high topping is practiced and heavy yields are expected best results have been obtained from the use of a mixture containing 3 percent nitrogen, 8 to 10 percent available phosphoric acid, and 8 to 10 percent potash when used at the rate of 800 to 1200 pounds per acre.

It is suggested that fertilizers be placed in bands three to four inches to the sides of the row at the approximate level of the roots, and the plants be set between these bands, or be thoroughly mixed with the soil.

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**N. C. COTTON GROWERS OVERLOOK BIG MARKET**

Every year North Carolina mills consume twice as much cotton as is grown in the State—but thousands of bales of North Carolina cotton must be exported because local mills don't want it.

Some mills send out to Texas and California for the kind of cotton they want, cotton that could be grown in this State, said P. H. Kime, agronomist at the N. C. Agricultural Experiment Station.

The mills prefer a medium staple cotton from 15-16 to 1 1-16 inches in length and of good quality. When they buy, they want large, even-running lots of these lengths in order to produce a uniform grade of fabric.

North Carolina could supply a good part of this demand if growers in the different communities

would "standardize" a good variety.

When all growers in a community plant the same strain of seed, they reduce the chances of the seed becoming mixed with other strains and they produce fairly large quantities of uniform cotton. This is just what the mills are looking for.

If all strains producing staples shorter than 15-16 inch or longer than 1 1-16 inch were discontinued, there would still be too many varieties grown in the State. Five or six varieties should be enough for the entire State.

Whole counties and groups of counties would find it profitable to standardize one variety. They could put on the market huge lots of uniform cotton that would command a higher price, and buyers would be glad to pay it on order to get what they want.

**MORE MEASLES, FEWER TEACHERS NEXT YEAR**

The present wide-spread epidemic of measles in this state has brought complications unknown years ago. Then, the only matter to be considered outside the personal danger to the patient was the fact that so many days might be lost from school that promotion was doubtful. Now, there is the matter of attendance as a whole to be most seriously studied by teachers. Under present rulings the number of teachers to be employed for next term is decided by the attendance made this term. If too many are out because of an epidemic the fact is no more reckoned with in figures than if they had stayed out to pick cotton or to play. That is why a number of schools have closed entirely until measles shall have run its course

# BETTER THAN 12¢ COTTON

TOP-DRESSING COTTON with 125 pounds of KAINIT per acre produced 364 pounds MORE seed cotton per acre, or top-dressing with 250 pounds of KAINIT per acre produced 445 pounds MORE seed cotton per acre in tests conducted by the North Carolina Experiment Station on fields damaged by Rust in previous years.

The extra cotton that KAINIT produced represents a better profit than most farmers made when lint was 12 cents per pound. *Figure it out for yourself:* Subtract the cost of the KAINIT from the value of the extra cotton that KAINIT produced.

The table below shows the results of this experiment. Study it carefully.

All plats received 400 lbs. of 3-8-3 per acre at planting and 100 lbs. of nitrate of soda top-dressing	Where NO KAINIT was used as top-dressing	Top-dressed with KAINIT at 125 pounds per acre	Top-dressed with KAINIT at 250 pounds per acre
Seed Cotton per Acre	775 pounds	1,139 pounds	1,220 pounds
Weight per Boll	5.17 grams	6.56 grams	7.07 grams
Weight of 100 Seed	9.33 grams	11.48 grams	12.44 grams
Lint Index	5.41 grams	6.75 grams	7.17 grams
Fiber Strength	3.28 grams	4.38 grams	4.55 grams
Strong Fibers	68%	76%	83%

Note that the KAINIT top-dressing not only produced many extra pounds of seed cotton, it also improved the quality of the entire crop. KAINIT produced heavier bolls, heavier seed, more lint per seed, better grade, longer staple and stronger fibers.



**PROFITS START WHEN YOU STOP RUST!**

**NORTH CAROLINA EXPERIMENT STATION** recommends top-dressing cotton with 125 to 250 pounds of KAINIT or 50 to 100 pounds of MURIATE per acre on fields which rusted in the past and where the fertilizer contains only 3% potash.

**SOUTH CAROLINA EXPERIMENT STATION** found that 120 pounds of MURIATE per acre increased the yield by 686 pounds of seed cotton per acre. In these tests, fertilizer was used at 600 pounds per acre: 5-10-0 produced 557 pounds of seed cotton, 5-10-5 produced 1,015 pounds and 5-10-10

PRODUCED 1,243 POUNDS. The potash was equally effective applied at planting or as a top-dressing.

**GEORGIA COASTAL PLAIN EXPERIMENT STATION** produced 1,092 pounds of seed cotton per acre with 600 pounds of 3-9-5 fertilizer. By adding 50 pounds of MURIATE top-dressing the yield was increased to 1,142 pounds, with 100 pounds of MURIATE the yield was 1,221 pounds, with 150 pounds of MURIATE the yield was 1,316 pounds and with 200 pounds of MURIATE the yield was 1,403 pounds.

IT WILL PAY YOU to get the extra yields and extra quality that extra potash adds to your crop at such very low extra cost. PROFITS START WHEN YOU STOP RUST! Use fertilizer well-balanced with 8 to 10% NV POTASH at planting; or top-dress with 100 pounds of NV MURIATE per acre, 200 pounds of NV KAINIT, or use a mixed-goods top-dresser containing plenty of genuine NV POTASH. All of these are on sale by your fertilizer man.

**N.V. POTASH EXPORT MY., Inc., Hurt Bldg., ATLANTA • Royster Bldg., NORFOLK**

NOTE: All fertilizer analyses mentioned above are expressed as N-P-K, nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash.

**TOP-DRESS with POTASH**

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