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taken into account had he not poisoned a few acres, resulting in a yield of $1\frac{1}{2}$ bales per acre from the poisoned cotton. He also discovered that 1500 pounds of seed cotton from the poisoned field ginned out 62 pounds more lint than an equal amount of seed cotton from the unpoisoned area, due to the damaged locks in the latter.

Director E. B. Ferris of the South Mississippi Experiment Station reports that poisoning when 10% of the squares were punctured proved very profitable at that station this year. Three applications of calcium arsenate were made—July 18, 22 and 27. The unpoisoned check acre produced 1264 pounds of seed cotton, while the poisoned acre yielded 1525 pounds, an increase of 261 pounds due to poisoning. The difference would doubtless have been much greater with more rainfall.

The only reliable method of deciding whether cotton needs poisoning or not is by making infestation counts, and the grower who either poisons or does not poison without using this method as the basis for his decision, is risking a serious loss. He should watch his cotton carefully enough to know when 10% of the squares are punctured, then apply the poison without delay. If a long drouth follows immediately, the poisoning may not pay. But who wants to gamble on the weather when calcium arsenate is selling from 7 to 10 cents a pound?

TREATING SEED IRISH POTATOES PAYS

With the cooperation of the Raymond Branch Experiment Station, a test was made this year by H. H. Wedgworth, Inspector of the State Plant Board, to learn the effect under Mississippi conditions of treating Irish potato seed for 30 minutes in a corrosive sublimate solution for the control of common potato scab. This test is described in Mississippi Experiment Station Circular 61, "Seed Treatment for the Control of Irish Potato Scab," and may be secured from the Agricultural Experiment Station, A. & M. College, Miss.



FIG. 5.—Potato showing typical scab spots with fruiting bodies of the organism causing the disease. (Miss. Exp. Sta.)

The solution used was made according to the regular formula—1 to 1000, or one ounce of corrosive sublimate (bichloride of mercury) to 8 gallons of water. Seed free of scab spots, and also slightly scabby seed were treated on separate plats, with a check plat for each. The results shown in the table below are averages of three plats in each case:

Kind and Treatment of Seed	Clean per cent	Scabby			Yield of Market- able Size Tubers	Yield of Culls
		Slight	Mod- erate	Severe		
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	bu per acre	bu per acre
Seed free of Scab						
Spots—Treated 30 minutes	96.55	3.45	0	0	167.45	10.61
Seed free of Scab						
Spots—Untreated	23.17	76.82	29.37	13.41	163.71	13.19
Seed Slightly Scab- bed—Treated 30 minutes	93.06	6.94	0	0	162.15	7.80
Seed Slightly Scab- bed—untreated	12.35	87.65	32.12	19.48	162.51	12.89

While the treatment apparently had little or no effect on the total yield per acre, the fact that the treated seed yielded from 93% to 96% of clean potatoes in comparison with 12% to 23% clean potatoes from the untreated seed should prove to any farmer or truck grower who takes pride in securing fancy prices for quality products that the

corrosive sublimate treatment for seed Irish potatoes will pay well.

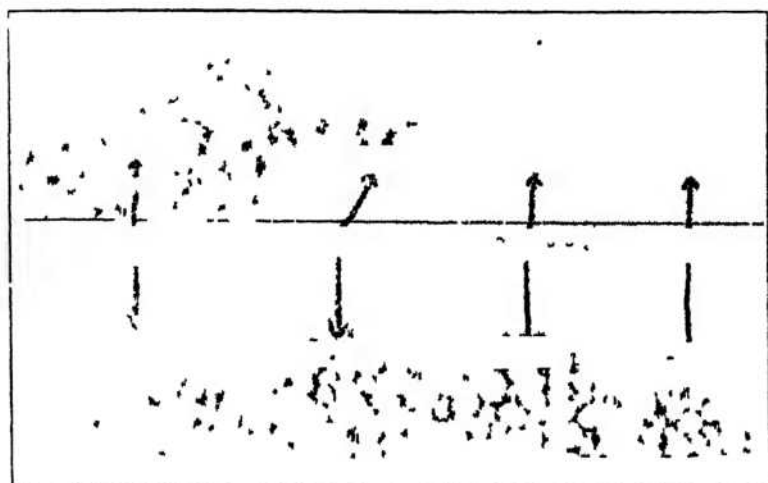


FIG. 6.—Upper—classes of tubers from seed treated with corrosive sublimate solution.

Lower—Classes of tubers from untreated seed. (Miss. Exp. St.)

MISSISSIPPI BEEKEEPERS HAVE GOOD YEAR

By Clay Lyle

Reports from beekeepers in various sections of Mississippi indicate that for the State as a whole the past season has been one of the best in several years. Queen breeders and package shippers report splendid business, followed by exceptionally good honey yields. And in sections devoted wholly to honey production, the yields have been better than the average in most cases. Extra heavy flows from bitterweed in some localities and from heartsease in others have fixed the colonies in fine condition for the winter.

In the Delta section, yields of 200 to 300 pounds are being reported. One progressive beekeeper reports 372 pounds from his best colony, 336 pounds from a daughter colony, but an average of only 113 pounds from his 85 colonies. A leading beekeeper near Natchez, whose best colonies