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Contents	Page
Controlling Common Mississippi Ants	1
Cabbage Yellows in Mississippi	7
Certified Irish Potato Seed Test in Yazoo County	10
Irish Potato Disease Survey for 1928	12
1927 Ant Campaigns Most Successful Yet	14
Experiments in Controlling a Narcissus Root-rot	15
New Peach Insect Bulletin	21
Apiary Inspection Report	22
Nursery Inspection Report	23
Quarantine Inspection Report	24

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was expected. With these two exceptions, the results of this test are in accord with those from similar tests conducted in this State.

Conclusion. The results from this test again demonstrate that certified Irish potato seed are much superior to uncertified ones. It might also be pointed out that the results obtained from previous tests of certified Irish potato seed have shown that there is a big difference in certified seed grown by different growers within a state or in different states.

Irish Potato Disease Survey For 1928

By H. H. Wedgworth.

Several potato fields in Pearl River, Marion, Pike, Yazoo and Choctaw Counties were inspected on April 21, 23, 24, 25, and May 15, respectively, by Dr. Wm. Stuart and Professor C. P. Close, of Washington, D. C., Mr. J. O. Tackett, of Jackson, Miss., and the writer, in co-operation with County Agents and Plant Board Inspectors in these counties. The purpose of this survey was to determine the relative amount of the various degeneration diseases present in potato fields planted with potato seed from various sources with the idea of determining the best sources of seed from Mississippi conditions. In only a few cases, however, were the sources of seed known, which made the survey of little value in determining the best sources of seed. The information obtained on the prevalence of the various degeneration diseases indicates that some of the seed which were sold in this State in the spring of 1928 as "certified seed" produced crops which were inferior to those expected from certified seed. For instance, several fields planted to seed purchased as "certified seed" when inspected showed 50 to 60 per cent and in one case as much as 75 per cent mosaic. Several fields were also badly affected by spindle-tuber and leaf-roll. A brief description of the more impor-

tant degeneration diseases is given in Mississippi Agri. Exp. Sta. Circ. 75, a copy of which will be sent upon request.

In addition to the degeneration diseases, several fields of potatoes were affected by black-leg, black-scurf, tip-burn, and early-blight. The black-leg and black-scurf might have been controlled by treating the seed for one hour in a solution of bichloride of mercury made by dissolving one ounce of the chemical in eight gallons of water. The tip-burn and early-blight might have been controlled by spraying the plants with a 4-4-50 Bordeaux mixture or dusting with a copper-lime dust.

Due to the fact that some of the so-called certified Irish potato seed are badly diseased, and that there is a difference between the seed produced by various "state-certified" seed growers in a given locality, the State Plant Board would like to urge that every Mississippi Irish potato grower purchase only "state-certified" seed which are accompanied by a certificate tag giving the name and address of the grower of the seed. This tag should be fastened to the sack of potatoes in such a way as to provide a seal for the same, and should be kept for future reference.

Plans are being made to make a more extensive survey during the spring of 1929, at which time representative fields of potatoes planted with seed from as many different known sources as possible will be inspected. For the 1929 survey, the State Plant Board would like to obtain records on the sources of seed used by every farmer who is growing one-fourth acre or more of potatoes. To obtain these records, questionnaires will be sent about planting time to all names on the Irish potato mailing list of the State Plant Board. This list is being prepared at this time, and those interested in co-operating with us in this work and who would like to receive information on the control of the diseases and insects affecting this crop should supply the State Plant Board with their names and addresses as soon as convenient.