

borers in either treated or non-treated plants and the tests were only to study the effect of fumigation upon the plants, since it has already been demonstrated that fumigation will kill all borers in the plants. (Refer to the crown borer article, by Dr. P. O. Ritcher, in this issue.)

### 1942 SPRAY SERVICE

During 1942 the Fruit Spray Service Program for the state was carried on generally by the use of Spray Letters and Cards to contact fruit growers rather than by the use of Spray Broadcasts. These written notices seemed very popular among the growers, who appreciated having them to refer to from time to time.

The insectary and fact-finding organization was in full operation. Points in the state where spray information was collected and reported, were Fulton, Mayfield, Paducah, Princeton, Henderson, Louisville, Lexington, Ludlow, Alexandria and Cold Springs. The cooperators who sent in the reports from the above sections were vital cogs in the program. It was impossible for the Spray Service leader to visit all the sections regularly and these reports helped to present the whole state picture.

### Plans for 1943

Because of travel restrictions, it will be necessary in 1943 to depend more and more upon cooperators over the state for reports from their sections. The same general plan of relaying letters through county agents will be used and no state broadcasts are planned.

### Mailing Lists

Spray service letters and notices are of value only to fruit growers having special insect and disease problems; and those who try to keep up with special seasonal de-

velopments. The regular Experiment Station spray schedules for apples, peaches, grapes and other fruits are designed to supply full information for growers, who have only small plantings and are faced with no serious insect and disease problems. Each county agent and assistant county agent of the state will continue to receive a copy of each spray letter, and in many counties the county agent will serve as the spray-information clearing house.

### BLAKEMORE STRAWBERRY SURVEY

In 1939 plants of two yellows-resistant Blakemore strains were placed with growers for trial; these were a U.S.D.A. strain and the Mc-Umber strain. According to a recent survey of these men (after three fruiting seasons) they all considered the yellows-resistant strains far superior to the old free-yellowing type and growers are strongly urged to demand and accept only yellows-resistant plants when purchasing Blakemore. Some yellows can be expected to show up in any strain of plants; if so, the affected plants should be dug out. This disease is a weakness of this variety and **does not spread to other varieties.**

### HINTS AND OBSERVATIONS

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### WILL IT HAPPEN AGAIN?

I ask the commercial strawberry grower—Do you plan to plant your normal berry acreage this spring? Naturally the question of local labor for 1943 flashed to his mind. What would your answer be? Before you answer the question, let us look over the record of prices following World War No. 1—or the history of berry prices of 1917-18-19-20-21. The following prices are taken from one of the Cooperative Berry Associations of Kentucky:

1917—\$2.50	1920—\$5.00
1918— 3.00	1921— 3.70
1919— 5.50	1922— 2.40