

cessful and more expensive than spraying, and could not be relied upon in the case of severe infestations.

REPORT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DUSTING

By PROF. G. W. KEITT.

I have been requested to report to you on those discussions at the recent scientific meetings in Chicago which related to the effectiveness of dusting for the control of plant diseases. There was less work reported on this phase of the subject than on insect control by dusting, the chief paper being that of Dr. N. J. Giddings, of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station on "Orchard Dusting versus Spraying."

The recent revival of interest in dusting has led to comparative spraying and dusting experiments at a number of state experiment stations. An effort has been made to correlate this work, and Doctor Giddings has acted as leader of the project. Accordingly, reports on the work in various states have been forwarded to him and were treated in his paper.

The dusting work that Doctor Giddings reports related to the apple, and was almost exclusively concerned with apple scab. He stated that in West Virginia the results thus far obtained have indicated that sulphur dust is not so effective as either lime-sulphur or Bordeaux spray for the control of apple scab in those orchards of that state where the disease is severe.

The evidence from Michigan and Virginia in 1920, he said, was much more favorable to dust. In Virginia, however, seven applications were made.

Pennsylvania reported good results from dust in two orchards in 1920 and just a fair control in a third. In these cases five applications were made.

In Connecticut in 1920 dust controlled scab well on Greening, which was but slightly attacked, but showed almost no beneficial effect on Fall Pippin, on which scab was more severe. Four treatments were made in each case. It was also pointed out that in Pennsylvania in 1919, when scab was severe, dust failed to control the disease, whereas it gave more satisfactory results in 1920, when scab was less severe.

In Nova Scotia in 1920 four applications of sulphur dust gave unsatisfactory results.

Doctor Giddings called attention to the fact that while certain commercial growers who had taken up dusting in West Virginia reported favorable results, certain others reported disastrous failures in scab control. He called attention to the dangers which might attend too rapid adoption of the dusting method in sections where scab is likely to be very severe. He expressed hopefulness that dusting would fill a useful place in orchard practice, but urged the necessity of further experimental work for determining the limits of this usefulness.

I fully agree with Doctor Giddings that the possibilities of the dusting method should be tested experimentally as thoroughly and as rapidly as feasible, and that due attention should be given to perfecting the dusting materials, machinery and practices. However, in view of the conflicting nature of the evidence from other sections and the great variations in results which may be expected from different seasonal and climatic conditions, I would recommend that Wisconsin apple growers approach the dusting problem from the experimental viewpoint, and delay any general change in practice until its merits have been proven under their conditions.

Thursday Morning Session

BASKETS

MR. J. T. GLASS.

(From Reporter's Transcript)

While the basket has been used for many years by shippers, its value as container for the shipment of apples has not been recognized by fruit growers. Market conditions have not always been favorable to the basket. These conditions have changed in the last two or three years, and are opening a better field for the basket.

Nowadays the consumer, especially the occupant of city apartment building, of all buildings steam heated or furnace heated, cannot buy many apples at one time, and a basket of apples is