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Wilt-Resistant Short Cottons

Variety and Seed Source:

Cook, Rhyne—Rhyne Brothers, Benton, Alabama.

Dixie Triumph—L. O. Watson, Florence, South Carolina.

Miller—Mississippi Experiment Station, A. & M. College, Mississippi.

Cleveland 54—Mississippi Experiment Station, A. & M. College, Mississippi.

Triumph, Willis—Hinds County Farm Bureau, Jackson, Mississippi.

A more detailed report on these tests is now being published and will appear later as a bulletin from the Mississippi Experiment Station.

Wilt-Resistant Tomato Varieties In 1927

By

H. H. Wedgworth, Asso. Plant Pathologist

Fusarium wilt causes an annual loss of 15 to 20 per cent of the tomato crop in the southern states and frequently, 75 to 100 per cent of the plants are destroyed in some fields. The symptoms, cause, and control of this disease are discussed somewhat in detail in the Quarterly Bulletin of the State Plant Board, Vol. 4, pp. 8-24, April, 1924.

Wilt-resistant tomato varieties have been recommended and used in Mississippi for several years for the control of this disease. The success of this method of control may be measured indirectly by the increasing number of requests for samples of wilt-resistant tomato seed which have been distributed by the State Plant Board and the Mississippi Experiment Station during the past 5 or 6 years. During this period, about 40,000 samples have been distributed to truckers and gardeners throughout the state. With these requests for seed, hundreds of in-

quiries concerning the best wilt-resistant variety of tomatoes have been received. To answer this question, fourteen varieties of tomatoes were planted on both infested soil and soil free of the wilt organism at the Mississippi Experiment Station in 1927. The tomatoes were staked and pruned, given clean cultivation, and harvested as soon as ripe.

*On the wilt-free soil, the varieties produced the following tons of tomatoes per acre: *Louisiana Pink* 7.6, *Marglobe* 7.3, *Gulf States* 7.1, *Kanora* 7.1, *Louisiana Red* 6.8, *Norton* 6.8, *Stone* 6.5, *Perfection* 6.1, *Globe* 6.0, *Marvelosa* 5.8, *Detroit* 5.4, *Marvel* 5.0, *Marvana* 5.0, *Columbia* 4.4.

On the infested soil the order of productiveness was as follows: *Louisiana Pink* 5.0, *Marglobe* 4.9, *Louisiana Red* 4.7, *Norton* 4.4, *Marvel* 4.0, *Marvana* 3.7, *Marvelosa* 3.3, *Kanora* 3.2, *Globe* 3.1, *Gulf States* 2.7, *Columbia* 2.6, *Perfection* 2.2, *Stone* 0.8, *Detroit* 0.7. The non-infested soil was slightly more fertile than the infested soil which no doubt accounts for some of the difference in yield between the infested and non-infested plantings.

The details of this experiment will be published at an early date in a circular by the Mississippi Experiment Station.

Field Cricket Injury To Strawberries

By

P. K. Harrison, Junior Entomologist
U. S. Bureau of Entomology

Strawberry culture in southern Mississippi is growing rapidly and, if no serious obstacles develop, promises to become one of the leading agricultural industries. Already, however, several insect pests are attacking both the plant and the fruit. The most destructive insect

*The varieties in italics are considered wilt-resistant in varying degrees.