

**● Tomato Meeting**  
(From Page 1)

each year, said he believes the new variety, Pennsylvania 167, will overcome some of the objections growers have to the other varieties now available.

In plots of 1,000 plants each, Heisey has set out eight of the most common strains grown for the early market. The Pa. 167 is a high yielder and has a large percentage of number one fruits. "The Pa. 103 looks good too," Heisey said. It produces more number two fruit, but is somewhat earlier than some of the others.

Growers asked Dr. Roy Creech, Plant Breeder in the Department of Horticulture at the Pennsylvania State University, to work toward a variety early enough for their market, with quality enough for an attractive pack, and with productive ability to be profitable.

Dr. Creech, recently added to the staff at PSU from Purdue University where he has been engaged in field corn breeding and in corn genetics, expressed appreciation to the group for setting a goal for his work.

Creech said he was especially grateful for trial plots such as the one conducted by Heisey since plots at the University do not always respond to treatments as they would under local conditions.

Growers in the Washington Boro area have been in difficulty almost all year. Late frost nipped some of the early plants in the cold frames. A sudden hail storm took its toll after some of the plants were in the field. Rainy weather during the early blossoming period caused a poor set and many fruits with "catfaces", misshapen sides or cracks. The season was almost 2 weeks later than normal this year.

Some of the growers expressed the belief that the worst obstacle to quality in early tomatoes is lack of good plants. No one cares about raising good plants anymore, was the expression from several growers. They felt that the available plants this year were too tall and spindling. "What we need is a short, stocky, vigorous plant, and some way to get it into the field without too much hand labor," one grower said.



**TWO RECENT ARRIVALS MEET** on the farm of Henry Heisey, Washington Boro R1, at a meeting of tomato growers Monday night. Dr. Creech, newly assigned Plant Breeder with the Horticulture Department at the Pennsylvania State University examines a new variety of tomato being developed for the early staked tomato trade Center in the picture is Amos Funk, president of the local and state vegetable growers' associations. On the right is Mr. Heisey, who has planted test plots of the new variety of tomato.

Other specialists from the Horticulture Department of PSU in attendance at the meeting were Dr. James O. Dutt, vegetable specialist; Dr. Carlton Taylor, vegetable disease specialist and Dr. Ernest Bergman, vegetable researcher. Harry Sloat, associate county agent was in charge of the meeting.

The reason a dollar won't do as much as it once did is because people won't do as much for a dollar as they once did.

**COOL TOMATOES**  
Research shows tomatoes ripen most rapidly in temperatures from 55 to 65 degrees, reports J. O. Dutt, Penn State extension vegetable gardening specialist. This may explain why that pink color takes so long coming after the green fruit is full grown in hot summer. Watering to cool the plant during hot periods may hurry ripening.

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**● Dairy Tour**

Tuesday morning stops included the farms of Richard Landis, 2306 Horseshoe Road, Lancaster; George Rutt, Stevens R1; Job Stoltzfus, Elverson R2, and Mary Stoltzfus, Morgantown.

Meanwhile the Lancaster County Holstein breeders left Lancaster Tuesday morning by bus to tour Cayuga, Onadaga, and other counties in the finger lake area of New York.

After lunch at the P. and Fancy Farm, the New York delegation stopped at the farms of Pa. Keener R1, Harold Book, Ronks R1; J. Robert Heisey, Strasburg R1, Mowrey Farm, Lancaster R7, and Turkey Hill Dairy, Conowingo R2.

After visiting with N. W. Kreider and Clarence Keener and sons at Mowrey Farm, the New York delegation began their trip home Wednesday morning.

**RID LAWN OF MOSS**  
John C. Harper II, Penn State extension agronomist warns moss on lawns is usually due to low fertility, poor drainage, high soil acidity, improper watering, much shade, or a combination of factors. Remove by hand raking or spraying with copper sulfate. Apply the rate of five ounces copper sulfate in four gallons of water per 1000 square feet. After the moss is removed, correct the cause.

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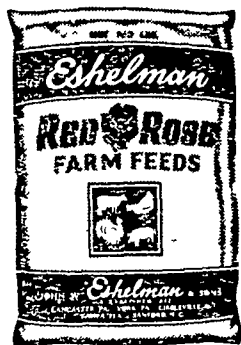
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