

UNIVERSITY of ILLINOIS
COLLEGE of AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION
URBANA, ILLINOIS

DEPARTMENT
of HORTICULTURE

May 24, 1939

Dr. R. A. Kehoe
Kettering Laboratory of Applied Physiology
Cincinnati, Ohio

Dear Dr. Kehoe:

I saw Dean Blair this morning and talked with him about making apple powder for use at the Kettering Laboratory. He agreed with me that this should be done.

We shall, of course, be glad to furnish the apples and there is no question that we will have all of the apples that you will want, including both unsprayed apples and apples from plats sprayed experimentally with lead arsenate and carrying varying quantities of lead arsenate at harvest. I am not certain, of course, just how much lead arsenate residue you will want them to carry. In our work we used both sprayed and unsprayed apples and to a part of the powder made from unsprayed apples we added lead arsenate. It seemed to make no difference whether the lead arsenate was fed as actual spray residue or as added lead arsenate. I suppose that you will be able to arrange to pay the wages of the man who will dry the apples. I believe that this man gets 40¢ an hour. Last year it took the equivalent of a month full-time to dry and otherwise prepare 16 bushels of apples. From this you can, of course, calculate the time it will take to dry all the apples that you will want.

Also, the sprayed apples would be sprayed according to commercial spray schedules. It may be that you will be able to give me at this time an idea of the approximate amount of lead arsenate residue that you will want the apple powder to contain; however, it is not at all necessary to do this until along in August. I think that the apples will be Jonathans, which are harvested in early September.

Very truly yours,

W. A. R. [Signature]
Chief in Pomological
Physiology

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