New York State Agricultural Experiment Station

Geneva, N. Y.

NEW OR NOTEWORTHY FRUITS, IX

U. P. HEDRICK

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UNDER AUTHORITY OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY
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NEW OR NOTEWORTHY FRUITS, IX*

U. P. HEDRICK

INTRODUCTION

There is a constant shifting of varieties in lists of fruits for any region. In this State, 70 years ago, Early Harvest, Red Astrachan, Twenty Ounce, and Roxbury Russet ranked ahead of Baldwin in popularity, and McIntosh and Delicious, present favorites, were not known. Bartlett was rated below several other pears in fruit lists. Black Tartarian was the leading sweet cherry and Montmorency was hardly known as a sour sort, its present place in cherry lists being filled by Early Richmond. Not a peach nor a plum then popular is now planted; the Concord grape was not known; and no variety of small fruit then planted is now grown.

So varieties have changed since fruit growing began and so they will change as long as fruits are grown, but with the difference that the duration of varieties becomes shorter and shorter as plant breeding progresses. It is safe to predict that 50 years hence not a major sort of the present will then be planted as a major kind. How are fruit growers to meet the circumstance of shifting varieties? Not by cutting down bearing orchards which still yield profit, but by planting improved kinds to make use of their greater value in new plantations.

It is here that the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station is trying to help fruit growers. We try to grow on the Station grounds every hardy fruit that can be obtained from any part of the world to ascertain whether each is distinct; the time of blooming, leafing, and fruit ripening; how long to come in bearing; susceptibility to insects and fungi; whether self-fertile and in what degree; for what purposes adapted; to describe varieties so that they may be identified; and to ascertain as far as possible the range in adaptability to climate and soil. Several varieties of walnuts, hazelnuts, and hickory nuts

*Other numbers of this series still available for distribution include Bulletins Nos. 364, 385, 414, 427, and 531.
are also undergoing test. The numbers of fruits and nuts now under test are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>452</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pears</td>
<td>208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinces</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plums</td>
<td>325</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherries</td>
<td>140</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaches</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apricots</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nectarines</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gooseberries</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currants</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blackberries</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red raspberries</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black raspberries</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purple raspberries</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow raspberries</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dewberries</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberries</td>
<td>106</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black walnuts</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazelnuts</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hickory nuts</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Of distinct species there are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Plant</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pyrus</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubus</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribes</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juglans</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Corylus</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Castanea</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sambucus</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fragaria</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vitis</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Not less important than the testing of varieties is the work of breeding new varieties on the station grounds. Without new varieties, as all must now agree, fruit growing would quickly come to a standstill. Breeding new fruits is work for a state or a philanthropic institution rather than for individuals in business ventures, as the following figures plainly show. During the 23 years the writer has had charge of pomology in this institution, we have grown a grand total of 80,000 seedlings of which 41,469 have fruited. The numbers of these for the several fruits are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fruit</th>
<th>Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apples</td>
<td>3,913</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherries</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaches</td>
<td>179</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pears</td>
<td>2,058</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plums</td>
<td>344</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quinces</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prunus tomentosa</td>
<td>1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grapes</td>
<td>11,896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strawberries</td>
<td>7,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raspberries</td>
<td>11,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elderberries</td>
<td>526</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persimmons</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gooseberries</td>
<td>1,765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ribes crosses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From these 41,469 seedlings there have been named 90 varieties, including 31 apples, 6 pears, 4 plums, 2 cherries, 1 nectarine, 17 grapes, 13 raspberries, 1 gooseberry, and 15 strawberries. Of these the following, 45 in all, are now on the market:

**APPLES**
- Cortland
- Tioga
- Early McIntosh
- Macoun
- Medina
- Milton
- Sweet Delicious
- Sweet McIntosh
- Lodi
- Orleans
- Red Sauce
- Newfane

**CHERRY**
- Seneca

**NECTARINE**
- Hunter

**GRAPE**
- Ontario
- Portland
- Urbana
- Ripley
- Brocton
- Dunkirk
- Sheridan

**RASPBERRIES**
- June
- Brant
- Webster
- Dundee

**STRAWBERRIES**
- Prolific
- Beacon
- Bliss
- Boquet

**GOOSEBERRY**
- Fredonia

**PEARS**
- Cayuga
- Gorham
- Phelps
- Pulteney

**PLUMS**
- Pontiac
- Keuka
- Fredonia
- Golden Muscat
- Wayne

All of the fruits which originate at this Station are distributed thru the New York State Fruit Testing Cooperative Association with headquarters at Geneva, N. Y. This Association is a non-dividend paying, cooperative organization organized in 1918 to test fruits in this State. It now has members to the number of 1,200 in every part of the world. The fruits described in this bulletin may be purchased, so long as they are in stock, from this Association to which fruit growers in any part of the world are eligible for membership.

Thirteen new or noteworthy fruits are described and recommended in this bulletin. Four of these originated at this Station, while nine have come from other sources.

**PLUMS**

**BEAUTY**

Beauty is recommended as an early Japanese plum to precede Abundance which it does by about ten days. The beautiful dark red fruits make this one of the handsomest of all plums, and quality does not belie appearance—the flavor is as delectable as the fruits are
beautiful. It has the great merit of being one of the very few Japanese plums that do not require another variety to pollinize it. Beauty should prove valuable for home use and for the roadside market where a succession is needed. The tree is easy to handle in the orchard as it is low, spreading, open, and the fruit spurs are distributed evenly over the tree. The tree is so productive that it requires thinning to obtain large-sized fruit. Beauty was originated by Luther Burbank about 20 years ago and was introduced by the Fancher Creek Nursery Company, Fresno, California, in 1914.

Tree medium in size, open, spreading, vigorous, hardy, very productive; trunk medium stocky, bark rough; branches smooth, fairly straight. Fruit very early; medium in size, roundish conical with halves equal; stem medium slender; cavity medium in depth and width; suture very shallow, a mere line; apex roundish; color medium to dark red, covered with thick lilac bloom; dots numerous, straw color, conspicuous; skin thick, tough, adherent to flesh; flesh yellowish tinged red, very juicy, stringy, tender, sweet; quality good; stone oval, small, plump, pointed, with roughened surfaces, clings to flesh.

FORMOSA

Formosa is one of the most promising Japanese plums grown on the Station grounds. It is recommended particularly for its productive tree and large, handsome, well-flavored plums. Formosa is a splendid sort for the roadside market, or for a trade that requires fancy fruit. The fruit ripens early in August. The quality is good—even better than that of Burbank. The tree is hardy, vigorous, upright-spreading, and is one of the largest trees in the Station plum orchard. As almost all Japanese plums are self-unfruitful, it should be planted with other varieties, such as Burbank and Abundance, which bloom at the same time. Formosa, of unknown parentage, originated about 25 years ago with Luther Burbank, and was introduced in 1908 by the Fancher Creek Nursery Company, Fresno, California.

Tree very large, upright-spreading, vigorous, hardy, productive; trunk and branches stocky, moderately smooth. Fruit early midseason; oval to slightly cordate; stem short, thick; cavity deep; suture prominent; apex pointed; skin medium thick, slightly tough, astringent; color greenish yellow tinged with red; dots numerous, light colored, inconspicuous; flesh firm, juicy, melting, pale yellow, sweet, with a delicious flavor; quality good; stone slightly clinging, large, plump, oval, pionted, with slightly roughened surfaces.
STANLEY

Stanley, of the prune type, gives promise of becoming a valuable addition to plum varieties for New York and the East, where the plum is in need of handsomer and better-flavored sorts. The tree is vigorous, healthy, and annually productive. The fruit is attractive in appearance and on the tree or in the basket notable because of its heavy bloom. The skin is sufficiently tough so that the fruits do not crack, and the pleasantly flavored flesh makes the variety excellent for cooking or for eating out of hand. Stanley ripens a week or ten days earlier than Italian Prune, is better in tree and fruit than that well-known sort, and will be used for the same purposes. Stanley originated at this Station in 1913 as a cross between Agen and Grand Duke. It was introduced by the New York State Fruit Testing Association in 1926.

Tree large, vigorous, upright-spreading, open vase form, healthy, hardy, productive; trunk and branches stocky, smooth; flowers midseason, large, well distributed. Fruit midseason; large, prune shape, bulged on ventral suture which is shallow; cavity shallow, abrupt; apex roundish but with distinct point at very end; stem long, medium thick, adhering well to the pit; skin medium thick, firm, adherent to pulp; color dark blue becoming bluish black at full maturity, with very heavy bloom; dots numerous, small, light russet, obscure; flesh greenish yellow, moderately juicy, fine grained, tender, firm, sweet, with a pleasant aroma; quality good to very good; stone free, medium in size, long-oval, flattened, slightly necked, with pitted surfaces.

PEACHES

EARLY ELBERTA

As a peach to ripen before Elberta and as one better in quality than the older sort, Early Elberta is recommended as a good peach to precede Elberta by a few days or a week. The fruits of Early Elberta are as attractive in size and appearance as those of Elberta. They are better in flavor and have juicier, tenderer, less fibrous flesh. The trees are vigorous and healthy. This variety is a seedling of Elberta, which first fruited with Dr. Sumner Gleason, Kaysville, Utah, a score or more years ago. The variety was introduced by Stark Brothers, Louisiana, Missouri. In *The Peaches of New York* the author expressed the opinion that Early Elberta was identical with Elberta, but he is now certain that the two are distinct and that Early Elberta is not only earlier but is the better of the two peaches in quality.
Tree large, vigorous, upright-spreading, productive; trunk and branches medium in size, smooth; flowers midseason, large, well distributed. Fruit early; large, round-oval, bulged near apex, compressed, with shallow suture which is deeper at apex; cavity deep, broad, abrupt; apex depressed; color deep yellow, becoming orange yellow, well splashed and mottled with dark red which becomes nearly a solid blush in the sun; pubescence thick, short, fine; skin thick, tough, free from pulp; flesh yellow, tinged red at pit, medium coarse, stringy, tender, melting, juicy, sweet or mildly subacid; quality good; stone free, large, obovate, flattened, pointed, bulged on one side, plump, with medium grooved surfaces.

MIKADO

Peach growers in New York are looking for a variety of the type of Elberta which ripens two weeks or more earlier and is better in quality. On the Station grounds Mikado fills this place better than any other variety which ripens as early. Mikado, Early Elberta, and Elberta, ripening in succession, cover most of the peach season for New York. The fruits of Mikado are large, attractive, and handsomely blushed. They ripen early in August and mature uniformly. The quality is good, better than that of Elberta. The variety has great promise if it proves to thrive in as great a diversity of soils and climates as Elberta. Mikado was introduced by the Texas Nursery Company, Sherman, Texas, about 15 years ago. Its parentage is unknown. The variety is often sold as June Elberta, but Mikado is the older name.

Tree large, upright-spreading, vigorous, hardy, productive; trunk and branches medium stocky, smooth; flowers midseason, large, well distributed. Fruit early; large, roundish oval to oval, bulged on one side, with a shallow suture; cavity deep, broad, flaring; apex recurved; skin thick, tough, adherent to pulp; color yellow, with a broad light red blush mingled with specks and splashes of duller red; pubescence thick, short; flesh light yellow with faint red tinge, juicy, coarse, stringy, with a pleasantly sweet flavor mingled with agreeable sprightliness and faint aroma; quality good; stone semi-clinging, large, ovate, plump, with pitted and shallowly grooved surfaces.

NECTARINE

SURE CROP

At this Station this variety has been found to merit its name. It is an annual bearer producing generous crops. The fruit is of large size, very attractive in appearance, and of pleasing flavor. It is one of the distinctive nectarines grown in the peach orchard. The bright red fruits form a delightful contrast to the abundant green foliage.
Of the 40-odd kinds of nectarines in the Station orchard, Hunter and Sure Crop are best, with preference to the latter sort.

Sure Crop was presented to representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture by H. R. Wright, Avondale, Auckland, New Zealand, several years ago. Thru the Department of Agriculture the variety has been distributed among the experiment stations of the country which specialize in the culture of peaches and nectarines.

Tree large, vigorous, upright-spreading, hardy, productive; comes into bearing young; trunk and branches medium stocky, smooth. Fruit early midseason; large, averaging two inches in diameter, round-oval with unequal sides; suture shallow; apex depressed; cavity medium deep, narrow, abrupt; skin medium thick and tough, adherent to the pulp; color creamy white, nearly overlaid with a vivid deep red; flesh white, tinged red at pit, medium juicy, fine grained, tender, sweet, pleasantly aromatic; quality good to very good; stone free, medium in size, roundish oval, pointed, with grooved edges.

GRAPES

FREDONIA

Externally, Fredonia differs materially from its parents, Champion and Lucile, black and red varieties, respectively. It has the color of Champion and a few earmarks of Lucile in size and shape of clusters, yet the differences are distinct. Both parents are heavy producers and this valuable character is perpetuated in the offspring. For the past eight years it has consistently borne crops as large or larger than those of Concord over the same period. The variety is one of the earliest to ripen, coming in season with Champion and ripening a week or ten days ahead of Moore. It is fully two weeks earlier than Worden. In quality, Fredonia is superior to any other black variety of its season and is as good as Concord. It is a splendid grape for shipping because of its thick skin and is equally good for roadside trade. Altho one of the earliest grapes to ripen, the clusters hang well to the vine almost until the close of the Concord harvesting season. Fredonia originated at the Vineyard Laboratory of this Station at Fredonia, N. Y., in 1915, as a cross between Champion and Lucile. It was introduced by the New York State Fruit Testing Association in 1927.

Vine vigorous, hardy, very productive, resistant to powdery mildew; canes long, numerous, thick, straight; nodes prominent; buds open with Concord,
thick; flowers fertile, with long upright stamens, opening a few days before Concord; leaves large, cordate, dull green, tomentose below. Fruit cluster medium in size, cylindrical, regular, compact; peduncle long, green; pedicel thick, warty; brush yellowish; berry large, round, black, with a heavy bloom, persistent; skin thick, medium in toughness, separating from the flesh; pigment red, abundant; flesh greenish white, translucent, juicy, tender, solid, mild; quality very good; seeds adherent to the pulp, notched, brownish; raphe prominent, cordlike; chalaza circular, distinct; ripens earliest, keeps and hangs well.

GOLDEN MUSCAT

Golden Muscat is outstanding among green grapes by reason of very large handsome clusters, well filled out with large, oval, golden berries. The quality is of the highest and the flavor suggests its Muscat Hamburg parent. In appearance and taste, Golden Muscat is probably nearer an European grape than any other hardy sort in the Station vineyard. For home use and the roadside market it is one of the best, but its skin may be too tender for distant shipping. The plant is vigorous, hardy, and productive. A season fully as long as that of Concord is required. Golden Muscat was raised at this Station in 1916 as a cross between Muscat Hamburg and Diamond, and was introduced in 1927 by the New York State Fruit Testing Association.

Vine very vigorous, hardy, and productive; canes long, flattened, brownish; nodes enlarged, flattened; internodes short; shoots tinged with red, glabrous; tendrils intermittent, bifurcated, smooth; leaves large, cordate, dull green; lower surface pale green, lightly tomentose, 3 and 5 lobed; petiolar sinus deep, narrow, basal sinus shallow; margin serrate. Fruit cluster very large, heavy, long, broad, tapering, regular, single shouldered, compact; peduncle green with reddish tinge; pedicel with indistinct warts; brush medium in length, light green, adhering to pedicel; berry large, oval, greenish yellow, marked with white dots and a whitish bloom; skin thin, not adhering to flesh; flesh greenish, translucent; juicy, tender, aromatic, sweet, vinous, refreshing, with Muscat flavor, separates easily from seeds; quality very good to best; seeds 1 to 2, medium size, slightly notched; raphe small, obscure; chalaza above center, oval; season about with Concord.

RASPBERRIES

LATHAM

Latham is among the notable red raspberries recently introduced. The plants are conspicuous for hardiness and healthiness; also, they do not contract the dreaded mosaic disease as readily as most other red raspberries, and because of the great vigor of the plant, the in-
jury from mosaic is usually slight. The berries are very large, bright red, glossy, and hold up in size well. Unfortunately, they are rather inferior in flavor, crumble a little more than one likes, and there are often a considerable number of double berries. Their large size and attractive appearance, however, more than make up for their faults. Latham is rapidly taking a high place among red raspberries because of its hardy and productive plants and its attractive fruits. This berry was originated at the Minnesota State Fruit Breeding Farm as a cross between King and Loudon and was introduced in 1914 as Minnesota Number 4. It was named Latham in honor of A. W. Latham, long Secretary of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society. Latham received the Wilder silver medal of the American Pomological Society in 1927.

Plants vigorous, very hardy, very productive; propagated by suckers; canes numerous, very stocky, green changing to reddish brown; prickles small, slender, weak, few or none, brownish; leaflets large, dark green, with serrate margins. Flowers late; pedicels prickly, glandular, pubescent; calyx prickly. Fruit late; withstands drought well; large to very large, hemispherical, in some seasons inclined to grow double, light red, glossy, adheres to the torus which is rough and pointed; drupelets medium to large, somewhat coarse in appearance, with weak coherency making the berries crumble under unfavorable conditions; flesh juicy, firm, mildly subacid, variable in flavor; good in quality, sometimes below.

LLOYD GEORGE

Lloyd George is the most promising raspberry, American or European, ever grown at this Station. The plants are hardy and unusually productive. Vigor and health, indicated by stocky canes and dark green foliage, make Lloyd George notable in a variety collection. Suckers are produced abundantly and a fruiting row is quickly established. The fruits are very large and uniform, and the size does not materially diminish as the season advances. The regular, long-conic berries are medium red in color, firm enough for market, and make an attractive appearance in the basket. If allowed to become over ripe, the fruit is rather dark in color and too soft for carrying far. The season is three or four days later than June and unusually long. The flavor is sprightly and pleasant, so that the quality is excellent. Lloyd George originated as a chance seedling in a wood in Dorsetshire, England, and was introduced by J. J. Kettle, Corfe Castle, Dorset, England. It is becoming a leading sort in England. Plants were imported by this Station in 1924,
and the variety will be offered by the New York State Fruit Testing Association in the fall of 1929.

Plants medium in height, vigorous, upright-spreading, hardy, and very productive; canes numerous, very stocky, dull greenish, pubescent, without bloom; tips eglandular, green; prickles short, thick, very numerous, dark purple in color; leaves large, ovate, abruptly pointed, curled, wide, thick, dark green, rugose; lower surface silvery white; petiole prickly, pubescent, eglandular. Flowers open early, white, few in a cluster; pedicels short, thick, pubescent, eglandular, prickly; calyx pubescent, eglandular, with a few prickles. Fruit early, season long; very large, uniform, holding up well to end of season, regular, long conic; cavity deep, medium in width; torus rough, pointed; drupelets large, numerous, cohering strongly, medium to dark red, glossy, juicy, tender, firm, sprightly aromatic, good.

STRAWBERRY

MASTODON

Of the many varieties of everbearing strawberries that have been tried at this Station, Mastodon is probably the most deserving of culture for its autumn crop. Its chief claims to attention are the vigor and productivity of the plants in which respects it is far superior to Progressive and Superb, the two sorts commonly grown for their fall crop. It excels these sorts as a plant maker, but is inferior to most spring-fruited sorts in this character. The fruits are large, somewhat variable and irregular, but are borne profusely and are of good quality. Unfortunately, the fruits color somewhat unevenly. Mastodon is said to have been raised about 1917 by George Voer, Peru, Indiana, as a cross between Superb and Kellogg. D. M. Flory, Logansport, Indiana, introduced it in 1921, and it is now generally offered by nurserymen.

Plants medium in number (numerous for an everbearer), vigorous, tall, slightly susceptible to leafspot, very productive; leaves large, thick and rounder than with most varieties, dark green, slightly rugose, glossy. Flowers perfect, opening in midseason, above medium in size, petals large, overlapping; stamens numerous, long; fruit-stems long, thick, semi-erect, branching; pedicels long, thick; calyx very large, flat to slightly depressed, leafy, bright green, adhering strongly to fruit; sepals long, broad. Fruit early mid-season, autumn fruiting; variable in size from medium to large, irregular, furrowed, conic to slightly wedge-conic; apex pointed; skin medium red, slightly glossy, only moderately attractive, colors somewhat unevenly; seeds raised; flesh red, moderately juicy, moderately firm, hollow, subacid; quality good.
ELDERBERRY
ADAMS

Elderberries sell well in some markets for wines and pies. They may be grown on land too wet for other fruits and require very little care. Propagation is easy as the cuttings root readily and make strong plants in one season which bear fruit the following year. Pruning is simple, as it is only needful that the older canes be removed and one-year-old canes be cut back. For those who have land suited to elderberries and a market for the crop, the Adams elderberry is offered as being much superior to wild kinds. The berries of this sort are unusually large, some being nearly a third of an inch in diameter, and are borne in large clusters. The originator claims a yield of 30 quarts from one plant grown in tree form. Single clusters have yielded over a quart of berries. The Adams elderberry was developed by William W. Adams, Union Springs, New York, who sought to develop varieties that would come true from seed. Several of his selections were sent to the Station in 1915 and one of them was introduced in 1926 by the New York State Fruit Testing Association.

GOOSEBERRY
FREDONIA

Fredonia is one of the few gooseberries of the European type that succeeds at this Station. The plants are vigorous, productive, and hold their foliage longer than other European sorts, but not so well as the native varieties, such as Houghton and Downing. The fruit is large, attractive in appearance, and of excellent quality, although not equal to Poorman, a similar sort, in flavor. The skin is thick and tough, and as the fruit hangs and keeps well, it should be an excellent sort for the general market as well as for home use. The berries are a delectable dessert as well as suitable for all culinary purposes. Fredonia originated at this Station in 1911 as an open-pollinated seedling of Crown Bob and was introduced in the fall of 1927 by the New York State Fruit Testing Association.

Plants vigorous, upright spreading, productive; branches dark reddish brown with gray scarfskin; spines numerous, long, sharp, strong, usually in threes; leaves medium in size, dark green, cordate, three lobed, glossy; petiole with glandular hairs at base, margin dentate to crenate. Flowers bloom in late midseason. Fruit late; large, roundish oval, adhere swell; stem thick, fleshy; skin thick, tough, with a few fine hairs, dark red marked by lighter veins, opaque, covered with a thin bloom; flesh watery green, reddish around seeds, juicy, melting, mildly subacid to sweet; quality good; seeds numerous, but not objectionable.