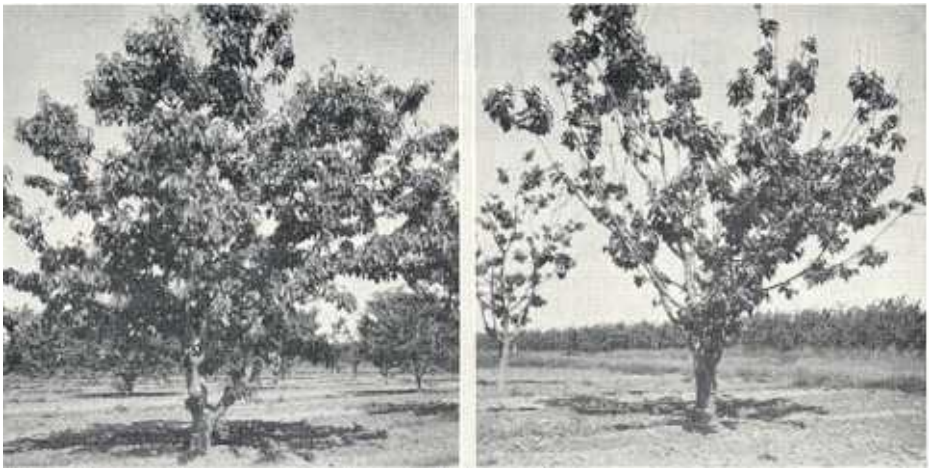

Fig. 1. **Van and Bing sweet cherry trees as they appeared at Prosser, Washington in May, 1956, following temperatures of zero in mid-November, 1955 and −6° F. in February, 1956. Note relative freedom from any signs of winter injury on Van (left) and the severity of the damage suffered by the Bing tree (right).**

Sam appear to best combine good pollenization characteristics for the Bing group of varieties with commercially desirable tree and fruit characteristics. When canned, both varieties have acceptable flavor. The relatively short fruit stems of Van make picking more difficult when the trees are heavily loaded, but some advantages of Van are productiveness, early-bearing, attractive lustrous appearance and apparent resistance to cracking of the fruit. Sam resembles an early Lambert in fruit appearance except it has a dark mahogany color resembling Bing.

Higgins—A New Muscadine Grape

The Higgins Muscadine grape was developed by the Georgia Agricultural Experiment Station, Experiment, Georgia. It is a cross between a white male pollinator and Yuga, a pistillate variety, and was named in honor of Dr. B. B. Higgins, who was head of the Georgia Experiment Station's Botany Department for 42 years.

This new muscadine grape variety was first designated as Georgia No. 3. It is not self fertile and requires a pollinator. The vine is moderately vigorous, and the foliage has been relatively resistant to diseases. It is a midseason variety ripening a few days earlier than Hunt. The bronze fruit, borne in compact clusters, has a skin that is moderately thick yet tender. The pulp is soft, and the flavor is good. The individual berries are of very large size.

The Higgins is considered worthy of introduction because of its excellent fruit size, large compact clusters, outstanding yields, and moderate resistance to black rot. Sources of supply of these plants can be obtained by writing B. O. Fry, Department of Horticulture, Georgia Experiment Station, Experiment, Georgia.