fruit has been held at 32°-35°F. in excellent condition for six months. One year they were kept at the above temperature for more than eight months and at the end of this period they showed very little evidence of shriveling or storage diseases. Some scald has shown up after a long storage period.

Injury to foliage and fruits by spray materials has not been observed. The variety appears to be resistant to the diseases common to the area, the more important being scab and fire blight.

The period of bloom overlaps the blooming period of Cortland, Wealthy, Delicious, Golden Delicious, Turley and Jonathan. Two years of pollinating tests show the variety to be self-unfruitful. Neither has it proven to be a good pollinator on several varieties on which it was used. Varieties of little value as pollinators on Baxter Black Winesap include Rhode Island Greening, Red Duchess, Yellow Transparent, Ben Davis, Winter Banana and Turley. Varieties giving satisfactory commercial sets include Jonathan, Cortland and Wealthy. Delicious, Richared, Red Delicious, Golden Delicious, Red McIntosh, Blackmack, York-a-Red, Willow Twig and Red Rome each gave sets in excess of a commercial crop.

Since the variety has a very long growing season it should not be planted in areas where other very late maturing varieties fail to mature properly.

(Paper received for publication Feb. 27, 1950.)

Introduction of Two New Blueberry Varieties Adapted to North Carolina

The Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering of the United States Department of Agriculture and the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station have released for propagation two new varieties of blueberries, named MURPHY and WOLCOTT.

These varieties resulted from a cross of Weymouth x F-6. F-6 was obtained from a cross of Stanley x Crabbe 4. Crabbe 4 is a selection from the wild in eastern North Carolina. These two varieties, MURPHY and WOLCOTT, were selected in 1939 from seedlings grown at Atkinson, North Carolina. They are being introduced as canker-resistant varieties for trial in comparison with Weymouth, June, and Stanley.

The ripening season of Wolcott is about the same as for Weymouth and that of Murphy slightly earlier than that of June and Stanley. The berry size of both varieties is about the same as for Weymouth. The color of fruit is slightly better than Weymouth, but not so blue as that of Stanley. The flavor of both varieties is superior to Weymouth. The scar of Wolcott is excellent, while the scar of Murphy is about the same as that of Weymouth. Both varieties are far more resistant to canker than Weymouth, June, and Stanley. Wolcott is about as susceptible to mite as Weymouth, while Murphy is slightly more resistant.

Both varieties have been tested in North Carolina, but not in regions farther north. Because of their color, which is only slightly better than that of Weymouth, and because they have the native North Carolina blueberry in their parentage, they are not recommended for trial north of North Carolina. Plants are available from cooperating growers.

Neither the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering nor the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station has plants of these varieties for sale. For sources of supply, get in touch with E. B. Morrow, care of the North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C.

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Stone Fruit Production in New Mexico

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Home plantings of stone fruits are fairly common throughout most of New Mexico, although commercial plantings are generally limited to the irrigated portions of the state, such as the southern counties of Otero, Socorro, Sierra, Lincoln and De Baca, the northern counties of Santa Fe, Bernalillo, Valencia and Rio Arriba, and the northwestern county of San Juan, which is the state's leading fruit producer.

In the past few years water shortages, use of unsuitable varieties and late frosts have resulted in the pulling out of a good many orchards. At present the trend is toward locating new plantings only in areas where climate, soil and yields have been satisfactory over a period of years.

Some characteristics of New Mexico climate, such as extremely low winter temperatures accompanied by drying winds, and very late spring frosts, have