

growers around the state have grown it and are enthusiastic about its merits. Idared is an attractive bright red, medium size, with very good dessert and culinary quality. Southern Wisconsin growers should consider this late, good keeping variety for local market as well as for shipment.

Crandall—a cross of Rome Beauty and Jonathan, introduced by the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station in 1953. Crandall matures about October 15 in southern Wisconsin. It is moderately well colored, with a bright attractive red blush over green, medium to large, smooth and uniform in shape. The fruit is juicy, slightly aromatic, mild sub-acid, very good in quality, and stores well. The young trees have borne early and annually. This variety has merit in southern Wisconsin and other similar areas where a late maturing, red variety is desired.

Connell Red—a red sport of Fireside, introduced by Connell, Schneider, and Connell, Menomonie, Wisconsin in 1957. This smooth, well colored, late, hardy variety has promise for planting in northern and western areas of Wisconsin. Connell Red has not fruited at Madison. Fireside, the parent variety, does not develop good color or quality in the Madison area so we suggest limited trial of the Connell Red in the southern part of Wisconsin until further information is available.

Secor—the result of a cross of Salome and Jonathan, introduced by the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station in 1922. This is a late, high quality, red-striped apple with excellent storage properties. Although susceptible to fire blight in Iowa (F. V. H. D. May, 1957), it has not exhibited this weakness in the planting at Madison. It has been fully hardy over a period of 25 years in the

orchard at Madison. Several growers in the eastern section of the state find Secor a desirable late keeping variety for local market sale. Because of its long season, it is suggested only for the southern part of the state.

The varieties discussed above have sufficient merit to be worthy of more extensive trial in the areas suggested for each variety. Only by more extensive planting in grower orchards will we be able to determine the ultimate place of these varieties in our apple variety picture.

Hardiness in Apple Rootstocks

G. M. Weiss reports differences in take of buds on seven rootstocks in the nursery of the Summerland Experiment Station, in British Columbia, following the November 1955 freeze. The trees had been budded in August 1955. Malling Merton 106 appeared very hardy. M.M.104 and Antonovka seedling rootstocks showed a satisfactory take of buds, Malling VII gave a 50% take, but buds on Malling II and M.XXV and M.M.109 did not take well.

Earlydawn strawberry proved very promising in recent tests at Prosser, Washington. It produced good crops of large, attractive berries early in the season. Flowers were protected from frost and wind by abundant, erect foliage.

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