wet harvest seasons; requires spraying for rot control; vines too weak to support large crops.

S. V. 23-501. White, rather late; clusters are large, compact, showy; berries medium to small, sprightly sweet (S.S. 15.0, acid .63), edible when fully ripe; requires spraying for rot control; vines are rather weak and require close pruning to prevent overbearing.

POORLY ADAPTED

SEIBEL 1. Blue, midseason; vines are rather weak and unproductive.

SEIBEL 1000. Blue, early midseason; vines are weak and unproductive.

SEIBEL 2056. Blue, late midseason; vines are rather weak and irregular in bearing.

SEIBEL 2653. White, late midseason, showy clusters; its crisp textured berries crack rather badly before ripening fully (S.S. 15.1, acid .98); small, healthy leaves; rather weak vines.

SEIBEL 6968. White, medium late; moderate producer; large, showy clusters; very susceptible to rot (S.S. 14.9, acid 1.31).

SEIBEL 7136. White, medium late; late blossoming; has large, rather loose cluster; berries are medium large, crisp (S.S. 19.0, acid 1.09); moderate in vigor and crop production. Stamens reflexed and pollen sterile.

SEIBEL 13047. Pink, midseason; tends to overbear; vine weak; has long loose clusters; caps tend to cling to the florets and interfere with thorough pollination; berries are medium to small, crisp, sprightly sweet (S.S. 17.1, acid .86), hold well on the stems and become mild and sweet when overripe; susceptible to rot; vines are too weak to support heavy crops.

SEYVE-VILLARD 12-426. Blue, late midseason; vines are rather weak and berries ripened unevenly (S.S. 16.3, acid 1.57).

SEYVE-VILLARD 14-287. White, midseason; tends to overbear; clusters are medium to small; berries are small, soft, crack badly, and have a sprightly sweet muscat flavor (S.S. 22.0, acid .90); vines are rather weak and bushy.

BACO 1. Blue, early midseason; good producer and extremely vigorous; has healthy foliage; clusters are medium small; berries are small, tart, and crack rather badly (S.S. 16.3, acid 1.80); buds and blossoms early.

BERTILLE-SEYVE 2862. Blue, medium late; production is irregular; vine is rather weak (S.S. 14.4, acid 1.59).

(Received for publication, Nov., 1952.)

Apple Varieties in Door County, Wisconsin

Although Door County, Wisconsin, is not primarily an apple region, J. I. Kross, of the University of Wisconsin, tells us that there are about 115,000 apple trees of all ages in this county. Approximately 24,000 trees were planted between 1945 and 1951, while only 1,800 trees were removed during the same period. This upward trend in Door County is in contrast to the definite decline in apple planting on a national scale. The 1951 production of apples from 114 growers in this county amounted to almost 500,000 bushels.

McIntosh is the leading variety, followed by Wealthy, Cortland, Red Delicious and Northwestern Greening. These five varieties make up about 77% of the total number of apple trees in Door County. The varieties making the most important gains between 1945 and 1951 were Cortland, McIntosh, Red Delicious and Northwestern Greening, in that order.

—Condensed from *Wisconsin Horticulture*, Feb., 1953.