

gamete. We have several varieties under test and hope that we will find one that is superior to those now being grown.

Bartlett is still our standard pear and we are continuing to recommend it. Many are using Anjou for pollinators.

At present the raspberry most generally planted is New Washington. Apparently it is either resistant to our virus diseases or has as yet not become infected with a virus. At any rate, it has not shown any virus symptoms up to date. Growers are quite happy with the fruit size, color and production of New Washington, so it looks very promising.

We have had more new varieties of strawberries than of any other fruit.

Some that look especially promising under Utah conditions are Scarlet Beauty, Robinson, 20th Century and Utah Centennial—an everbearer. Then too, there is a host of varieties bred by Mr. Lee Larsen at Brigham City, Utah, the principle ones being Lindalicious, Utah Shipper, Can All, and one that I think has a great future, Arch Red. Mr. Larsen has not released many plants of the latter variety, but he himself has a five acre field of Arch Red which has outyielded anything we have had to date. It is also an excellent berry for freezing. Arch Red produces large berries and maintains this size throughout the picking season.

Pocahontas, a Midseason Strawberry for Southern States

In October, 1953, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering and the Virginia Truck Experiment Station released the strawberry variety Pocahontas, formerly tested as US-3745. This strawberry originated as a seedling from the cross Tennessee Shipper x Midland. It was grown from seed at Beltsville, Maryland, in 1947, and selected during the fruiting season of 1948.

The ripening season of Pocahontas is about a week later than that of Blakemore. The berries are large in size and maintain this size throughout the picking season. The color of the berries is a bright to vivid red, a little deeper red than Blakemore. The fruit are glossy, have a tough skin, are about as firm as those of Blakemore, and the "seeds" are slightly sunken. They are fairly uniform in shape, and have a flavor that is tart and good.

The plants of Pocahontas are vigorous, productive, and have shown no yellow

variegation, but are not resistant to red stele. From Washington, D. C., to Norfolk, Virginia, yields of Pocahontas have been better than those of most varieties. In replicated plantings at Beltsville, Maryland, its yields for 1951 and 1952 averaged 474 twenty four quart crates per acre, much more than Blakemore. In a test for the frozen package trade, it has rated high in color, texture and flavor.

The Pocahontas has been tested from New Jersey to North Carolina and west to Arkansas. It is most promising in the Norfolk area of Virginia. Pocahontas is well adapted to fall planting in eastern Virginia, where it produces a satisfactory crop of fruit in the spring on fall-set plants. It also appears to be widely adapted throughout the south-central United States.

Although plants of Pocahontas are not available from either of the originating organizations, they are available from cooperating nurseries.