

of medium size, conic, medium red and attractive in appearance. The skin is tougher and the flesh firmer than that of many of the commonly grown varieties. The flavor is subacid and the quality fair. Fulton ripens shortly after Catskill. It is satisfactory for freezing, but not equal to Fletcher, Frontenac and Sparkle for that purpose.

In a dry season fruit size is sometimes smaller than desirable, but with adequate rainfall or supplementary irrigation size is satisfactory. The berries have a slightly seedy appearance, but not objectionably so.

Fulton is being introduced for trial for commercial planting because of its unusual firmness. The premium that is being paid for firm berries on the auction markets in New York is the principal reason for introducing this variety.



American Strawberry Varieties Succeed in Okinawa

During a two-year assignment as agricultural consultant to the University of Ryukyus, Okinawa, the writer had an excellent opportunity to apply his knowledge of the varietal behavior of strawberries. Japanese varieties had been tried in Okinawa (which is about 900 miles south of Japan), but these varieties failed to produce runners and the plants soon "ran-out". Apparently the varieties were not adapted to the Okinawa climate which is similar to that of Florida. Varieties had to be found which were adapted to the temperature and day-length conditions prevailing in Okinawa.

It was obvious that American varieties now grown in the southern states should be tried. Dr. D. H. Scott, Beltsville, Maryland was contacted as to possible suitable varieties to test.

He suggested Albritton, Dixieland, Blakemore, Tennessee Beauty, Klommore, Florida-90, Missionary and Pocahontas. These varieties were ordered from a Maryland nursery and flown to Okinawa where they were planted at different locations for variety adaptation tests.

The first results were that most of these varieties grew well and produced runners soon after planting, in contrast to the Japanese varieties which remained in a single hill.

Mr. Tomoyose, Horticulturist at the University reported in a recent letter that during January, February and March the Albritton variety was most productive and it had also been most tolerant to heat during the 90°F. summer months. Next in order come Dixieland and Florida-90 followed by Missionary and Pocahontas. Blakemore, Tennessee Beauty and Klommore are not so productive and not as resistant to the heat. He adds that they have some problems with snails, ants and flies eating the fruit, but aside from this he has high hopes for a new strawberry industry in Okinawa. —R. F. Carlson, *Mich. State Univ., East Lansing, Mich.*



Breeding Blueberries for South

Fruit breeders of the Florida Agricultural Experiment Station are attempting to develop blueberry varieties adapted to Florida conditions. R. H. Sharpe reports that they now have about 4000 hybrid seedlings under test and some 9000 hybrid seed planted this past fall. Parents of these hybrids include a number of the Highbush varieties introduced by the U. S. D. A., the Rabbiteye type (*Vaccinium ashei*) which was once extensively planted in northern Florida, and *Vaccinium darrowi*, a native species of central Florida.