Table 2. The Effect of Alar applied September, 1966 at 4000 PPM on the percentage of flowering spurs in various stages of development April 4, 1967.

Treatment	Percentage of Flowering Spurs		
	Pink	Full Bloom	Petal Fall
	3	25	72
	27*	44**	29**

*Significance at 5% level
**Significance at 1% level

Alar treated trees had significantly more spurs in the pink and full bloom stages, but significantly fewer had reached the petal fall stage.

Under the conditions of this experiment, Alar effectively delayed blossoming of apple trees. Concentrations and timing of the sprays should be further investigated. At the present time, Altar has not been cleared for use on apples by the Federal Food and Drug Administration.

Literature Cited

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Raritan, a Midseason Strawberry Variety for the Northeast*

L. F. HOUGH AND C. R. SMITH**

Raritan has been tested for seven years at New Brunswick and it has fruited at least once at several experiment stations in the Northeast. In New Jersey it promises to be profitable as an attractive and very productive variety that ripens between the early variety Sunrise and the late varieties Jerseybelle and Vesper.

Raritan was released in February, 1968. It resulted from the cross Redglow x Jerseybelle that was made in 1955. It was first selected in 1957 and has been tested as NJ857. The fruit is glossy, bright red with bright yellow achenes that are partially embedded (Fig. 1.). The calyx is large and showy, and stays green. Raritan is fully as attractive as Jerseybelle, which has been the standard of strawberry beauty in New Jersey for a decade. The flesh is firm, and the skin is quite resistant to abrasion. The in-

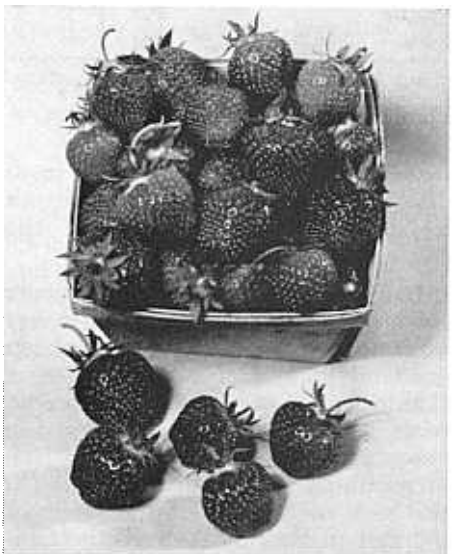

Fig. 1. Raritan, a beautiful, large, firm, good quality, midseason strawberry from New Jersey.

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Table 1. Production in quarts per acre for six years comparing Raritan strawberry with five established varieties at New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Variety	1962[1]	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	Six year average
Jerseybelle	11,605	10,084	10,009	11,331	12,839	12,689	11,426
Sparkle	6,497	10,825	9,480	7,940	12,546	13,478	10,128
Pocahontas	7,841	—	8,068	8,314	9,953	14,299	9,695[2]
Surecrop	8,089	10,376	9,272	6,655	9,937	12,270	9,433
Vesper	13,461	13,872	12,172	9,737	13,295	17,447	13,331
Raritan (NJ857)	12,904	15,516	12,255	15,708	14,928	21,699	15,502

[1]Average yields for six replications in 1962-1963, average of ten replications for 1964, 1965, 1966 and 1967.
[2]Average of five years.

Table 2. Average size of strawberry fruits at first harvest for four years, comparing Raritan with five established varieties at New Brunswick, New Jersey. Based on the weight in grams of 25 berries selected at random.

Variety	1961[1]	1963	1966	1967	Four year average
Jerseybelle	538	575	582	497	548
Sparkle	338	340	281	270	307
Pocahontas	283	—	230	317	277[2]
Surecrop	346	426	268	340	345
Vesper	565	675	610	516	592
Raritan (NJ857)	368	386	359	465	395

[1]Each value is the result of six replications in 1962 and 1963. Ten replications were used in 1966 and 1967.
[2]Average of three years only.

ternal color is acceptable for a fresh market berry, but is not good enough for processing. The quality of the fresh fruit is very good.

Raritan plants produce runners freely so that Raritan always makes a good matted row. Raritan has been outstanding in yield in New Jersey (Table 1). On the basis of limited trials it has been reported to be a very high yielder in several experiment stations in the Northeast. On the basis of the size of the fruits of the first picking of Raritan, the fruit is large, nearly as large as Jerseybelle and Vesper (Table 2). At New Brunswick, and at a few other experiment stations, a loss of fruit size has been noted toward the end of the harvest season. In reports from grower tests and from some other experiment stations, however, this character (dropping off in fruit size) has not been mentioned.

During the 1967-68 plant-sales season, the first season that plants have been available for commercial planting, approximately 1,000,000 plants of Raritan were sold. This quantity of plants could plant 10 percent of the strawberry acreage in the state of New Jersey.

Plants of Raritan are not resistant to red stele root rot or to verticillium wilt. They have been reported to be troubled with leaf diseases in Arkansas.

Plants of this variety are available from the New Jersey Small Fruits Council, Inc., P.O. Box 185, Hammonton, New Jersey 08037. These plants would be eligible for an addi-

tional year of certification under New Jersey rules. Screenhouse plants will be available on a prorated basis to those nurseries maintaining screenhouse programs. Screenhouse plants can be obtained from Dr. Carter R. Smith, Department of Horticulture and Forestry, Rutgers–The State University, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903.

New Fruit Cultivars from Ontario, Canada

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Eight fruit cultivars were named by the Horticultural Research Institute of Ontario, Vineland Station, and introduced in 1967. These consist of three plums, two sweet cherries, two strawberries and one grape. They have been extensively tested by growers and experiment stations, and many of them have established a place in commercial production.

Plums

The plums introduced are blue prune types maturing with Italian or later. They are suitable primarily for fresh market, but Verity also makes a high quality canned product.

Valor (Imperial Epineuse x Grand Duke) is a medium large, attractive, semi-freestone prune with excellent eating quality. The fruit is dark purple with some speckling on the skin. The flesh is somewhat greenish yellow in color, but this is not objectionable as the consumer will taste its excellent quality before he sees the mediocre internal color. It is larger than Italian and matures just ahead of that variety. The trees are vigorous and productive. It was tested as Vineland 33021.

Fig. 1. Valor, a midseason, purple prune with excellent quality for fresh market.

Verity (Imperial Epineuse x Grand Duke) is a medium size, attractive blue plum with attractive orange flesh. It is freestone, and slightly larger than Italian. It has shown promise both for processing and for fresh market. Maturity is similar to Italian. The tree has a flat spreading habit and has been a consistent producer. It was tested as Vineland 310110.

Vision (Pacific x Albion) is a very large, blue, freestone prune with yellow flesh, and very good eating quality. It is too large for a processing plum and shows great promise for the fresh market. It is late in maturity, similar to Reine Claude, with an average picking date of October 1st at Vineland. Trees are very vigorous, with a spreading habit. It was tested as Vineland 37011.

Sweet Cherries

The two new sweet cherries are both early, firm-fleshed cultivars, maturing in Venus season. Both have been productive and are compatible

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