

# KENTUCKY FRUIT NOTES

W. D. Armstrong, Horticulturist, Editor

## A REPORT ON FRUIT PROGRESS IN KENTUCKY

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**Editor's Note:** The following material is from the 1947 Annual Report of the Horticultural Department of the Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station, Lexington, Kentucky. It indicates the importance of some of the work in progress and reports some of the results that are summarized annually. W. D. A.

### Strawberries

During the past few seasons a disease known as red stele root rot has caused serious trouble in the production of strawberries on the Experiment Station Farm at Lexington. This disease is favored by cool weather, wet seasons, and poorly drained soil. During hot summer weather diseased plants often recover and grow normally until winter. Symptoms of the disease usually appear in early spring and remain through harvest. These symptoms are dwarfed, low foliage, often scorched, and many plants often die. In diseased fields, plants on low, infected spots will often be seriously stunted while, a few feet away on higher, well-drained soil in the same field plants will be disease-free and normal in growth and fruiting.

Experimental plots that fruited in 1947 had considerable red stele injury which was responsible for reducing yields somewhat. After harvest, experimental work was started to study the effect of summer fertilization and cultural methods on the red stele disease. These plots were thoroughly renovated by using a roto-type tiller that pulverized the soil to a depth of six inches between the rows. This tiller was used five times for cultivation until the end of the season. With this cultivation and various fertilizer treatments, the diseased plants made an excel-

lent recovery during the summer of 1947 but all died out rapidly early in 1948 during a period of prolonged heavy rain.

The importance of red stele root rot to Kentucky strawberry growing is becoming of wide interest due to the fact that several commercial fields near Covington, Louisville and Paducah have recently suffered heavy losses. Experiments are also under way where varieties resistant to the disease are being tested. Two such varieties recently introduced by the U. S. Department of Agriculture are Temple and Fairland.

### Strawberries—1947 Yields

The summer of 1947 at Lexington was unusual in that there was no time during the season when moisture was a seriously limiting factor. It was especially favorable for strawberries and good yields, in general, were obtained. The season was considerably later than the average and some damage to blossoms occurred from frosts on the nights of May 8, 9, and 10.

The yields from the various varieties are shown in the table below and are in 24-quart crates per acre: Blakemore, 145; Tennessee Beauty, 243; Tennessee Supreme, 204; Tennessee Shipper, 154; Premier, 172; Fairfax, 225 and Catskill, 234.

Of outstanding interest is the fact that Tennessee Beauty produced the greatest and Blakemore the lowest. The ripening time for the various varieties ranged from May 29 to June 23, while in 1946 these same varieties were harvested between May 7 and June 10.

In trials covering a period of four years, Tennessee Beauty has proven to be an outstanding producer and the fruits are attractive and of high quality. The berries are moderately dark red, well formed and handle

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exceptionally well and the variety is a good plant producer.

### Plant Spacing

For the past several seasons at Lexington, Blakemore has been disappointing in its yields of fruit. It is an exceptionally vigorous grower and forms more plants than any variety that has been tested at the Experiment Station farm. This is probably one reason why it fails generally to produce a satisfactory yield of fruit. The best authorities on strawberry culture indicate that for the highest yields of the best size berries from plants growing in matted rows, there should be from six to eight plants per square foot of row. As ordinarily handled, Blakemore produces many more than this number. Our tests have shown that, with strawberry rows spaced four feet apart, Blakemore will form a considerably wider row and also many more plants per square foot of row when set at 36 inches apart than will be formed by Premier with the plants set at 20 inches. Thinning the plants in the matted row during late summer on varieties which are prolific plant producers is a very good practice, but it is a difficult thing to accomplish satisfactorily on a commercial acreage. The amount and particularly the distribution of rainfall and the earliness in the season at which the runners are formed are important contributing factors in determining the yield from individual runner plants.

### Black Raspberries

A small planting of black raspberries at the Experiment Station farm bore its second crop in 1947.

The yield for Quillen was 3.54 pints per hill or at the rate of 367.1 (24-Pint) crates per acre. Morrison yielded at the rate of 3.42 pints per hill or 354.7 (24-Pint) crates per acre. This is an exceptionally good yield for both varieties.

There was but little difference in the harvesting dates for the two kinds. In 1947, the first ripe fruits were picked on June 21 and the heaviest pickings for each variety came on June 30 and July 2. The last harvesting date for Quillen occurred on July 9 and for Morrison on July 11.

In 1946, the first fruits were harvested on June 3 and the heaviest

yield was obtained on June 21. The last harvesting date for Quillen in 1946 was on June 21 and for Morrison on June 24.

There was not much difference in quality of the two varieties. The fruits of Morrison are somewhat softer, slightly darker, somewhat better developed, and not quite so acid as those of Quillen. For the reasons mentioned, Morrison is more desirable as a fresh product.

Some development of anthracnose has occurred in the planting but has been held in check fairly well by one dormant spray of liquid lime sulfur and three summer sprays of bordeaux mixture. There is evidence that Quillen is somewhat less susceptible to anthracnose than Morrison.

### Grapes

A new grape planting was started on the Experiment Station grounds on April 6, 1945, after several years during which no grapes had been grown. It became necessary several years ago to discontinue their culture in the station vineyard at Lexington because of the damage being done by the grapevine root borer. Numerous methods were tried by the Departments of Horticulture and Entomology to control this pest but no satisfactory means of control was found. It was considered best to discontinue the growing of grapes for several years so that the insect would no longer have plants upon which it could work. This large root borer is also giving trouble in other central and northern Kentucky grape plantings.

The varieties planted in 1945 and the yield in pounds per vine during 1947 were as follows:

Variety	Number of Vines	Lbs. per Vine	Harvesting Date
Portland	5	29.3	Aug. 24-25
Niagara	10	14.2	Sept. 8-11
Urbana	5	—	—
Concord	22	19.7	Sept. 8-11
Fredonia	10	17.2	Aug. 25
Sheridan	5	28.0	Sept. 17
Concord	—	—	—
Seedless	10	—	—
Golden Muscat	5	19.3	Sept. 11

The season of 1947 was the third growing year for these vines and the yields indicate how quickly grapes can be brought into production if the vines are well trained, well pruned, and well grown. Most

of the varieties bore a small quantity of fruit in 1946 and, with but two exceptions, all varieties yielded very well this season.

Portland was outstanding among the newer varieties under test. The fruits are light green in color, very good in quality, with well formed clusters, and the vine possesses good vigor. The yield was exceptionally high.

Both Fredonia and Sheridan appear to be promising under our conditions, and Fredonia now appears to possess the greatest vigor. The clusters of both kinds were well formed and the quality good. Fredonia ripens early in the season ahead of Concord and Sheridan late, after Concord, and for this reason they are exceptionally desirable for planting along with that variety. Both varieties produced excellent yields this season with Fredonia producing an average of slightly over seventeen pounds per vine and Sheridan 28.

The vines of Golden Muscat possess only fair vigor but the yield of 19 pounds per vine was very good. The individual fruits are large but their color, quality and flavor are not all that could be desired and the variety often suffers severely from black rot.

Urbana was disappointing in several respects. The vines are weak and they set only a small quantity of fruit that ripened late. The fruit is pink in color and only fair in quality. The fruits possess the toughest skins of any variety we have ever grown.

Concord Seedless was the most disappointing of any variety under test. All of the vines of this variety formed a large number of clusters, but they ripened so poorly and unevenly that no measurable quantity of fruit could be harvested from them. In the case of the few fruits which ripened, the quality was fairly good but not equal to Concord and they were so small as to be definitely objectionable. In contrast with the report of last year, the vines grew well but the fruits were so disappointing that the vines will be destroyed unless they show better performance during the coming season. The performance of this variety, to date, would place it in the very doubtful class even for the home garden.

Concord yielded very well with

an average of 19.7 pounds per vine and Niagara produced satisfactorily with an average of 14.2 pounds.

### Pears

The pear project was started in the spring of 1945 in an effort to find varieties of good quality that would grow well in Kentucky and that would not be seriously damaged by fire blight. At the present time, Kieffer and Garber, both low quality fruits, are about the only pears grown successfully in the state. Seckel, a pear of good quality, can be grown fairly well but the fruits are so small that they do not have a ready sale.

The varieties in the new planting were chosen from various nurseries and fruit breeding establishments over the country on the recommendations of those who offer them with reference to their quality and freedom from blight.

Some additions have been made to the planting in each of the two years since the project was started and the varieties now growing are as follows: Manning Elizabeth, Copes Seedless, Sheldon, Campus, Parker, Patton, Bantam, Worden Seckel, Richard Peters, Cayuga—Standard & Dwarf, Gorham—Standard & Dwarf, Covert, Ewart, Waite, Early Seckel, Harris No. 1, Harris No. 2, Maxine, Tyson, Orient and nine selections from the Tennessee Experiment Station breeding work.

Progress reports on this project will be made from time to time.

### Plums

**Stanley.** This prune-type plum is proving to be one of the finest quality and heaviest yielding varieties which we have under test. It was developed and introduced by the New York State Experiment station and is of fairly recent origin. The fruits are fairly large, and dark blue with a heavy grey bloom. The flesh has a solid texture, is greenish-yellow, juicy, fine-grained, free-stone, and of excellent quality. It is highly desirable as either a fresh or canned product. The trees produce at an early age and bear regular annual crops. Because of its solid texture, it handles exceptionally well and should make a valuable commercial variety. The ripening time is August 10-15. Reports from all the states surrounding Kentucky

indicate that this variety is outstanding with them, also.

**French Damson.** The fruits of this variety are twice as large as Shropshire Damson and for that reason are more desirable. The quality is very good and the variety should be a valuable addition for those who desire a good preserving plum. This appears to be the outstanding damson for Kentucky.

#### Peaches

Practically all varieties in the Experiment Station planting bore a good crop. Outstanding among the yellow freestone varieties were the fruits borne by Halehaven, Golden-east, Sunhigh, and Summercrest. Ambergem was outstanding as a yellow clingstone variety. The last four varieties named are introductions from the New Jersey Experiment Station.

Several new varieties were set in the orchard this past spring. Part of these were introductions from the Illinois Experiment Station, developed in peach breeding work there.

The new varieties which have been set during the past two seasons are as follows: Prairie Schooner, Prairie Daybreak, Dixired, Fair Beauty, K56, Dixigem, Albru, K111, Redrose, Beulah, K71, K72, Laterose, Jerseyland, Prairie Rose, Welcome, O'Boy, and Fireglow.

All the varieties with the K designation were developed by the Illinois Experiment Station (also, Prairie Schooner, Prairie Daybreak and Prairie Rose). Progress reports will be made on the new varieties from time to time.

Varieties which have not been satisfactory after several years' trial are Candoka, Hardee, and Polly.

#### Apples

Apple variety testing has been an important part of the horticultural trials at the Lexington Experiment Station for the past thirty-five years. During that time most of the more important introductions have been fruited. Many of these are still under trial and the varieties mentioned below are a few of the newer ones that are now being fruited for the first time.

**Haralson** was originated by the Minnesota Experiment Station. In that state it is a valued fall or win-

ter variety, but in Kentucky it ripens in late summer or early fall. This variety started bearing at 4 years of age and has borne good crops of large fruits annually since. The fruits are red striped, uniform in shape, have good cooking qualities, and in cold storage, have kept well until January.

**Close**, originated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is one of the earliest maturing apples under trial. The fruits size earlier than the Yellow Transparent variety and develop a bright red color when ripe. Its chief fault has been that the fruit upon reaching maturity is so soft that it bruises easily. It can be handled satisfactorily only when picked before reaching full maturity.

**Redbird** is another very early apple that sizes up earlier than Transparent. At commercial picking time the fruits are only partially colored and they have been rightly criticized for quality and being only moderately productive. In some commercial plantings, it has been observed that the early blooming Henry Clay variety aids in the pollination of the Redbird, which is also very early blooming, and thereby greatly increases the Redbird set and yield.

**Anoka** originated at the South Dakota Experiment Station, has the record of coming into heavy bearing earlier than any other variety tested to date. The fruits ripen in the second early group just after Transparent and are generally poorly colored and of only medium to fair quality. This variety does not have much commercial appeal but it can be strongly suggested for light, home orchard planting where early, quick production is desired.

**Lodi** has made more commercial headway than any other early ripening variety over Kentucky and the mid-west in recent years. It is a large, yellow apple that is greater in depth than the usual Transparent and will generally produce 2 to 2½ inch apples earlier in the season than will Transparent. This early sizing and its being smooth and attractive with less acidity than Transparent, are some of the qualities in its favor. Also, the trees have not yet gone into alternate bearing as is usual with the Transparent and, while fire blight has affected it some it has not affected

the variety as seriously as it has Transparent. Due to these good qualities, Lodi has been planted to a considerable degree and is starting to come into bearing in several orchards over the state.

**Webster** is a new variety from the New York State Experiment Station and is a very large, bright red, late keeping apple of excellent cooking and fair eating quality. This variety was set in 1940 and bore 1 bushel per tree in 1946 and 2½ bushels per tree in 1947. While this variety has been under observation for only a short time, its large, attractive fruits indicate its desirability, and its further performance on the Station grounds is being watched with a great deal of interest.

**McIntosh Seedling Group** is a group of four promising seedlings of the McIntosh variety that produce highly flavored McIntosh-type fruit over a 2-month period. Those who are familiar with the McIntosh-type fruit are very fond of its aromatic flavor and know its desirability for cooking and fresh use in spite of the fact that the fruit is very tender and has to be handled very carefully. The McIntosh variety produces very well in Kentucky but the fruit drops before reaching full color or maturity. Where this McIntosh-type of fruit is known, as at the University Sales Office at Lexington, there is a great demand for fruit of these varieties. The four varieties mentioned above follow below in the order of ripening:

**Melba** is the earliest of the group to ripen, reaching maturity shortly after Yellow Transparent. The fruits are medium to large and of high quality both for cooking and for eating fresh. The variety has been under test only a short time but is looking very promising and reports are that it is looked upon with a great deal of favor in regions where tested further north.

**Milton**, a variety with McIntosh type fruit, ripens about a month earlier than McIntosh, or about July 25-30, and is of excellent quality.

**Kendall** is a large, high quality variety that ripens just after McIntosh. Its large, high quality fruits, which hang to the tree better than McIntosh, add great interest to this variety and further observations are contemplated before any recommendations can be made.

**Macoun**, another variety of the McIntosh type, is showing considerable promise. It ripens a bit later and the fruits are generally not as large as Kendall. This variety is chiefly of interest because its good quality fruits extend the McIntosh season and provide McIntosh type fruit over a longer period.

#### JEFFERSON COUNTY STRAWBERRY TESTS 1948

H. C. Brown  
Horticultural Associate County Agent

1948 was another successful strawberry season in Jefferson county. A serious drouth reduced the yields but prices were excellent. The season average gross price was \$8.42 per crate.

**Variety Tests:** Premier has long been the leading commercial variety in the Louisville section and it was difficult to persuade some of the leading growers even to try the two new varieties of interest, the Tennessee Shipper and Tennessee Beauty. However, now that these new sorts have been fruited for several seasons, grower and dealer preference is rapidly changing to them from Premier.

Several 1948 yield comparisons follow: Mr. J. M. Tucker picked an average of 387 crates per acre from his Tennessee Shippers while his Premiers yielded 259 crates per acre. He set an extra acre of Shippers this year and 1000 Tennessee Beauty plants, for a start of that variety.

In a larger planting Mr. Carl Frey produced 274 crates per acre of Tennessee Shippers on a first-year patch, compared to 178 crates per acre for his first-year Premier. Mr. Frey states, "The Tennessee Shippers saved the day for me this year. They out-yielded my Premiers and produced a much higher percentage of firm number one berries."

In a small planting, Mr. Everett Fox harvested one row of Tennessee Beauties that yielded at the rate of 232 crates per acre, while the remainder of his field of Premier produced 210 crates per acre. He has increased his Beauties for 1949.

Mr. L. L. Porter, Jefferson County's largest strawberry grower has the following to say, after several years of trial. "I have quit growing

Premiers and am planting only Shippers and Beauties. I think I want  $\frac{2}{3}$  of my acreage in Shippers and  $\frac{1}{3}$  in Beauties."

**Superphosphate Tests:** Several tests were run where various amounts of superphosphate were applied to the top of the fruiting rows in late winter. The average yields of all varieties and all treatments were as follows:

No Phosphate added, 249 crates per acre.

500# Superphosphate, 296 crates per acre.

1000# Superphosphate, 350 crates per acre.

These figures show an average increase of 47 crates per acre increase for 500 pounds over no additional phosphate and an increase of 54 crates for 1000 pounds over 500 pounds; and an over all increase of 101 crates per acre for 1000 pounds per acre of Superphosphate.

**Renovation:** On June 14, two demonstrations of patch renewal were given in cooperation with Mr. W. W. Magill, using small tractor-type rotary tillers. These rotary tillers did an excellent job of grinding up old strawberry plants, weeds, and mulch and pulverizing the soil between the rows to a depth of 4 to 6 inches. The old fruiting rows were narrowed to a width of 12 to 15 inches and left in wonderful condition. At the time this work was done, it would have been impossible to use horse drawn tools because the drouth had caused the soil to be too hard and dry. Strawberry growers were amazed at the excellent work done by these small tractors.

Several strawberry fields infected with the red stele root rot were located and some plants of the resistant varieties Temple and Fairland were set in these areas for trial, in cooperation with the Special Horticultural program.

### INSECTS INJURING STRAWBERRIES

By P. O. Ritcher  
Dept. of Entomology and Botany

Reduction in strawberry yield because of insect damage often goes unnoticed or is blamed on some weather condition such as drouth or frost. Examination of many berry patches during the 1948 picking season revealed serious losses from

either the strawberry weevil or the tarnished plant bug or both pests. Injury from the crown borer which often causes much damage in the state was not very evident.

**Strawberry weevil.** For several years the strawberry weevil has been on the increase in the Bowling Green and Purchase berry-growing areas. This small brown or blackish snout beetle injures strawberries by depositing its eggs within the unopened blooms and then cutting or girdling the buds so that they die and fall to the ground. Usually a single egg is laid in each bud. The egg soon hatches into a whitish legless grub which eats the contents of the unopened bud, pupates, and finally emerges as an adult weevil. The new adults feed for a short time and then go into hibernation in nearby woods or fence rows.

At Sharpe, Kentucky, according to observations made by Mr. Armstrong and the writer, adult weevils appeared the first week in April and had cut 1 or more buds per plant by April 9. At this time Blakemore strawberries were just beginning to bloom and a very few small green berries were present. Examination of many cut buds on May 14, revealed that most of them contained fully grown larvae and one was found to contain a new adult.

Materials commonly recommended in other states for strawberry weevil control include lead arsenate, cryolite, and DDT, used either as dusts or sprays. This season, through the cooperation of Mr. Barefield of Sharpe, Kentucky, several plots were laid out in a Blakemore patch where the weevil caused extensive damage in 1947. On April 9, several plots were treated with 5% chlordan dusts, some with 5% DDT dust and other plots were left untreated. At this time at least 1 bud per plant had already been cut. Counts made a month later indicated that chlordan gave excellent control and that the DDT gave no control at all (Table 1). According to Mr. Barefield, the yield was doubled in the chlordan plots.

**Tarnished plant bug.** This bug is responsible for so-called "button" berries which have a hard seedy tip and fail to develop to normal size. Patches of Blakemore, Tennessee Shipper, and Tennessee Beauty were seen this year at Sharpe, Cal-

Table 1.—Strawberry weevil control tests,  
Barefield patch, Sharpe, Kentucky, 1948

	Number of plants examined	Green berries and buds	Ripe berries	Cut buds	
				Total	Percent
5% chlordan dust	100	583	121	145	17
5% DDT dust	100	286	104	381	49.4
None	100	259	98	337	48.5

vert City, Louisville, and Lexington in which almost every berry was affected and the crop was almost a total loss.

Many growers have been blaming this condition on frost injury. Instead it is the work of a small mottled-brown plant bug which sucks the sap from the small green berries soon after they are formed. No experiments with insecticides for the control of this bug on strawberries have been made, but on other crops it can be controlled with either DDT or chlordan. Since the bug overwinters in the adult stage and is present in berry patches at blooming time, it would seem possible to make one application of chlordan or a combination DDT-chlordan dust or spray that would kill both the plant bug and the strawberry weevil.

#### HINTS AND OBSERVATIONS

W. W. Magill

##### A Blue Ribbon Patch

An amateur berry grower of Trimble county sold 452 crates of Tennessee Beauty strawberries from a first-year patch of one acre (he planted 4000 plants.) Who can offer a better 1948 record from one acre?

##### Winter Feeding

Superphosphate, applied on top of the strawberry mulch in late winter, paid good dividends (See the Jefferson county story in this issue). I suggest you give it a trial on your berry acreage in February or 1949.

##### Costly Practice

Strawberry fields carried through the third and fourth production years have paved the way for crown borer trouble. I hope you have not been a victim of circumstances. Some growers have been.

##### New Troubles

The strawberry weevil (Clipper)

and species of tarnish plant bugs (causing cat face or "button" berries) caused great losses to Kentucky growers in 1948. A simple dust and spray schedule for this control will be in great demand at the blossom season of berries in 1949. (See article on Insects Injuring Strawberries).

##### Peach Blossom Blight

Lime sulfur sprays when peaches were in the pink bud and full bloom stages were very effective this spring in preventing brown rot blossom blight and twig infection. (It saved three to five bushels per tree in some orchards).

##### Good Early Apple

The Lodi Variety of early apples were 2½ to 2¾ in. in diameter when Transparent were 2-2¼ in.-size in two Kentucky orchards this past June.

#### INCREASE IN STATE FAIR FRUIT PREMIUMS

As a result of outstanding fruit exhibits at recent fairs and the general constructive program being followed by the present Kentucky State Fair Board, the amount of the horticultural premiums has been increased from \$575 to an all-time high of \$1,000. This represents an increase of nearly 100% and is a further recognition of the importance of Kentucky fruit industry and of the part that the fruit exhibit plays in making the State Fair attractive to visitors.

The increased premium allowance enabled some expansion in the number of classes offered for competition, as well as an increase in the premiums that are offered in the various classes. The 1948 Kentucky State Fair was held September 12-18 at the Fair Grounds at Louisville.

**The Large Apple Pie.** The 1948 Kentucky State Fair fruit exhibit was reported by many to be the most attractive in many years. All fruits were of high quality, color

and finish. Of special interest to all fair visitors was the large apple pie which was baked and furnished by the Great A and P Tea Company at their large Louisville Baking Plant. This pie was five feet across and contained right at seven bushels of apples. Governor Earle Clements cut the pie at a ceremony on Thursday afternoon, serving a small amount to visitors. The remainder of the pie was served to the public Friday afternoon, providing a total of one thousand servings. The quality of the pie was excellent. The large pie pan was made at Paducah of heavy sheet iron and is the property of the Kentucky State Horticultural Society. Credit for the original suggestion that such a pie might be a State Fair attraction goes to their secretary, W. W. Magill. From there on, the whole venture was an example of good cooperation and teamwork.

**1948 Results:** Placings in the feature apple exhibit of 12 trays of three or more varieties were as follows: 1. Lester Harris, Kevil, Ky., McCracken County; 2. Wm. Fegenbush, Buechel, Ky., Jefferson County; 3. McCollom Orchards, Henderson, Ky., Henderson County; 4. Miller Orchard, Valley Station, Ky., Jefferson County; 5. Frank T. Street, Henderson, Ky., Henderson County. Orchard booth display placings were: 1. Joe Bray & Sons, Bedford, Ky., Trimble County; 2. Wm. Fegenbush, Buechel, Ky., Jefferson County; 3. Miller Orchard, Valley Station, Ky., Jefferson County; 4. Lester Harris, Kevil, Ky., McCracken County; 5. McCollom Orchard, Henderson, Ky., Henderson County.

For the fifth straight year the Lester Harris Orchard of Kevil took the Sweepstakes prize on the best bushel of apples. This year the variety was Starking but the four previous years the high prize was

Golden Delicious. Other sweepstakes honors were: Best tray of apple, Lester Harris, Kevil, Ky.; best plate of apples, McCollom Orchard, Henderson, Ky.; best basket and plate of peaches, Joe Bray & Sons, Bedford, Ky.; best plate of grapes, Wm. Fegenbush, Buechel, Ky.; best plate of pears, Miller Orchard, Valley Station, Ky. Grape prizes were divided largely between Wm. Fegenbush of Buechel and Joe Bray & Sons of Bedford. Peach honors went largely to Joe Bray & Sons, Bedford, and to Ross Harris, Paducah. Prizes in the general bushel, tray and plate displays were divided among a large number of exhibitors and indications are toward more interest by exhibitors. Plan to join them in 1949 for the largest and best fruit display in the history of Kentucky.

#### NEW KENTUCKY STRAWBERRY CIRCULAR

Circular 455, Growing Strawberries for Market in Kentucky, by W. W. Magill and W. D. Armstrong, was issued by the Kentucky Extension Service early in 1948.

The various phases of successful berry production such as selection and preparation of soil, fertilization, time of setting, spacing, variety selection, cultivation, mulching, harvesting and after-harvest care of patches are discussed. The increasing importance of the new varieties Tennessee Beauty and Tennessee Shipper, is noted.

This circular gives information on much of the Kentucky research work done in strawberries during the last ten years, and should be of great help to berry growers, generally. Copies can be secured from your county agent or by writing to the College of Agriculture and Home Economics, University of Kentucky, Lexington 29, Kentucky.