

Ohio Grower Comments on Peach Varieties

Newday rates high in quality, both raw and canned. Flesh is firm by Dorsey's standards. I believe it would rate No. 9. I know nothing about its hardiness as yet.

Fireglow is a peach of great beauty and quality when mellow-ripe. Bore its first fruit for us in 1954. Is better than its imitator, False Fireglow, which bore in 1953 for us. Its canning quality was a disappointment.

Hale Harrison Brilliant was another beautiful and high quality newcomer, but any temperature below zero spells finish for it.

In quality, **Prairie Rose** suited us the best of the Prairie series. All are inclined to set heavy, and all dragged on in picking over too long a period (more than five pickings). Ozark bore heavy and was fairly good. All in this group ripened under droughty conditions.

Gemmers Late Elberta looks more promising than Afterglow. Afterglow has fruited many years for us, sometimes good, other years not. Autumn fruited for the first time with us—a really good late peach.—*E. J. Downing, New Madison, Ohio.*

American Pomological Society Meeting

It is still not too late to decide on attending the annual meeting of the American Pomological Society, January 17, 18, 19 and 20. This year it will be a joint meeting with the New York Horticultural Society, which will be celebrating its centennial on this occasion. The meeting will be held in the Municipal Auditorium, Rochester, New York, with headquarters at the Seneca Hotel. The banquet will take place Thursday evening, January 19.

You are all welcome, so try to attend.



Redglobe Peach

A new peach variety, "Redglobe", has been announced by the United States Department of Agriculture. Although Redglobe is especially suited to Pacific Coast conditions, it is also adapted to other areas where Elberta is grown. Redglobe ripens about 15 days before Elberta. It is a medium to large peach, a bright and attractive red in color, and has a firm, fine-textured flesh, good in flavor.



Some Publications on Varieties

Your attention is called to the following Agricultural Experiment Station publications that deal with fruit varieties:

Peach Varieties for Oregon. 1954. By Q. B. Zielinski. Oregon Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 541. 19 pages.

A Summary of Apple and Peach Variety Trials in Oklahoma. 1953. By H. H. Hinrichs. Okla. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. B-410. 19 pages.

Fruit Varieties for Indiana. 1951. Purdue Agr. Exp. Sta. Extension Bul. 365. 18 pages.

J. R. Hepler, of the University of New Hampshire, reminds us that the highbush cranberry is a viburnum and not a cranberry. The highbush cranberry and the real cranberry resemble each other only in size and color. There are two species of high bush cranberry, *Viburnum opulus* (European) and *Viburnum Americanum* (native American). The jelly which can be made from the berries of these shrubs has never become popular because of its peculiar flavor. The highbush cranberry should therefore be used strictly for its ornamental value, although it is being grown some for its fruit in New England.