

freezes. (This is common with Carpathian walnuts in the southeast.) It has survived three winters at Sabula, Iowa with no cold injury and made unusually vigorous growth there. At both Urbana and Sabula, it has been compared with Broadview Persian walnut, a British Columbia origination considered a hardy variety. Broadview has often suffered winter injury at both locations, and in 1950-51 was killed to the understock at Urbana.

The suggested test regions for the Colby Persian walnut include those with a climate similar to central

Illinois, and where spring freezes are not generally a problem. The suggested understock is black walnut (*J. nigra*) though established hardy Carpathian and other Persian walnuts may be satisfactory for top working.

Additional wood for propagation of the Colby will be available in small quantities next August to nut nurserymen and other experiment stations. (Walnut scions cannot be sent from Illinois to California.) Trees of Colby should be available from several cooperating nurseries in the fall of 1953.

Idared Apple, a Correction

In our recent article on "Idared and Idajon Apples" (Volume 6, No. 3, page 49-50), the original author, Dr. Leif Verner, head of the department of horticulture at the University of Idaho, has called our attention to an error which was not in the article as it left his office. (Neither was it in the copy we sent the printer, but our proofreaders didn't get it corrected.)

The last sentence on page 49, and continuing to page 50, should have read, "Like other large fruited varieties, Idared should not be thinned heavily when grown under irrigation." Thinning aggravates the tendency noted by some growers of Idared under irrigation for the earliest crops of this apple variety to grow large and unshapely.

The reports he mentioned in the top of the second column of page 49 were mainly from a few Idaho growers, and not, as the rewritten article failed to make clear, from all the locations in 26 states and Canada where tests of Idared had been initiated.

Another printer's error (or maybe it's my handwriting) appears near the top of page 50. There is no apple called "Esophs Spitzenburg." This should have read "Esopus Spitzenburg," for a variety long noted for its fine flavor as well as being the parent of the Jonathan, and thus a grandparent of both Idared and Idajon varieties from Idaho, the Monroe from the New York station, the Crandall from the Illinois station, and others, even including Joan and King David. Jonared and

Blackjon are two well known sports of Jonathan, whose names may be confused with those of the two from Idaho which are the result of crossing Jonathan with Wagener. (Note that the last-mentioned variety isn't spelled "Wagner.")

In an earlier issue, we just missed publishing a "Firestone" apple, which might have taken its place alongside the "Rubber" grape. But the third proofreader changed it back to "Fireside," and he's still driving on old tires.—J.C.McD.

Three Recent Peach Introductions from the Ontario Station

Somervee Peach. (Sdlg. 39011). Named and introduced in 1950. From a cross of Halehaven and Oriole. Somervee ripens 3 to 4 days after Erlyvee (see below), or about a week after Mayflower. An "average" date for Vineland would be August 1st. Because of this earliness, plus yellow flesh and good quality, Somervee attracted the immediate attention of growers several of whom now have bearing trees. Orchard performance appears to be good. The trees bear well, require thinning. The fruit is medium size, yellow flesh, clingstone, and of good quality for so early a variety. In appearance the fruit is round, well colored, attractive.

Erlyvee Peach. (Sdlg. 350113). Named and introduced in 1949. Erlyvee matures just after Mayflower and before Somervee. Early season is its chief value. Erlyvee is a seedling of Golden Jubilee and was first selected in 1941. One grower planted 100 trees in 1943 and these have borne good crops since

1947. Tree characters are good. It bears heavily and requires heavy thinning. The fruit is fair size only, this being its chief weakness. The fruit is highly colored, attractive. Flesh yellow, semi-freestone, fair quality.

Vesper Peach. (Sdlg. 290159). Named and introduced in 1949. Vesper is a late variety for growers who wish to extend the Elberta season. It ripens about 5 days after Elberta. Vesper is a cross of J. H. Hale and Vedette, and was sent out for grower trial, under the number 290159, in 1939. One Essex county grower now has 1,000 bearing trees, and reports very favorably. The tree is fair vigour only, Elberta bud hardness, susceptible to bacterial leaf spot in some seasons. It bears regularly. The fruit is well-colored, attractive, medium to large size, yellow flesh, freestone, good quality, hangs well to the tree.—Taken from the Report for 1949 and 1950 of the Horticultural Experiment Station, Vineland Station, Ontario.