

winter, and is of about Wealthy quality.

**Yellow Rose** is a large, smooth, yellow, sweet apple without spice or special flavor. Scab resistant, and a remarkable keeper, it should be of value for breeding where these qualities are needed, and one wants to incorporate the flavor of the other parent into the seedlings. It is probably a cross of Tolman Sweet and Alexander, as it is hardier than Tolman.

**O'Connell Redstreak** is much like Wealthy in size, season and quality, but a longer, prettier apple, with the flesh of the brighter colored fruit heavily marbled with red. I found it in a pasture belonging to John J. O'Connell, near Brier Hill, N. Y.

**Douglas Wormless** survived a tent caterpillar infestation without losing a leaf, in the hedgerow fence line between the Douglas and Davies farms. It is said to be a good, red winter apple, and very hardy. There is something definitely different about it, because it failed on over half the stocks we tried to graft it on, but grew very vigorously on others.

**Todd King** is another pasture seedling. This one found by John E. Todd of DePeyster, N. Y. I have not eaten this apple, but he described it as resembling Tomkins King.

### Clyde Purple Raspberry

Purple raspberries have long been grown in New York both for market and in gardens. Elsewhere, the purple varieties are almost exclusively a garden fruit. Their usefulness is due to the heavy crops of berries that are suitable for culinary purposes, and to a limited extent for dessert.

Shaffer, the first purple variety of consequence was the principal variety for many years after its introduction in 1878. Columbian, introduced in 1891, soon became, and remained the leading variety, in fact, just about the

only variety until the middle 1930's. The plants were vigorous, productive and virus-infected, but virus-tolerant. The berries were sweet and well-flavored. In the mid-thirties Sodus and Marion were introduced, and soon replaced Columbian. The berries were larger, firmer, less crumbly, and tart.

**Clyde**, originated at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, N. Y. by crossing Bristol with N. Y. 17861 (Newburgh x Indian Summer), and was introduced in 1961. It is superior to Sodus and Marion in vigor, more canes being produced to bear larger crops. There are fewer missing plants in a plot of Clyde than with Sodus or Marion. Very little anthracnose has been noted on Clyde, even when severe on black raspberry plants nearby. The berries are similar in size, appearance, coherence, firmness, and flavor to those of Sodus and Marion (See front cover). Clyde is suggested for trial to replace Sodus and Marion.—*George Slate, Agr. Exp. Station, Geneva, N. Y.*

### Peach Adaptation

In discussing peach varieties in the April '63 issue of *Peach Times*, John H. Weinberger calls attention to the sensitivity of most varieties to climate. For example, he points out, the Sunhigh peach performs very well in New Jersey, where it originated, but lacks flavor and red color in California. In contrast, Redtop and Suncrest, which are well adapted to California conditions, develop too dark a color in the East.

A cooler climate, Dr. Weinberger says, is usually associated with a smoother shaped peach, more red color, and a more attractive finish. Warm climates, on the other hand, tend to produce less color, a less attractive finish, and a longer and rougher peach.