

Sweet cherry varieties have been terribly confused. Schmidt appears under many different names yet it is one of the more unique varieties. Windsor and Governor Wood have been often mixed, also Lambert and Napoleon. For some unknown reason mixtures in sour cherries are less frequent but Early Richmond is sometimes found among Montmorency. This mixture cannot be well separated until the trees are two years old as the means of identification is largely the appearance of the lenticels near the base of the shoots.

To see a mixture is not usually difficult but to remember what each variety looks like and then give the correct name is something else. More than two hundred varieties of the different tree fruits

are met in nurseries and to remember them all is a burden for anyone. Yet our men often make a list of the varieties in a nursery with no stakes or other record, often to the great surprise of the nurseryman.

Bulletins of the Massachusetts Experiment Station Discussing the Identification of Fruit Varieties by Vegetative Characters

- Bull. 401. Plant Characters of Cherry Varieties.
- Bull. 403. Descriptions of Apple Varieties. (Does not discuss fruit characters.)
- Bull. 413. The Identification of Plum Varieties from Nonbearing Trees.
- Bull. 418. The Propagation and Identification of Clonal Rootstocks for the Apple.
- Bull. 421. The Identification of Pear Varieties from Nonbearing Trees.
- Bull. 431. The Identification of Blueberry Varieties by Plant Characters. (In press).



Use Short Names for New Fruits

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In the Code of Nomenclature of the American Pomological Society, Rule 4, on the Form and Spelling of Names, it states as follows:

"4. Names of new varieties shall be of

one word preferably, but two words will be accepted. However, names of existing varieties, not in conformity with this rule, but which are well established by usage, shall not be changed in such a way as to lead to confusion or loss of identity."

In view of the emphasis placed upon

the importance of single-word names, a note on the extent to which the rule has been followed in recent years should be of interest to peach growers generally. Accordingly, the names of new peach varieties included in the forthcoming issue of the Proceedings of the American Pomological Society have been arranged according to the number of words per name. The list includes 937 names, so it may be looked upon as a fair sample of the trend in naming varieties. The following table is self-explanatory:

Number of words in the name	Number of Varieties
	427
2	407
3	90
	10
5	3
	937

It will be seen from the above summary that we have not adhered very rigidly to the rule as stated. The trend in peaches seems to be similar to the practice with other crops—in fact, if we look into the hybrid corn field we see combinations that take on the general appearance of chemical or mathematical formulas. There is no doubt about a single-word name being convenient. On the other hand, some have not hesitated to use a name with four words in it, and three varieties have five words in the name. This provision in the Code is of long standing, and those who are naming varieties are urged to simplify matters as far as possible and not go beyond two-word names except in rare instances.

TWO NEW APPLES, PAYETTE and IDAGOLD, desirable products of the apple breeding studies of the Idaho station, were offered to the fruit growers of the State. Payette, obtained from a cross between Wagener and Ben Davis, is a red winter apple, and Idagold, a cross between Wagener and Esopus Spitzenburg, is a winter apple of rich golden color.

from U. S. Dept. of Agriculture
Report on the Agricultural Expt. Sta., 1945



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