

mation is available, the use of Harmony for table grapes is not recommended except when the presence of nematodes or phylloxera prevents the use of own-rooted vines.

Harmony appears to resemble most closely a *V. champini*—*V. riparia* hybrid, and bears little resemblance to 1613. The leaf has the shape or conformity of *champini*, but the petiole is longer, more like *riparia*. The serrations are smaller than those of *riparia*, but the blade has larger lobes. The sinus opening in Harmony leaves is semi-closed, unlike the open sinus of *champini* and *riparia*. Here the *V. longi* (1613) ancestry in Harmony is apparent. The lower leaf surface has smoother venation than Dog Ridge, and resembles *riparia* in this respect. The petioles of Harmony have less cottony growth or pubescence on them than *champini* petioles, but slightly more than *riparia*. The flowers have reflex stamens. The cane growth is not as "ropy" as *riparia* growth, and resembles *champini* in this regard. In many respects, except for being less vigorous, Harmony most closely resembles the "Salt Creek" rootstock of the University of California.

## The Granny Smith Apple

We were told that the Granny Smith apple was named after an elderly lady near Sydney, Australia, on whose property the apple was first grown. It is undoubtedly a seedling, as are most of our important varieties of today.

Being a green apple, the Granny Smith got off to a slow start when a few growers planted it. Nurserymen first recognized the fine quality of the apple, but did not get much response from growers and marketers.

As time went on it was learned that the Granny Smith apple had very few growing faults, and was an apple that

was acceptable in the English market. Now it is one of the most important varieties in the Southern Hemisphere.

In answer to the question, "Why is it not grown in the Northern Hemisphere," a number of answers have been given. Some say it is adapted to a mild long growing season which seldom exists in the northern climes.

In Australia and New Zealand you now see Golden Delicious and Granny Smith growing side by side in many orchards. Wouldn't this indicate that areas that really grow a good Golden in the western United States might grow a fine Granny Smith as well? I think so.—W. A. Luce, *Yakima, Wash.*

## Peaches in Texas

Leading Texas peach growers have recently indicated that Loring and Redskin head their list. They also rate Ranger high where winters are cold enough to meet its chilling requirement. Keystone is popular in the southern peach belt of Texas.