

42022. JUGLANS REGIA L. Juglandaceæ. Walnut.

From New York State. Cuttings secured by Mr. C. A. Reed, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 3, 1916.

"Abrams walnut. The parent tree of this variety stands on property on Latta Road, Charlotte, N. Y., owned by Mrs. B. S. Abrams. It is a double tree, with trunks measuring at breast height 63 and 69 inches in circumference, respectively. The two trees are estimated to be about 60 feet tall and have a spread of about 55 feet. The tree is said to be a heavy annual bearer. Mrs. Abrams states that the crop of 1914 was about 8 bushels. The nuts are of medium size, quite spherical in form, with flattened ends, bright golden color, thin shelled, and until well dried well sealed. The kernels from the crop of 1915 are a little disappointing in that they shrink considerably; also they are somewhat objectionable in that they leave an astringent taste in the mouth. The flavor of these kernels is pleasing, though mild." (Reed.)

42023. JUGLANS REGIA L. Juglandaceæ. Walnut.

From Canada. Scions secured by Mr. C. A. Reed, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received March 3, 1916.

"Ontario walnut. This tree stands on a lot at 251 Queenstown Street, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada. It is owned by Miss Alice Berger, of that address. It is estimated to be 75 or more years of age and has the reputation of being a heavy annual bearer. Its crop of 1914 is stated by Miss Berger to have been about 200 pounds of nuts. The nuts are of medium size, thin shelled, and the kernels of good quality. In the opinion of Robert T. Morris, of New York City, the flavor of these nuts is superior to that of any others of the sorts now being propagated in the Eastern States. The new growth on this tree was very short and irregular, making it difficult to obtain good wood for propagating." (Reed.)

42024. HUMULUS LUPULUS L. Moraceæ. Hop.

From Wye, Kent, England. Roots presented by Mr. E. S. Salmon, South-eastern Agricultural College. Received March 3, 1916.

"Foundling. Among the hops growing in the experimental hop garden at Wye College one plant attracted attention in 1906 and 1907 by its vigorous growth and prolific cropping qualities. It was decided to test this hop further; cuts were taken from the hill, and, in 1908, 38 hills were planted in a row in the main hop garden at Wye College. From 1908 to 1914 these hills have been under observation, and the following facts appear to be of sufficient commercial importance to merit the attention of hop growers. This hop has proved remarkably resistant to the attacks of the disease popularly known as nettlehead, skinkily, or (in Sussex) silly hill. This disease, which has been attributed to the attacks of an eelworm (*Heterodera schachtii*), is sometimes the cause of serious loss to the hop grower. No certain remedy against nettlehead is at present known, and it follows, therefore, that the constitutional resistance of a variety of hop to the disease is a matter of importance. The growth is very vigorous; the vine is green, with blotches (often inconspicuous) of dark green or red, and is very fruitful. It is a late hop, ripening about 10 days later than the *Canterbury Whitebine*. In the medium hop soil of the college hop garden the crop in an average season is about 15 hundredweight to the acre; in 1914 the hills yielded at the rate of 22 hundredweight to the acre. In richer soil at Chilham, Kent, 3 older hills and 22 hills in their second year bore in 1914 at the rate of 18 hundredweight to the acre. The hops are small to medium in size and hang very thickly on the laterals. In some respects