

another indication that they are well in the running. Surely it is not too much to hope that one or more may prove superior. Charlamoff too seems deserving of further testing. And what of the acquisi-

tions of 1942 to 1946 and still later? With so much apparently good material in the first lot, and with more in prospect, orcharding along its northern fringe should indeed take heart.



The Melrose Apple

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The Melrose apple, recently introduced by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, possesses certain qualities which make it very desirable for limited commercial trial. This apple is a cross of Jonathan and Delicious. Its late-harvesting and late-keeping characteristics, coupled with high dessert quality, indicate that it should supplement Stayman Winesap and Rome Beauty in the late-apple group. At Wooster the fruits are picked just prior to or at the time of Stayman Winesap and they keep in cold storage until April. The well-colored fruits remain firm even into May and have been superior to Stayman Winesap in this respect.

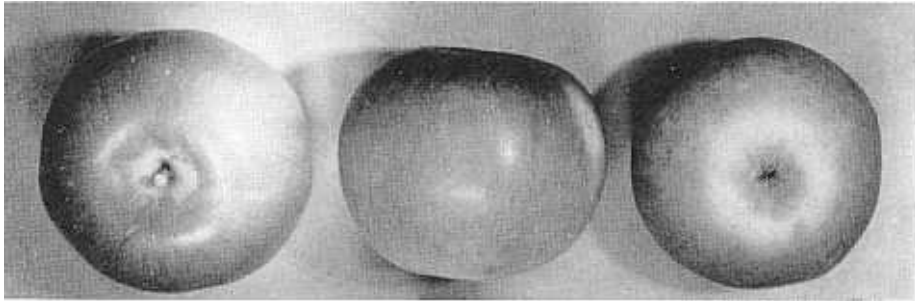
Another outstanding characteristic of this new apple is the freedom of the fruits from Jonathan Spot, which is frequently a serious problem with Jonathan, its female parent. Not a single spot has ever

been observed on Melrose fruits since the original tree came into bearing in 1937.

This variety is similar to Jonathan in not being susceptible to scab but the fruits are rather readily russeted.

At Wooster the fruits of Melrose are well-covered with an attractive carmine and a live yellow undercolor. Usually they are intermediate in size between Jonathan and Delicious. The shape of the fruits is well illustrated by the accompanying figure. The flesh is rather fine-grained, firm but not tough, crisp, juicy, and not as tart as Jonathan. The flavor is not sweet as is Delicious but is intermediate between its parents. Melrose seems to be an excellent cooking apple, presumably better for apple sauce or pie than for baking, since the fruit is usually not as large as is desired for a baking apple.

The original tree was planted in the orchard in 1927 and bore its first flowers in 1937. Young trees propagated from



The new Melrose apple introduced by the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station.

the original tree and planted in 1940, bore their first fruit in 1946 thus indicating that the variety is not late in coming into bearing. The original tree has flowered every year since 1937 but there was no crop in 1945 due to frost. The blooming season is distinctly later than either parent and would be classed as late-mid-season. Melrose gives every evidence of being more productive than Delicious but obviously its bearing capacity cannot yet be accurately determined. The tree is

reasonably large, is upright spreading and the crotch angles seem less narrow than those of Delicious.

Several Ohio nurseries have propagated this new variety and trees will be available for sale in 1947 and 1948. Further information relative to Melrose may be obtained from the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station from which institution more detailed information relative to the variety will be published shortly.



EVEN BEST RASPBERRIES VARY IN HARDINESS

June, Latham and Chief red raspberries were outstanding under Madison, Wisconsin conditions. These three varieties were hardiest, most productive and profitable over a period of years yet each in turn has shown much more winter-killing than the other two in certain years. The reason for the variation in

relative hardiness of raspberries is not known.

Over the years, the June variety has been the most profitable raspberry grown at Madison. This is partly because it produces high average yields and partly because it matures most of its crop in time to bring the high prices of the early-season market.

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