

ton. Yields per acre have been greater in Coos County, and berries, larger.

Crowley makes a useful addition to the cranberry industry because of its high pigment content (Table 4), and its low in astringency. These two characteristics make Crowley especially adaptable to processing and juice production. Crowley fruit also compares favorably with other cranberry varieties in acidity, soluble solids and quantity of juice (Table 3).

Table 2. Yield^a of McFarlin and Crowley cranberries on commercial plantings in Coos County, Oregon.

Year	McFarlin	Crowley	
	Yield lbs/A	lbs/1/31 A	Est. lbs/A
Bates bog:			
1961	8110	967.74	30000
1969	9450	—	25000 ^b
Allinger bog:			
1967	10530	1200	37200
1968	8160	1200	37200
1969	9450	1900	58900

^aBased on reports of Coos County extension agent.

^bActual yield on a one acre plot.

Mutsu-Crispin Apple

The following item concerning the Japanese apple variety, Mutsu, by R. F. Carlson, is reprinted from "Compact Fruit Grower":

"Most pomologists, fruit growers, nurserymen and others are familiar with double named varieties. For example, the Beacon-Fenton apple, and Bartlett-Williams pear no doubt have puzzled many, but affected sales and taste very little. Now, another double-named apple has come to the fore—the Mutsu-Crispin. Some of our English counterparts came up with a name more descriptive for the Mutsu variety. The apple is crisp in bite and taste — hence the name Crispin, in place of Mutsu."

Table 3. Juice characteristics of fruit of Crowley and other cranberry varieties, means of samples harvested at two week intervals, September 14 to October 26, 1969.

Variety	MI per 50 g	pH	% Soluble solids
Beckwith		2.80	9.50
Crowley		2.77	8.45
McFarlin		2.70	9.46
Searles		2.66	10.31
Stevens		2.73	9.09
WSU 41		2.68	9.79
WSU 108		2.74	10.29

Table 4. Optical density of Crowley and other cranberry varieties.

Variety	Harvest dates				
	9/14	9/28	10/12	10/26	Mean
Beckwith	.184	.228	.361	.362	.283
Crowley	.206	.416	.550	.544	.429
McFarlin	.077	.156	.334	.403	.242
Searles	.071	.187	.223	.292	.193
WSU 41	.069	—	.215	.228	.170
WSU 108	.159	.263	.294	.495	.345

Variety Testing in Rhodesia

A fruit variety testing program initiated in 1962 by the Rhodes Inyanga Experiment Station, Private Bag, Rhodesia, now includes 250 apple varieties, 60 peaches, 24 plums, 12 pears, and several kinds of berries. Of the apples tested, a local seedling of the Granny Smith type, Beverly Hills from California, and Shorland Queen from New Zealand, appear the most promising.

The Station is located at an altitude of 6,100 ft., and has an annual rainfall of 44-48 inches. Inadequate winter chilling can be a problem with deciduous fruits, except with varieties having a very low chilling requirement.