

Himrod

Himrod, formerly known as Geneva 15310, was produced in 1928 by crossing Ontario with the Sultanina (Thompson Seedless). Its clusters are large, tapering, and compact and its berries are medium, oval, greenish yellow, melting, tender, juicy, and vinous-flavored.

Himrod ripens about with Interlaken Seedless, that is the first week of September. The clusters are larger than those of Interlaken Seedless, but the berries average smaller, white in color, and practically seedless.

Romulus

Romulus (Geneva 15291) is a sister to Himrod but ripens about two weeks later. The clusters are large, tapering shouldered and compact. The berries are free from seeds and are small, roundish, greenish yellow.

Romulus is a melting, juicy, sweet, vinous-flavored white grape of good quality.

Alden

Alden (Geneva 13035) was obtained in 1926 by crossing Ontario with Grox Guillaume. Several very promising seedlings were obtained from this cross, but unfortunately some of them cracked badly during wet seasons.

The clusters of Alden are large, tapering, and loose. The berries are large, oval, and reddish black in color. The flesh of Alden is juicy, meaty, tender, sweet, and vinous. The quality is good.

Alden ripens about the end of September. It requires shorter pruning than Concord.

Bath

Bath (Geneva 18149) was obtained in 1930 from a cross between Fredonia and Geneva 10805 (Chasselas Rose Violet \times Mills).

Bath has a vigorous and very productive vine. The clusters are medium in size, compact, and tapering. The berries are medium, round oval, and black. The

flesh is tender, juicy, sweet, free from foxiness, and of good quality.

Bath ripens the last week in September. It requires more severe pruning than Concord in order to prevent overbearing.

Naples

Naples (Geneva 17594) was produced in 1928 by crossing Delaware with a seedling from a cross between Mills and Iona.

Naples has a vigorous and productive vine. The clusters are larger and less compact than those of Delaware and are tapering and shouldered. The berries are larger than those of Delaware. The skin of Naples is similar in color to that of Delaware but tougher. The flesh is slightly tough, juicy, sweet, and good in quality.

The appearance and flavor of Naples remind one strongly of Delaware. In wine tests, Naples has scored above well-known wine varieties.

The season for Naples is one to two weeks later than for Delaware.

—*Farm Research*, October, 1952.

Meadow Mice Show Feeding Preference for Mahaleb Cherry

The following is extracted from the Semi-Annual Report of Predatory Animal and Rodent Control Work, issued by U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Lafayette, Indiana. (July to December, 1952):

"Of particular interest was some rather bad damage to Montmorency cherry trees in Door County, Wisconsin. Individual trees examined showed that this damage was confined to the Mahaleb rootstock, as the girdled areas stopped below the graft. Even though meadow mice were solely responsible, girdling was done below the ground line and was not noticed until the dirt was dug away from the tree bases."

The fruit pictured on the last page of No. 2 of Vol. 7 is a Beech Plum. —Ed.