

be referred to the U. S. Department of Agriculture Library, Washington 25, D. C. for checking before being published: The Department of Agriculture Library, while it does not have a complete listing of names of fruit varieties which have been used, has a very extensive listing of such names and will be glad to check proposed names for new varieties against their records.

Committee on Nomenclature

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Reviews and Abstracts

THE MACOUN APPLE—sets fruit in 1945 under adverse spring weather condition.

By Walter Toenjes, 1946. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Quart. Bul 28(3):189-190.

In 1945 the bloom period for apples at the Graham Station started April 10, fully 4 weeks earlier than usual, and extended to May 21. During this period bee activity was restricted because of cold weather and frequent rainfalls. Temperatures as low as 26°F. killed many blossoms and young fruit.

Macoun apple trees matured a full crop while a number of old and new varieties located nearby, and blooming at the same time, produced very little or no fruit.

The Macoun apple is similar in shape to McIntosh, one of its parents, but is slightly more elongated. The skin color is dark red and is covered with a heavy bloom. The flesh is firmer than McIntosh and somewhat less susceptible to bruising. The flesh is white, crisp, tender, juicy, and has a rich sprightly flavor. The Macoun ripens 2 to 3 weeks after McIntosh and keeps a few weeks longer in storage. The fruit may run small on old trees which are not making vigorous growth. The Macoun apples tend to drop when mature but not as badly as McIntosh.

The Macoun tree is upright and vase-shaped, hardy, vigorous and productive, and is inclined to be biennial in bearing.

The foliage is less susceptible to apple scab than McIntosh. To date, the Macoun seems quite resistant to fire blight. The blooming season is late and this variety is therefore useful as a pollinizer for Northern Spy and Rome Beauty.

The Macoun apple is recommended for limited commercial planting, especially for roadside trade where a high quality cooking and eating apple is desired.

—W.P.J.

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THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF FRUITS, BERRIES AND NUTS AND HOW TO GROW THEM

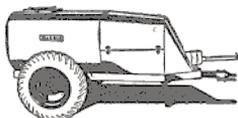
By A. E. Wilkinson, 1945
(Univ. of Conn.)
271 pages Blakiston Co.

When we consider that this is only an average sized book in a very economical edition, we must compliment the author on assembling such a large amount of useful horticultural information. The first 170 pages are devoted to alphabetical entries of individual fruits. The material includes a description of the plant

and fruit, types and varieties, soil and climatic requirements, planting data, soil management and fertilization, pruning, insects and diseases, and propagation. Each common or botanical name by which a fruit, berry or nut is known is listed in its alphabetical place with a cross-reference to the name under which the descriptive material is included. The well-known fruits are included as well as a large number of rare and unusual types.

The last 100 pages are given over to a gardener's guide. This part of the book gives general instructions and suggestions which apply to home fruit plantings.

This is a compact little volume which contains a large amount of information. As might be expected in a book which attempts to cover such a broad subject, there are a number of errors in botanical interpretation, variety recommendation and cultural suggestions. This book is nevertheless a fine ready-reference for the home gardener who wants abbreviated information on a wide variety of horticultural crops.—W.P.J.



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