

VARIETIES OF FRUIT FOR NEW YORK

Anonymous

Cornell Ext. Bul. 773. 26p. 1948.

A total of 173 fruits are described in this bulletin. The material is in the form of paragraph descriptions which present the characteristics of each fruit. In addition, the more important commercial varieties are starred, while a dagger is used to indicate varieties which are promising for trial.

Apples and Pears

Of the 17 apples described in this bulletin McIntosh, Cortland, Rhode Island Greening, Rome Beauty, and Northern Spy are listed as the more important commercial sorts. Melba and Macoun are suggested for trial.

Fifteen pears are discussed. Of these, Bartlett and Bosc are the best commercial varieties. Gorham, Ewart, Cuyuga, Pelteney, Phelps and Ovid are recommended for trial.

Peaches, Plums and Cherries

Of 18 peaches only Halehaven and Elberta are listed as of commercial importance. Mikado, Marigold, Oriole, Redhaven, Raritan Rose, Triogem, Sunhigh, Redrose and Stark's Early Elberta are the ones for trial.

Beauty, Formosa, and Santa Rosa are Japanese plums which are suggested for trial.

Stanley and Italian Prune plums are of commercial importance, with Hall and Albion for trial. Imperial Epineuse

may be desirable for home and local markets.

Napoleon, Schmidt, and Windsor are the best sweet cherries, with Early Rivers and Hedelfingen of value for trial.

Montmorency and English Morello are the recommended sour cherries.

Berries

Portland, Ontario, Delaware, Niagara, Concord and Fredonia are the most important grapes, with Seneca, Buffalo, Concord Seedless, Golden Muscat and Hanover desirable for trial.

Of the red raspberries June, Ontario, Newburgh and Taylor are listed for commercial planting. Bristol, Dundee, and Cumberland are the preferred black raspberries.

Eldorado is the best blackberry.

Red Lake is the most desirable currant.

Howard 17 and Catskill strawberries are recommended for commercial use with Dresden suggested for trial. It would seem that the strawberry variety situation was not too well covered in this report.

Pemberton, Rubel and Jersey are the recommended blueberry varieties.

Nuts

Brief notes are included on filberts, walnuts, pecans, butternuts and hickories.

This bulletin contains information of interest to fruit growers in New York and neighboring states. A somewhat

more critical and exhaustive evaluation would be desirable but the material is nevertheless of value to fruit growers who are considering new plantings.

—W.P.J.

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CASHEW NUTS

Anonymous

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Although the cashew is not produced commercially in the United States it is an important item in the confectionary trade and should be of at least passing interest to all horticulturists.

The cashew plant is a small evergreen with large egg-shaped leaves, which produces clusters of small yellowish flowers. The fruit consists of a swollen receptacle or "apple" with a kidney shaped nut at the end.

The trees may be propagated by nuts or grafting. They should be planted on well-drained soil on a frost-free site. The trees respond to good cultivation although they are generally not cultivated. The most productive years are between the ages of 3 to 15 years. Good mature trees yield about 80 pounds of nuts.

The nut consists of an outer shell covering a soft honey-comb structure which surrounds the pink skin-encased kernel. The nuts are roasted, oil removed mechanically from the shell, and the pink skin rubbed off by hand after drying.

Most of the kernels are used for dessert and go to the United States with India being the principal exporter.

—W.P.J.

BUSH BERRY CULTURE IN CALIFORNIA

By T. M. Butterfield

Calif. Extension Circ. 80. 56p. 1947.

The first 12 pages of this informative circular are concerned with the importance of bush fruits in California as well as material on the costs of production, food value, and choice of location.

Varieties

The portion devoted to varieties covers 11 pages. A total of 52 varieties are described including 26 blackberries and related types, 8 red raspberries, 6 black and purple raspberries, 3 currants, 4 gooseberries, and 5 blueberries.

The material in this section is of interest to variety enthusiasts and especially those in regions having climatic conditions similar to those of California.

Information on Culture, Diseases and Insects

Brief instructions are given on propagation, planting, culture, irrigation and fertilization. A more detailed discussion of pruning and trellising covers 7 pages.

Diseases are described on 5 pages while 3 pages are given over to a discussion of insect problems.

Brief comments are also included on harvesting, packaging and marketing.

This bulletin contains material of real value to California growers. It is also of interest to growers in other states and may point the way to new approaches to the various problems of berry production.

—W.P.J.