

## Reviews and Abstracts

**PENNSYLVANIA FRUIT TREE SURVEY.** 1953. By K. R. Slamp, Bureau of Markets, Penna. Dept. of Agr., Harrisburg, Penna., 63 p.

**INDIANA APPLE AND PEACH SURVEY.** 1953. By K. I. Fawcett, and F. C. Gaylord. Purdue Univ., Agr. Exp. Sta., Mimeo Ho-37, 20 p.

The Pennsylvania Fruit Tree Survey was made in order to provide "basic information to growers, shippers, processors and marketing agencies to be used as a guide in production and marketing plans for the Pennsylvania fruit industry." It is a very comprehensive piece of work dealing with the three leading Pennsylvania fruits—the apple, peach and tart cherry. You will find in this report a wealth of information in table and map form, dealing with tree numbers, age groups and varieties. Of particular interest are the data showing the varietal preferences of the growers from this state, and the discussions in which the statistics are interpreted and summed up.

The Indiana survey is similar to the report from Pennsylvania, although somewhat less detailed in its methods of presentation. The statistics are presented very effectively through the frequent use of bar graphs, which makes it possible for the reader to see the trends and comparisons quite readily.

Other states would do well to use these two reports as models for similar fruit tree surveys, if they have not already done so.—G.M.K.

**THE FRUIT YEARBOOK 1953.** By P. M. Synge (Editor). The Royal Horticultural Society, Vincent Square, S.W. 1, London. 137 p., \$2.40.

A series of fruit yearbooks is published in England by the Royal Horticultural Society. Each book consists of a group of papers written by distinguished pomologists and fruit growers from England and other countries, deal-

ing with the many facets of fruit growing, from varieties to the use of growth regulators. This type of subject matter should appeal not only to the professional pomologist, but to the amateur as well.

The Fruit Yearbook 1953, the latest in this series, is a volume with a particularly international flavor. Included in it are articles about the South American apple industry by the Danish Count Knuth, Tree Fruit Growing in Spain by Dr. J. Herrero, and Fruit in Jamaica by the noted horticultural writer, Raymond Bush. In addition there are discussions of a very unusual method of pruning, fruit variety nomenclature, hybrid grapes and other appropriate subjects.

I'm sure that we, on this continent, can learn a few things from the observations and experiences of these distinguished fruit growers and scientists from other parts of the world.—G.M.K.

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**THE LAKE EMERALD GRAPE.** 1954. By L. H. Stover, Fla. Agr. Exp. Sta. Circ. S-68, 12 p. (See front cover).

Workers at the Watermelon and Grape Investigations Laboratory, Leesburg, Florida, have been trying for many years to find or develop a grape that will thrive under Florida conditions. In 1945 they crossed Pixiola (*Vitis simpsoni*) with Golden Muscat (Diamond x Muscat Hamburg). The most promising seedling from this cross was named Lake Emerald.

Lake Emerald produces a medium sized vine and cane, self-fertile flowers, and seems to yield well. The mature berries measure from 7/16 to 10/16 inches in diameter; adhere well to the stem; have a tough skin which is emerald green to light golden in color, and a soft, sweet, pleasantly flavored pulp. Its light color and sweetness makes Lake Emerald unsuitable for juice. Its value for wine is as yet undetermined.—G.M.K.