

have been introduced successfully into Canadian prairie gardens, and given to only two other Americans. He was made an honorary life member of the New Hampshire Young Farmers' Association. In 1957, he received the Wilder Medal from the American Pomological Society at the meeting of the New Hampshire Horticultural Society; and in 1958, he was given the "Vegetable Man of the Year" award by the Vegetable Growers' Association of America for outstanding contributions to the vegetable industry.

Dr. Yeager was born February 12, 1892 at Bazaar, Kansas. He received his B. S. Degree from Kansas State College, his M. S. at Oregon State College in 1916, and in 1936 his Ph.D. (in genetics) from Iowa State College. After two years in the Horticultural Department of Pennsylvania State College, he went to North Dakota State College in 1919, where he became Chairman of the Department of Horticulture and Forestry in 1935. He was Asst. Prof. and Asst. Horticulturist at Michigan State College before becoming Head of Horticulture at the University of New Hampshire in 1939, a position he held until 1957. After becoming Professor Emeritus in Horticulture at the University of New Hampshire, Dr. Yeager moved to Florida and continued his plant breeding activities, giving particular attention to chrysanthemums.

He died November 4, 1961, at his home in Fort Myers, Florida, and was interred in Durham, New Hampshire. Dr. Yeager is survived by his wife, Arlene; a daughter, Mrs. L. Fred Hough, whose husband is a fruit breeder at the New Jersey Agr. Exp. Station, New Brunswick, N.J.; a son, Albert, of Portsmouth, N.H., grandchildren, and a sister in Kansas.

Grapes in Texas

The story of grapes in Texas is a very unique one. Many grape species are adapted to Texas conditions. The *vinifera* grow well in the southern parts. They mature early in the Rio Grande Valley and Laredo area, and can be put on the market even before California's table grapes. Recently, there has been much interest in this possibility. The American bunch grape does well in northeast Texas, the variety Fredonia in particular. Muscadines thrive in eastern Texas.

In the middle of the 19th century, immigrant European farmers crossed native muscadine and mustang varieties with European (*vinifera*) varieties to obtain wine and dessert types. Thomas V. Munson, of Denison, Texas, one of our great American horticulturists, made many such crosses in the late 1890's and early 1900's. His variety Carman is still grown extensively in north Texas because of its productivity, comparative resistance to insects and diseases, and fairly good quality. Beacon, another of Munson's varieties is still the most productive variety at Montague, and is used for juice and jelly.

A large collection of grape varieties and hybrids is maintained at the Fruit Investigations Laboratory, at Montague, a branch of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Included are 100 French-American hybrids, among which are varieties having native Texas species in their parentage.



The Ewart pear has produced heavy crops of large pears of superior eating quality at Princeton, Kentucky, according to W. D. Armstrong. It has, however, been slow to bear in continuous sod.