

Specifically, Laroda and Queen Ann may increase in relation to Burmosa and Nubiana. The latter has shown a tendency to crack in sufficient amount to discourage new plantings. Burmosa, an early-ripening variety, may retain its present acreage status, but there is a better than average probability that the Burmosa acreage will increase slowly.

Since marketable production will increase as this new acreage comes into full bearing, per crate returns may decrease. However, increased production per acre, due to older tree age, will very probably offset lower per package returns, and therefore yield as much or higher gross return per acre.



Leo G. Klein (1912-1962)

Leo G. Klein, age 50, of the Department of Pomology of the New York Agricultural Experiment Station, Geneva, died at his home, Aug. 22, 1962. He was stricken while working in his garden among the gladioli that he loved.

Mr. Klein was born in Guelph, Ontario and obtained his B.S. degree in Pomology at the Ontario Agricultural College in 1936. He received his M.S. degree in Pomology at Cornell University in 1956. In 1949 he joined the staff of the New York Station at Geneva, as a Research Associate in Pomology, and remained there until his untimely death.

Mr. Klein was a key figure in the New York Station's apple breeding and variety evaluation program. His skill and knowledge in this area has won for him national recognition. One of the apples which he selected has just been introduced, the variety

'Wayne', an early Northern Spy type, which rates high for processing.

He has been an active member of the American Pomological Society for many years, and had been chairman of the Committee for Tree Fruit Exchange for the past three years. He did a fine job directing the Variety Roundtable discussion at the last annual meeting of A. P. S. at Toronto. Mr. Klein's death is a great loss to his colleagues, as well as to his family and friends.

Surviving him are his wife, Marie Barry Klein; a son Barry, 19; six daughters, Donna, 17, Mary Anne, 15, Susan, 13, Catherine, 9, Karen 6, and Heather, 4; his mother, Mrs. Mary Klein; and brothers and sisters in Guelph, Ontario.



Summer Apples for Kentucky

Summer apples can be profitable, although the demand for them is not great. What is more, they can be grown without some of the problems we face with the later varieties, according to C. S. Waltman, of University of Kentucky. He points out that they require less spraying, and are therefore cheaper to grow than the later sorts. Also, their crops are usually harvested before the trees are hurt by prolonged summer droughts. Summer varieties recommended by Professor Whitman, for Kentucky in order of ripening are as follows: Close (June 19-July 3), Redbird (June 25-July 10), Henry Clay (July 3-15), Transparent (July 3-20), Wrixparent (July 10-27), Lodi (July 12-25), Anoka (July 18-25), Melba (July 19-25), Polly Eades (July 26-Aug. 3), Red Gravenstein (July 25-Aug. 5), Early McIntosh (July 25-Aug. 2), and Imperial Rambo (Aug. 18-26).