

Trend Toward Smaller-Than-Standard Apple Trees

A recent U. S. D. A. report shows a very interesting trend in the U. S. apple industry. Dwarf and semi-dwarf trees now make up 5% of the entire apple tree population. One-third of the apple trees planted since 1959 are of this type. Because of early bearing and dense tree population, the per acre yield from these smaller trees is potentially greater than per acre yields from standard trees.

Cash prizes totaling \$50.00 will be awarded annually by A.P.S. to college students for winning essays on subjects related to fruit variety improvement, thanks to generosity of John Bregger.

Sources of Old Apple Varieties

The following list includes some of the available sources of old apple varieties. It is being published at the request of one of our readers, and may prove of value to others who have an interest in old varieties.

Converse Company Nursery—Amherst, New Hampshire

Henry Leuthardt Nursery—Port Chester, N. Y.

Worchester County Hort. Society—
30 Elm St., Worcester, Mass.
(scionwood only)

Baums Nursery—R. D. 4, New Fairfield, Conn.

Southmeadow Fruit Gardens—2363
Tilbury Place, Birmingham, Mich.

David A. Lawyer—Star Route,
Plains, Montana (scionwood only)

Annual Meeting of American Pomological Society

The next annual meeting of A. P. S. will be a joint meeting with the North Carolina Apple Growers Association, Jan. 12, 13, 14, 1966. There will be a tour of the local apple area on the first day (Jan. 12). Formal sessions will begin on the evening of Jan. 12, continuing through Jan. 13, and finishing at noon, Jan. 14.

Headquarters for the meetings will be at the Battery Park Hotel, Asheville, N. C. There will be a banquet on the evening of Jan. 13. Also, an apple variety exhibit will be featured.

If you plan on attending the above meeting, Secretary of A. P. S., Dr. J. B. Mowry, Hort. Exp. Station, Carbondale, Illinois, would appreciate your letting him know before hand.

Peach Growing in Mexico

It is of interest that peaches grown in Central Mexico are largely limited to seedling clingstones of Spanish origin. Apparently, the early settlers of Mexico brought with them peach pits from Spain and planted them. However, until now, few of the seedlings from these pits and their progeny have been selected or named.

In northern Mexico, a few Mormon farmers are growing peaches that originated in the United States, on a commercial scale. A few U. S. varieties are also being grown on a small scale in other parts of Mexico where the elevation is high enough (mostly above 6,000 ft.) to provide sufficient chilling during their rather mild winters. There are few large plantings, however, because most potential growers are awaiting the outcome of variety tests of the better short-chilling varieties from this country—John Bregger, Clemson, S. C. (a past president of A. P. S.)