

will ripen to high quality with or without cold storage.** El Dorado can be ripened soon after picking, or held until as late as May in 30°F. cold storage.

This pear was found in a fence row between an orchard of Bartletts and one of Winter Nellis. It is therefore likely that these two are its parents. From the Nellis, it has probably inherited some pear-blight resistance, because while no controlled tests for the blight *Erwinia amylovora* have been reported, blight has not been a problem in plantings of this variety.

Fruit Industry of Israel

Stimulated by my trip to Israel last spring, I assembled the following data about the fruit industry of Israel, which I hope will be of interest to our readers:

Productions and acreage of fruit in Israel in 1964

	Production in tons	Acres
Citrus	838,000 (1963)	105,000
Grapes	78,000	29,000
Apples	58,000	8,601
Bananas	43,000	6,000
Olives	8,800	28,750
Peach	8,000	2,357
Apricot	8,000	2,225
Quince	2,700	727
Avocado	2,500	2,300
Total	1,046,200	184,961

The most important fruit grown in Israel is the orange. In 1963-64, Israel exported over 12 million cases of oranges to 29 different countries. It also exported 14,350 tons of bananas, 550 tons of table grapes, and 545 tons of avocados.

**Some winter pears will not ripen to perfection, and some will not ripen at all without a period of refrigeration.

I was amazed to learn from my friend Bezalel Avni, fruit manager at Naot Mordechay, in northern Israel, that his kibbutz (collective settlement) successfully exported a small trial shipment of Golden Delicious apples to England this year for the first time. This is most surprising, since not more than ten years ago Israeli apple growers were unable to even supply their domestic needs.

Bezalel also informs me that only 5% of Israel's apples are processed, and that the low quality apples, which make up about 5% of the crop, never reach the open market, but go to various public institutions without charge, or at a very low price.—G. M. Kessler

Fruit Varieties in the Netherlands

Leading apple varieties in the Netherlands, in order of importance on the basis of production in 1964-65 (from Fruktodlaren), are as follows:

1. Belle de Boskoop
2. Jonathan
3. Cox Orange
4. Golden Delicious
5. James Grieve

Pear varieties listed in the same order are as follows:

1. Conference
2. Charneux
3. Clapps Favorite
4. Bonne Louise d'Avranches