

tive. The flowers are small, non-showy, and self-fruitful. The blooming date is about the same as that of Elberta. Troy is moderately resistant to bacterial spot, or equal to Redskin.

Biscoe: Resulted from a cross of Raritan Rose x Redskin made in 1955. The seedling fruited first in 1958. The season of ripening is about the same as Redskin. The fruits are large in size, round and attractive. The skin surface is about two-thirds covered with a bright red blush over a deep yellow ground color. The flesh is quite firm and holds well after harvest. It is a deep yellow to orange color with a small amount of red pigment, mostly near the pit cavity. The texture is fine with very little fiber, is melting, and has a very pleasing flavor. The flesh on exposure to air browns readily but not as rapidly as Elberta. The trees are medium-vigorous, well formed and productive. The flowers are small, non-showy and self-fruitful. Biscoe is highly resistant to bacterial spot, or better than Redskin.

Emery: Resulted from a cross of Rochester x Redskin made in 1958. The seedling fruited first in 1961. It ripens about a week later than Elberta. The fruits are medium in size or

equal to Elberta, round and smooth. One-half or more of the skin surface is covered with a red blush over a dull yellow ground color. The fruits are very firm and keep well after harvest. Flesh color is a medium yellow, and has somewhat less red pigment than Redskin. It is fine textured, melting, less juicy than Elberta and has an excellent flavor. Flesh browns readily. Fruits are fully freestone. The trees are vigorous, well formed and productive. The flowers are large and showy and bloom about the same time as Redhaven. Emery is moderately resistant to bacterial spot disease or about like Redskin.

For more detailed information, refer to North Carolina Agricultural Experimental Station Bulletin No. 436, titled "Six New Peach Varieties for North Carolina."

The North Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station does not have trees for sale. The only source of trees is the North Carolina Foundation Seed Producers, Inc., Mr. R. W. McMillen, Manager—Post Office Box 5687, State College Station, Raleigh, N. C., Zip Code 27607. Budwood will be available to any interested nurserymen through this agency for the 1969 budding season.

Stanley Johnston (1898-1969)

G. M. KESSLER

When Stanley Johnston, Superintendent of the South Haven Experiment Station of Michigan State University passed away on March 10, 1969, the world lost one of its greatest fruit breeders, and A. P. S. lost one of its staunchest supporters. He will probably be best remembered for his Redhaven peach, which is now possibly the most widely planted peach variety in the world.

Stanley Johnston was born in Roscommon, Michigan, Sept. 9, 1898. He received his B. S. degree from Michi-

gan State University in Horticulture in 1920, and his M.S. degree from the same institution in 1930.

In 1920, he was appointed Superintendent of the South Haven Experiment Station, a position he held until his death, some 49 years later. During all those years at South Haven, Johnston devoted most of his time to the breeding of fruits—peach, blueberry, apricot, strawberry and raspberry. James E. Moulton collaborated with him during the past 15 years. In his blueberry work, not only did

Johnston breed this fruit, but he also developed propagation techniques, cultural methods, and promoted and introduced it to commercial production. Thanks to his pioneering efforts, Michigan produces blueberries worth some \$5,000,000 to the grower. In 1967, after 38 years of patient effort, Johnston and Moulton introduced the blueberry varieties Bluehaven and Northland.

Primarily due to Johnston's efforts, Michigan State University has introduced eight varieties of peach: Halehaven (1932), Kalhaven (1936), Redhaven (1940), Sunhaven and Richhaven (1955), Suncling (1961, a N. J. seedling), Glohaven and Cresthaven (1963).

Johnston and Moulton introduced the Goldcot apricot in 1967, a product of the breeding program at South Haven initiated in 1939.

Stanley received many honors for his fruit breeding: Wilder Medal in 1951, the Michigan State University

Distinguished Alumni Award in 1955, Man of the Year Award of the Michigan Frozen Food Packers Association in 1957, Distinguished Service Award of the National Peach Council in 1965. In 1966, the Michigan Historical Society placed a historic site marker at the entrance to the South Haven Experiment Station in recognition of Johnston's successful fruit breeding. In 1967, he was awarded the Fiftieth Anniversary Medal authorized by Congress and the President for outstanding contributions to American agriculture.

Stanley Johnston was an active member of A. P. S., especially during the 1940's and 50's, serving as chairman of the Wilder Awards Committee for many years, and as president 1945-48.

He also took a deep interest in community affairs. He was a member of the South Haven Board of Education for many years, the hospital board, president and district governor of Kiwanis. A veteran of World War I, he served as a commander of his American Legion Post.

He is survived by his wife Laura, and two sons, William and Stanley.



Fig. 1. Stanley Johnston, distinguished fruit breeder.

Book on Nut Trees in Press

After a dry period of many years, a new nut tree book is to be published. It is entitled, "Handbook of North American Nut Trees," edited by R. A. Jaynes, and containing information on all aspects of nut culture as well as breeding and varieties. Contributing authors include many of the recognized authorities on nut tree crops. Although we haven't actually seen the book, it should prove a valuable edition to the library of every nut tree grower and enthusiast.

You can get your copy by sending \$7.50 to the publisher, Northern Nut Growers Assoc., 4518 Holsten Hills Rd., Knoxville, Tenn. 37914.

—G. M. Kessler