

STATE OF MAINE- POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY



TAKEN FROM THE ANNUAL REPORT GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY ISSUE
THE 1ST ONE HUNDRED YEARS

1930 TO 1973



During this period most of the new trees being set were also McIntosh, with some Delicious and a few Cortland. A 1945 study by the Experiment Station shows that although the McIntosh accounted for a mere four per cent of the Maine crop as late as 1928, 15 years later in 1943, 60% of the apples harvested in Maine were Macs. Of course this remarkable growth in percentage is in large measure explained by the dramatic drop in number of apple trees in Maine: from an all-time high of 4.2 million at the turn of the century, to 3.3 million in 1920, two million in 1930, and finally leveling off at approximately half a million by the mid 1940's. These figures from the U. S. Census Bureau show that in the early part of this century, Maine had over 35 thousand farms averaging less than 100 trees, but by 1956 there were 119 orchards classified as commercial in an Extension Service report. These orchards accounted for over half the trees in the state. The other trees were in approximately 2,000 orchards, suburban yards, and abandoned farms. Further detail on tree count, by variety, is given in Appendix IV. .

Several factors contributed to this dramatic change in the orchard industry. The aforementioned loss of a foreign market for the old varieties was a factor; the decline of agriculture in New England generally leading to the abandonment of thousands of farms in Maine during the first third of this century was another, as was the severe Maine weather.

Then came disaster. Maine is on the northern border of the country's orchard area'; and the danger of winter injury is always present, especially to tender varieties like the Baldwin. The severe winters of 1906/7 and 1917/18 did extensive damage, but that of 1933-34 was the worst in history. The severe cold weather resulted in an estimated loss of 300,000 trees killed outright and perhaps, as many rendered

worthless. Hundreds of orchardists found themselves out of business and the work and care of a lifetime destroyed. Baldwins and Ben Davis suffered most, but the freezing weather was no respecter of varieties.
- Clarence A. Day, from *Farming in Maine 1860-1940*. p. 104-5 -

Another factor in the change during the 20's and 30's of orcharding from a family farm sideline to a major business was that the McIntosh finally became recognized, again in Clarence Day's words, as "King of Maine Orchards". By severe over-simplification we can divide the first century or the Maine State Pomological Society into two fifty-year spans. The first was spent searching for at least one variety ideally suited to Maine's unique climate and soil. By the 1920's nearly all members were convinced that the McIntosh, a chance seedling from Ontario, was the apple for Maine, and the Society since that time has been primarily concerned with continually improving methods of growing and marketing the Maine Mac.



Following the severe winter of 1933/34 two problems were uppermost in the minds of Maine orchardists - what to do with the hundreds of thousands of dead and dying trees that were breeding grounds for orchard pests, and how to avoid a repetition of the disaster. Prompt action on the part of President H. W. Peck and other Society leaders, with the cooperation of many state officials, notably Governor Louis Brann, resulted in over 200,000 trees being removed by the CCC, FERA and other government agencies.

The second problem was not as speedily resolved. The answer was apparent - use a hardy interstock. This was not a new theory. It was discussed in 1972 by S. F. Perley of Naples who urged Maine orchardists to plant hardy seedlings and graft them in the limbs. However no research and little action followed. Several hardy interstocks had been tested and proven in the 1920's, especially in Iowa and at the East Mailing Research Station in Kent. England, but little interest had been shown in Maine. The Virginia Crab and Hibernial seemed to offer the most promise for Maine growers when interest suddenly developed in the 1930's. Unfortunately, the supply remained limited for several years.

In a detailed discussion of "Winter Injury to Apple Trees" in 1936 Mr. MT Hilbron of the Experiment Station explained that little damage is done by severe cold during mid-winter, when trees are dormant and the wood is mature. In the spring, however, when the "sap is up" or in the fall before the cells are matured. a cold snap can do much damage. He noted that every time we have had a severe winter the temperatures were abnormally low in November.

Dr. Hilborn urged that all dead and dying wood be removed from living trees and the wounds treated.

By studying trees in all parts of the state and examining them under the microscope it is now known how much black-heart the tree can have, and when recovery is very doubtful if not impossible. When the next severe winter comes along, as it surely will, it will be possible to predict which trees are beyond recovery, and which trees have a good chance if disease is kept out.

- - Dr. Merle T. Hilborn, Orono - - 1936

The officers of the Society visited the Worcester Trades Show in 1937. They were impressed and voted to invite the other agricultural societies of the state to join in sponsoring a similar show in Maine in January of 1938. This was agreed upon and E. L. "Dick" Newdick of the Department of Agriculture was elected Chairman, a post he filled with distinction for many years. The Executive Committee of the Society voted to move the exhibition of fruit, and the annual meeting from November to January to coincide with the Trades Show. In the process, no annual meeting was held during the calendar year 1937, and there is no report bearing that date. Since that time it has been the practice to report the activities of one year under the following year's

In 1938 the Society discussed in detail many problems of marketing especially advertising and quality control. It was decided to assist the New York and New England Apple Institute to a modest extent in the advertising line-but the problem of dealing with retailers, especially the chain stores which were fast replacing the corner grocery, was not satisfactorily resolved. In times of depression, apples were a luxury, and if the price was not quite low, they did not sell in volume.

I think we have left it too much to the chain stores and commission men. I know commission merchants. In marketing we consider that the job isn't done until that product gets to the consumer. Unless those apples are in front of the person when she goes into the store, and in the condition she wants them, it doesn't do any good to grow the best apples. The orchardist is making a progressive move. He is following his product to market to do what he can do to insure satisfaction to the final buyer. He is listening carefully for the echo of the ring of the cash register.

Mr. Laurence A. Beveau, Extension Economist, N.J. 1938

Throughout the 1930's a "90% Clean Apple Club" was run by the Extension Service. Each year several orchardists applied and their orchards were inspected. Those with at least 90% of the sample fruit being free of scab

or insect injury were awarded certificates. In 1937, which was called by Oscar Wyman, manager of the program, "the worst year to spray for 10 or 15 years", all 22 applicants qualified for at least one variety. Five of them had qualified each of the six years of the club's activities to that date Arthur Blanchard, Wilson Morse, Mrs. Catherine Perkins, Ernest Saunders, and Henry Wentworth.

In 1940 the inspection program was changed from a contest to a service.

On this new inspection we said we would inspect anybody's apples even if knew he had 50% scab. It is simply a service to keep you posted on the blemishes you are getting. A lot of new men applied this year. The average scab infection was up this year a lot, but not in the orchards of the men who had been in the 90% Clean Apple Club and getting checked up. Those using three or four sprays got as clean fruit as those that used more. We found those with the small number of sprays put on a much heavier application, so here in Maine we are very thoroughly convinced that thorough coverage (is the key), and if you have any curculio trouble, put on one or two sprays, and one spray for the fruit fly.

- - Oscar Wyman, Extension Service - - 1940



REFRIGERATED STORAGE

Little was said at Society meetings about storage construction during the 1920's and 1930's, but much work was being done. It is believed that the first refrigerated storage in Maine was constructed by Everett Sturtevant of Winthrop shortly after 1920. The earliest figures available show that in 1939 slightly over 100 thousand bushel of apples were in cold storage on Maine farms, and half again as many were in common storage. This represented nearly 60% of the 1939 crop. 15 years earlier, according to one of Dr. Charles Merchant's many valuable studies of the apple industry in Maine for the Experiment Station, 86% of the Maine crop was marketed before December first, so that storage was not a major factor. Refrigerated storage was not essential for Maine orchardists of the 1920's who were growing primarily Baldwins, Spy's, and Ben Davis, all known for their keeping quality. When Maine growers began to recognize that Maine was indeed "McIntosh Country" then cold storage became an absolute necessity.

Merle Hilborn reported in 1939 on Apple Tree Anthracnose, a serious canker forming disease. It was first found in the southern part of Oxford County in 1933. During the period 1933 to 1937 this disease spread slowly. In 1938 it began to spread rapidly and new infections were found in 30 orchards. By 1939 it was found throughout the apple growing area of Maine.

It should be noted that the hurricane of September 21, 1939, did considerable damage to the crop and trees, taking off as much as 80% of the fruit in some cases. A great number of trees were successfully pulled back and staked.

At the 1941 meeting D.H. Palmiter gave an interesting talk on fungicides. He stated that the Bordeaux mixture was discovered in 1883 and in a few years was in general use to control scab. By 1910 most orchards were using lime sulphur to replace it.



Deer Control

During the 1940's the society was concerned about the increasing damage to the trees, and the amount of apples consumed by the steadily increasing deer herd. In 1945 a bill was passed to help this growing problem. It was replaced in 1947 by a law which provided for the cost of fencing materials to be provided by the state, the cost of erection and maintenance to be borne by the farmer.

During World War Two many of the activities of the Society were curtailed. There were no Trades Shows from 1942 through 1945, and no annual meeting in 1945. Thus all officers continued for another year.



MAINE APPLE COMMITTEE

In 1945, the Maine Apple Committee was affiliated with the Pomological Society as a self-governing standing committee. This Committee had been organized several years previously by four men who saw the need for an organized effort to expand the market for Maine apples. These men were Myron Lord, Harry White of the A & P, Stan Painter, and William Deane Haskins. who served as the Committee's very energetic chairman for its entire history. Their early activities were confined to the Portland area and consisted primarily of obtaining free radio and newspaper coverage, and assisting with ads sponsored by retail grocery chains.

The year 1944 marked the "coming-of age" of the Maine Apple Committee. Following a hurricane that severely damaged the state's apple crop, the Committee launched "The Maine Apple Harvest", a campaign urging the public to buy and eat the bruised fruit. As part of this promotion they printed the first of many publications, the "Maine Apple Barrel" a booklet of recipes and descriptions of various varieties.

The Committee conducted two statewide promotional campaigns

each year, utilizing a network of over 1000 grocery stores, National Apple Week in the fall, and Maine Apples on Parade in January. Prizes were awarded to the stores with the most outstanding displays, many of which were quite elaborate, and certainly helped expand the sale of Maine Apples.

One major endeavor of this committee, like many the brainchild of Chairman Haskins, was the publication of an informative bulletin called "The Maine Applegram". This four-page leaflet was issued 3 or 4 times a year for several years and was mailed to approximately 800 people including every known apple grower in the state. Its purpose was to acquaint everyone with the programs of the Society and the Committeeman to present problems facing the marketing phase of the industry.

The State Department of Agriculture and The New York & New England Apple Institute contributed substantial financial support throughout the late '40's and early 50's but both ceased to do so in 1957, citing scarcity of funds. This fact plus the expanding of apple markets, and the increasing promotional activities of the NY & NE Apple Institute led the Committee to disband on June 25, 1957. Both the Committee and the Society acknowledged the tremendous contribution of Bill Haskins to the growth of the industry.

One of the Maine Apple Committee's promotional programs which has been continued by the Society is the annual selection of an Apple Queen. Originally known as "Apple Annie" and dressed in colonial attire, these young ladies have never failed to generate much publicity for the Society and the apple industry as a whole.

Since the late 1940's the work of selecting a group of semifinalists in the Apple Queen contest has been ably handled by the Granges of the state under the supervision of the State Lecturer. The formal selection process as worked out by Bill Haskins and longtime State Grange Lecturer Lottie York of Winthrop involves interviews and conversations prior to the final judging on stage at the Lewiston Armory as the climax of the Annual Trades Show. Mr. Haskins' "rule of the three p's" - in order of importance: poise, personality, and pulchritude has been faithfully followed over the years.



In the mid 1940's many Maine men were returning from military service, and the state's apple industry experienced a major infusion of new blood. They were largely relatives of established growers; young men anxious to make up for time lost during years in the service; men with scores of rudimentary questions - so very rudimentary that they were often unasked in Pomological Society meetings lest the one asking should appear ignorant.

In recognition of this situation, the Society in 1945 encouraged the formation of a group called the Young Orchardists' Association of Maine to

promote the learning process of newcomers to the industry and, incidentally, to get them better acquainted among themselves. The Association generally met eight or nine times a year on a regular monthly basis. It had no strict age limitations, and the only basic requirement was for membership in the parent Society. A wide variety of subjects were discussed ranging from "How to Read the Label on a Bag of Fertilizer", through production methods and practices, merchandising, etc., to "Farm Accounting and Insurance Needs".

During its active years, membership in the Association approximated 20 to 25, and it is interesting to note that at this writing some two-thirds or its members are still actively connected with orchards which produce at least half of Maine's apple crop. Thus it is readily apparent that the Young Orchardists rapidly became the established orchardists of the state. Their attention became more absorbed by the demands of their own business and of the parent Society. There were relatively few new people coming into the industry, so in 1954 the Executive Committee of the Society voted to "accept the termination of the present Young Orchardists' Association because of declining membership". This Association was simply suspended until such time as further interest might be shown among young orchardists.

In 1946 the By-laws of the Society were amended so that no officer could be elected to succeed himself more than once. The President and Vice-presidents were to be elected for one-year terms, the Secretary, Treasurer, and members of the Executive Committee for three-year terms. The Executive Committee was to be made up of the President, First Vice-president, Secretary, Treasurer, three elected members, with the State Horticulturist, and the Second Vice-president serving as advisory members.

A testimonial luncheon was held for Mr. E. L. White and Mr. T. E. Chase and their wives at the Winter House, Auburn during the 1946 annual meeting. Mr. White had just completed 44 years of devoted service to the Society, 36 years as Secretary. Mr. Chase had served ably as Treasurer for 33 years. With Commissioner of Agriculture A. K. "Binks" Gardner as Toastmaster, many stories of the "good old days" were enjoyed by all.

After a slow start the 1947 apple season remained unique, and will long be remembered.

This year many McIntosh orchards were in blossom the first few days in June. Continued wet weather through May, June, and July raised havoc with a normal spray program and scab grew in abundance. Oyster Shell Scale was troublesome "and Red Mite brought new worries to many. From the first day of August until November eighth, scarcely a drop of rain came, consequently apples due to mature late ripened ahead of schedule and Baldwin drops were numbered with the McIntosh.

Uncontrollable forest fires raged in many parts of York and Oxford counties during the month of October. Orchards in those areas were

threatened but only one grower suffered complete loss. It is regrettable that the highly productive and vigorous orchard, modern cold storage and buildings of Henry Brock were lost in this conflagration.

- - *Rockwood Berry, Secretary* - - 1948



At the 1948 annual meeting, the 75th anniversary of the Society was celebrated at a banquet with Dean Arthur Derring of Orono as Toastmaster and Commissioner A.K. Gardner as featured speaker. Mr. Gardner spoke of the early days of orcharding, the organization of the Society and quoted many of the early orchardists. His notes are published in the 1948 annual report, and have been a helpful source for the preparation of this history.

It is interesting to note that this was apparently the first anniversary celebration held by the Society. No mention had been made of the 25th meeting in 1898: nor, so far as the records show, was the 50th anniversary in 1923 celebrated.

In a brief but hard-hitting presentation in 1948, John Chandler, Secretary of the New York and New England Apple Institute reported that apple prices would definitely remain low during the 1948 marketing season. He cited high prices for "essential foods" a large citrus crop, and especially the sudden loss of the export market as primary factors.

For the first time that I can remember, we have had practically no exports this year. The reasons are obvious. Practically no foreign country has the money to buy apples, and our fighting forces, which were supplied with an abundance of fresh fruit, have returned from the war. General Marshall is in for a tough fight with Congress to get through the European Recovery Program. I would suggest that we let our Senators and Congressman know that we are behind the Marshall Plan and why. Quite regardless of whether we are Democrats, or Republicans, or Wallace's fellow travelers, we still want a foreign outlet for our apples, that our industry may prosper and that we may eat.

John Chandler 1948

In 1949, there appeared to be a renewed interest within the Society to attempt to develop better methods for the marketing of apples. In order to accomplish this goal, President A. B. Ricker suggested that a new and better means of packaging be adopted thus assuring the consumer of an orchard quality fruit. He stated that better understanding and cooperation was needed between the disinterested handlers and producers. It was his opinion that this continued lack of interest resulted in unnecessary bruising. Carlton

S. Fuller drew some conclusions about this subject following an extended series of visits to stores in Maine and throughout New England.

- I. The bruised apple situation is serious.
2. Both the grower and the retailer are aware of the situation.
3. Both must cooperate to improve the situation.
4. A reduction of bruises will greatly increase apple sales.
5. Direct store delivery by men who know how to handle apples will help.
6. Packers, distributors, and retailers should seek prepackaging methods, which would reduce bruising and provide the consumer with quality apples.



In the late 1950's a frequent topic was controlled atmosphere storage. The first CA storage in Maine, other than a small experimental room at Highmoor Farm was constructed by Otto Wallingford of Auburn in 1956. The following year six CA storages were in operation with a total capacity of 78,000 bushel. In 1958 Dr. Max B. Udell of Michigan presented one of the most informative of the many presentations heard by the Society on this subject. He explained in clear terms the scientific principles and structural techniques involved, as well as some of the more common mistakes that had been observed.

The idea of controlled atmosphere storage of fruit is no longer an experiment. It is an actual fact. There is no question in our mind, but that in time to come, the majority of fruit that is taken from storage after the first of January will come out of controlled atmosphere rooms. CA is not necessarily for all growers. Anyone going into CA must approach it with the attitude that there is no margin for error, and must carefully study and be sure he fully understands the operation.

- - *Max B. Udell. Michigan - 1958*

In the fall of 1962, following a building boom that saw storage capacity in Maine more than double in six years, there was space for a total of 1,071,012 bushel in Maine storages, including 420,212 bushel in controlled atmosphere storage, all constructed in the preceding six years. This was still insufficient to store the 60% of production, which was recommended for orderly marketing. (The growth of storage facilities in Maine is portrayed graphically as Appendix VI.)

Several resolutions of interest were adopted at the annual meeting of the Society in 1961. These (1) asked that the Agriculture Marketing Agreement Act of 1937 be amended to include apples, (2) favored the addition of "condition" of the fruit as a mandatory requirement under the Apple and Pear Export Ad, (3) urged those having regulatory authority to give more credence to the opinions or experts, (4) opposed any weakening of the present

standards for cleanliness of Maine Golden Delicious with regard to russeting, and (5) recommended that all labels attached to fruit trees being offered for sale contain, not only the name of the specific scion variety, but also the root-stock and/or interstock that may be employed. Resolution (3) was unusually forceful, and seems worthy of repacking here in its entirety.



Resolution (5) above, is but one example of the difficulties Maine orchardists have frequently experienced in dealing with nurserymen since "tree agents" first came to the territory of Maine. Probably the most significant development in this troublesome area was the establishment of the Maine Apple Tree Pool in the early 1920's. The Pool was created to stimulate new orchard plantings and to make available top quality planting stock at substantial savings. The assembling of orders and other business details were first handled by the Extension Service, while the Department of Agriculture examined the trees for quality and for freedom from insects and diseases. In the late 1920's following a period of inactivity, the Pool was re-established, to be handled entirely through the Office of the State Horticulturist in the Department of Agriculture.

Over the years there have been many high points and changes in the Apple Pool. There was no Pool in 1934 due to the "big freeze", but as a result of this a record 19,000 trees were delivered in 1935. In 1949 direct truck delivery was initiated with convenient unloading points where growers could pick up their order. In operation the Maine Apple Tree Pool is a cooperative buying project. Orders are accepted in fall and winter by the State Horticulturist and cleared with the cooperating nursery. Trees are selected, inspected, and delivered by truck at planting time in the early spring.

In a talk entitled "Money Making Practices" presented to the Society in 1961, Mr. Rudy Poray, Extension Fruit Specialist, pointed out the availability to orchardists of the IBM bookkeeping system, operated by the Bangor Aroostook Service Bureau and the Cooperative Extension Service. He pointed out the adaptability of this system in handling orchardists' accounts. With this machine one could obtain a financial statement within a matter of minutes. It could also be used in providing income tax and social security forms on short notice.

The annual meeting in 1966 saw some by-law changes which would allow any person to become a member of the Society by signifying his wish to do so and paying annual dues of \$5.00. Any person could become a life member by paying the sum of \$100. This was the first increase in dues in the 93-year history of the Society. Since it's founding annual dues had remained \$1.00, and a life membership had remained \$10. Without considering the ravages of

inflation this was surely one of the best bargains an orchardist was likely to find.



GOVERNMENTAL REGULATIONS

Along with the continuing topics pertaining to the science and technology of growing and marketing apples, especially the Maine Mac, two new topics have dominated meetings of the Society in recent years. Both topics concern governmental relations - pesticide regulation, primarily at the state level; and federal restrictions governing the importation of Canadian labor at harvest time.

The labor problem first surfaced as a series of directives from the Department of Labor concerning the application of minimum wage laws for piecework. The most irritating feature was the failure to consider room, board, and transportation costs as Wages. However, by 1964 there was a movement to exclude all foreign labor following Congressional refusal to renew the law permitting the so-called Bracero Program pertaining to Mexican farm workers.

Early in 1965, Society President Rufus Prince appointed a Labor Committee consisting of Robert Lovejoy, Acton, and Arch Leavitt, Turner, who became the state's directors of the newly formed New England Apple Council. This committee of two attended 14 major meetings during 1965, which culminated in a united front of growers throughout New England working through the New England Apple Council and with the New England Congressional delegation. They were finally successful, and 325 foreign workers were certified to assist in the Maine harvest.

This approval, coming just days before the beginning of the 1965 McIntosh harvest, while welcome was still chaotic. Many experienced Canadian workers were not available at so short a notice. Many domestic workers were recruited, but most were inexperienced and mediocre help at best.

The turnover of workers in many orchards was tremendous. Two or three areas experienced heavy losses from drop and over ripeness of harvested fruit because of an inadequate labor supply. The largest percentage of loss is showing up through the packing season, however. Most growers, not only in Maine. But all the New England states are reporting and documenting a much larger percentage than normal of stem punctures, excessive bruising, and off-color fruit due to inexperienced picking.

- *Robert B. Lovejoy, Acton - - 1966*

Largely due to the coordinated efforts of growers throughout New England through the New England Apple Council, succeeding years were less damaging to the crop and also to the nerves of the orchardists, but the

problem of sufficient efficient help at the proper time remains a potential hazard of the greatest magnitude.

If our industry in Maine is to grow and remain healthy, we must pledge our minds, our efforts and our dollars to cooperative efforts to obtain sympathetic governmental consideration for the short haul, and to develop new techniques and machines for the long haul. I have every confidence that we can and will . . . but the hour is already late!

- - *Rufus Prince, Society President* - - 1966

In his presidential report submitted to the Society at the annual meeting in 1963, Benjamin Chick was especially concerned with pesticide legislation, and the deleterious effect that it could have on Maine agriculture. He noted that much trouble in this regard stemmed from the fact that the people who use pesticides have no part to play in the formulation of legislation pertaining to it. Instead, restrictive, and often unwarranted, bills are frequently presented by people who are opposed to the use of all pesticides. Sensing the need of involvement on the part of the Society, President Chick appointed a committee to formulate legislation for presentation to the 1965 legislature. In appointing this committee, composed of Frank McDonald, chairman, Bob Lovejoy, Rufus Prince, Albion Ricker, and Leo Boulanger, he acknowledged the magnitude of the job and the tremendous amount of work it would entail.

The committee has remained extremely active, with the full support of the Society in the form of strong resolutions, and many individual efforts. Particularly active in this matter was Rufus Prince. He assisted the State Board of Pesticide Control in establishing regulations acceptable to the orchardists. On April 23, 1970, he summarized for the Board the position of the Society, that it was desirable to restrict the use of the pesticides commonly known as DDT, Dieldrin, BHC, Aldrin, Endrin, Lindrin, Toxaphene, and Heptachlor. However, The Society feels that their use should be considered in approved situations to control specific pests when acceptable substitutes are not available.

As apple growers, we have much equipment and many tools which we use only occasionally. They are, nevertheless, maintained in good working order for the occasional use, which is invaluable. Pesticides are among the tools, which make it possible for us to produce quality fruit.

In view of the matter of timing, which is often extremely critical to our industry. . . so critical that the delay of a day or two can often mean a very significant difference in the amount of crop damage. . . we would urge that permits, if required, be granted on a full season basis to qualified users, on request, when the potential need for the pesticide exists.

I would point out that many of us have not used a single one of the listed materials for years, yet each of us is extremely vulnerable. It may well be that this year. . . or next year. . . or two years from now. . .

a single application of an effective pesticide can make the difference between a quality crop and a failure. Please don't deny us the availability of these tools to be used responsibly in the absence of a reasonable substitute!

- - *Rufus Prince, Turner* - - 1970

SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP

	Life	Annual	Total Members
1875	27	137	164
1880	75	39	114
1885	71	60	121
1890	64	38	102
1895	103	25	128
1900	104	25	129
1905	107	38	145
1910	132	71	203
1913	138	125	263
1915	138	57	195
1920	171	22	193
1925	150	34	184
1930	191	13	204
1935	160	10	170
1940	153	27	180
1945	158	36	194
1950	168	75	243
1955	155	80	235
1960	148	71	219
1965	159	31	190
1970	138	47	185

NEW YORK & NEW ENGLAND APPLE INSTITUTE

The Institute was formed in 1935 as a public relations and advertising organization serving the apple industry of the area now known as "McIntosh Country". It is financed by a voluntary "tax" on the salable apples of member growers, plus donations from wholesalers and other interested parties. Originally one cent a bushel, this assessment has grown to a still modest four cents. The Institute has sponsored a variety of advertising ventures special promotions including all the media all designed to sell apples. The obvious success of the program is shown by the consistency with which most commercial growers "tax" themselves. Each New England State has two members on the Institute's Board of Directors. Those serving from Maine have been:

William J. Ricker, Turner 1935-1939

Stanley L. Painter, Monmouth	1935-1943
Myron Lord, Kezar Falls	1940-1943
Wilson Morse, Waterford	1944 -1950
(the only Maine man to serve as President of the Institute)	
Clarence Conant, Hebron	1944 -1945
Lewis Berry, Livermore Falls	1946 -1947
Albion Ricker, Turner	1948 -1952
Rockwood Berry, Livermore Falls	1951-1959
(now Exec. Sec. of the Institute)	
John Gyger, South Bridgton	1956 - 1962
Benjamin Chick, Monmouth	1960 - 1968
Arch Leavitt, Turner	1963-1967
Donald Ricker, Turner	1968-
Robert McDougal, Springvale	1969-

NEW ENGLAND APPLE COUNCIL

This newest cooperative venture of the Society, an organization of commercial orchardists from throughout the New England states, was formed in 1965. The Council's primary function to date has been to expedite negotiations with the Federal Government regarding the use of Canadian labor to harvest apples. Maine has been represented on the Council since it's beginning by Robert Lovejoy of Acton. He has been joined by Arch Leavitt, George Powers, Arthur Chick. and Eugene Wallingford.

One of the great needs of the fruit industry of our State, and the first calling for attention at tills stage of our progress is cold storage.

- - Ziba A. Gilbert, Turner - - 1902

APPENDIX IV-A

Tree COUNT BY Variety IN MAINE COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS*

Variety	1925				1940			
	Nonbearing	Bearing	Total	%	Nonbearing	Bearing	Total	%
<i>Baldwin</i>	11,487	126,977'	138,464	32.6	2,025	14,792	16,817	8.1
<i>Ben Davis</i>	1,702	66,171	67,873	16.0	25	4,114	4,139	2.0
<i>Cortland</i>					13,492	4,935	18,427	8.8
<i>Delicious, Red</i>	8,264	2,685	10,949	2.6	13,065	11,022	24,087	11.5
<i>Delicious, GoIden</i>	1,987	30	2,017	0.5				
<i>Gravenstein</i>	814	3,551	4,365	1.0	556	712	1,268	0.6
<i>McIntosh, Early</i>								
MCINTOSH	27, 580	15,978	43,558	10.2	48,271	56,399	104,670	50.0
<i>Northern Spy</i>	3,668	18,923	22,591	5.3	3,727	9,198	12,925	6.2
<i>R. I. Greening</i>	245	9,543	9,788	2.3	301	676	977	0.5
<i>Stark</i>	6,786	26,369	33,155	7.8	117	4,453	4,570	2.2
<i>Wealthy</i>	5,816	7,154	12,970	3.0	1,256	5,194	6,450	3.1
<i>Wolf River</i>	6,408	12,191	18,599	4.4	--	3,062	3,062	1.5
<i>Other Varieties</i>	7,663	53,188	60,851	14.2	5,916	5,527	11,443	5.5
TOTAL	82,420	342,760	425,180	100.0	88,751	120,084	208,835	100.0

*Commercial orchards are defined as those with 100 or more trees.

<i>Variety</i>	<i>1955</i>				<i>1970</i>			
	Nonbearing	Bearing	Total	%	Nonbearing	Bearing	Total	%
<i>Baldwin</i>	135	3,786	3,921	2.3	41	1,911	1,952	0.6
<i>Ben Davis</i>								
<i>Cortland</i>	4,691	12,140	16,831	9.7	4,574	20,096	24,670	7.7
<i>Delicious, Red</i>	6,256	11,066	17,322	10.0	15,313	32,913	48,226	14.9
<i>Delicious, GoIden</i>	8,342	5,098	13,440	7.7	3,969	16,663	20,632	6.3
<i>Gravenstein</i>	68	139	207	0.1				
<i>McIntosh, Early</i>	3,003	2,677	5,680	3.3	2,144	7,610	9,754	3.1
<i>MCINTOSH</i>	21,095	73,965	95,060	54.6	74,982	120,692	195,674	60.6
<i>Northern Spy</i>	1,809	10,126	11,935	6.8	225	4,407	4,632	1.4
<i>R. I. Greening</i>	27	453	480	0.3				
<i>Stark</i>								
<i>Wealthy</i>	164	1,830	1,994	1.1	7	867	874	0.3
<i>Wolf River</i>								
<i>Other Varieties</i>	2,984	4,134	7,118	4.1	6,621	9,886	16,507	5.1
TOTAL	48,574	125,414	173,988	100.0	107,876	215,045	322,921	100.0

APPENDIX IV-B

COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS - TOTAL ORCHARD PICTURE

	Commercial Orchards	All Orchards in Maine
1925	956 farms	35,561 farms
	425,180 trees	2,877,028 trees
average	445 trees per farm	average 82 trees per farm
	15% of total trees were in commercial orchards	
1940	266 farms	12,025 farms
	208,835 trees	662,693 trees
	average 785 trees per farm	average 55 trees per farm
	32% of total trees were in commercial orchards	
1955	119 farms	1,943 farms
	173,988 trees	384,733 trees
	average 1,462 trees per farm	average 202 trees per farm
	45% of total trees were in commercial orchards	
1965	130 farms	885 farms
	240,790 trees	324,048 trees
	average 1,852 trees per farm	average 377 trees per farm
	74% of total trees were in commercial orchards	
1970	167 farms	322,921 trees
	average 1,934 trees per farm	

(Note: 1970 Census records not yet available)

Sources:

Commercial Orchard data:

1925 - Maine Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin, 1927 1940 - Maine Agricultural Experiment Station Misc. Doc., 1941 1955 - Extension Association Preliminary Report, 1957.

1965 - New England Fruit Tree Survey, Me. Dept. of AgrL, 1957 1970.. New England Fruit Tree Survey, Me. Dept. of AgrL, 1972

Data from "All Orchards in Maine" from U. S. Census Bureau records

We ought to drive the cull apple off the market; put it into vinegar or apple butter. It is a menace to the good apple market. There are altogether too many men who, as Professor Bailey once said, do not grow their crop of apples but discover it!

- - *Professor F. C. Sears. Amherst. Mass. - -1931*