

## Reviews and Abstracts

**Diseases of Fruit Crops.** 1956. By H. W. Anderson. McGraw-Hill. 501 pages. \$8.50

The identification and control of diseases has long been recognized as a major problem in the fruit industry. Whether fruit is being grown for sale for breeding and research or in the home garden, the many fruit diseases must be controlled.

This book by H. W. Anderson, Professor of Plant Pathology of University of Illinois, provides a valuable guide for the control of fruit diseases. The author has very effectively brought together much of the most significant information now available on the fruit diseases of economic importance. The history, geographic distribution, descriptions of symptoms, the causal organism and its life history, hosts and control are given for each disease.

Included in this very excellent text are not only the common fungus, bacterial and virus diseases, but also the physiological diseases such as apple scald, and diseases caused by nematodes. The many fine illustrations and reference lists should all prove very helpful.

**The 1954 Fruit Tree Survey in North Central Washington.** 1955. By E. C. Wilcox. Wash. Agr. Exp. Sta. Circ. 270.

This fruit tree survey of North Central Washington is of special interest because of the great importance of this region in the fruit industry. The area includes Chelan, Douglas, and Okanogan counties. The survey covered about 78 percent of the commercial growers. Data is reported by country, variety and tree age.

Of the apple trees planted between 1949 and 1954, 73 percent were the red sports of Delicious, 11 percent Golden

Delicious, 8.4 percent Winesap, and less than 3 percent each of Rome Beauty, Jonathan and Standard Delicious.

Bartlett continues to be the predominant pear variety, and increased from 59 per cent of all pears in 1949 to 65 percent in 1954. D'Anjou increased in number, but declined some in relative importance. Bosc declined strongly.

In 1954 Elberta made up 43 percent of the total peach sample, and J. H. Hale was second with 33 percent. But the proportion of other varieties in new plantings is increasing.

Lambert is the chief sweet cherry, with Bing a close second: New plantings are equally divided between the two.

Moorpark is by far the leading apricot, but is slowly giving way to other varieties.

The Italian Prune continues as the leading prune, but it too is declining.

**Apple Varieties in Central Pennsylvania.** 1955. By W. S. Clark, Jr., and C. M. Ritter. Pa. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 605.

This bulletin represents one of the most comprehensive publications on apple varieties that has appeared in recent years. It includes descriptions and performance of 130 different varieties—the standard commercial varieties, many of the promising ones, and many that belong to the past.

Comprehensive tables are presented which contain data on each variety as to age, years to first fruiting, years tested, yield, harvest date and so on. Although any data for varieties that are represented by single tree plantings are of questionable value, much of the information reported could prove very useful for comparison purposes.

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