Reviews and Abstracts

Fruit Nutrition. 2nd Edition, 1966. N. F. Childers, Editor. Horticultural Public., Rutgers—The State Unisity, New Brunswick, N. J. 888 pages. $17.95, foreign—$18.95.

This is a major revision of the first edition of Fruit Nutrition (1954). Many chapters are completely rewritten, in some instances, by new authors or coauthors, for example:

G. H. Oberly: Apple Nutrition
T. W. Embleton and W. W. Jones: Avocado and Mango
Bjarne Ljones: Bush Fruits
W. E. Ballinger: Peach
A. L. Kenworthy and L. Martin: Mineral Content of Important Fruit Plants

A number of new chapters have been added, on the nutrition of cacao, banana, coconut, coffee, olive, and pineapple.

A photographic section of 96 pages containing excellent black-and-white illustrations of mineral deficiencies in many fruit species, should provide the horticulturist and grower with a valuable diagnostic tool.

The tabulations of the mineral content of the important temperate, subtropical and tropical fruit plants provides much useful reference material for the student of fruit nutrition.

—G. M. Kessler

Proceedings of the North American Blueberry Workers Conference, April 6-7, 1966. W. J. Kender and Dennis A. Abdalla, editors. Maine Agr. Exp. Sta. Misc. Rpt. 118, 152 pages.

These proceedings are a compilation of talks and discussions from a conference of blueberry workers that was held in Orono, Maine this spring.

Among the subjects covered were: vesting, disease and insects, breeding irrigation, nutrition, mechanical har- and variety selection, and other subjects dealing with blueberry production, research and marketing.

R. H. Sharpe discusses the breeding program at the University of Florida. Many species have been used as parents, especially *Vaccinium ashei, V. darrowi,* and the northern high bush blueberry. Some very promising selections are now under test, after 16 years of work.

W. T. Brightwell reported on the work at the University of Georgia. The main parent used there is *V. ashei,* and it is being crossed with other species to get early ripening.

G. J. Galleta, at North Carolina State University is using both *V. australe* and *V. ashei* as parents to obtain high bush varieties to extend the harvest season, greater soil adaptability, canker resistence, and better size, color and keeping quality of the fruit.

Cecil Stushnoff and Fred Hough, at the New Jersey Station are hoping to extend the season of profitable varieties, and to obtain varieties better adapted to mechanical harvesting.

Stanley Johnston, of Michigan State University, reports that several of their high bush-low bush crosses, varying in height from eight inches to five feet, are on field trials. Some ripen earlier than any high bush varieties now available. They tend to ripen their berries in one or two pickings. Some are very drought resistent, and all have large, attractive berries.

R. M. Bailey tells that the emphasis of the breeding program at the University of Maine is now on high-bush types. Ashworth is an important parent because of its hardiness. Semi-high plants are proving more winter hardy than taller ones.

—G. M. Kessler