terested in the breeding of vegetables, ornamentals, and fruits might find the book more stimulating if more illustrations had been drawn from research on these crops.

The book is written in a clear style with concise "résumés" at the end of each chapter. Ample reference is made to the literature. Helpful diagrams are used freely to illustrate methods described in the text.—*J. Moulton, Mich. State University.*

Prunus Hybrids, Selections and Cultivars, at the University of Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm. 1967. By E. T. Andersen and T. S. Weir, Univ. Minn. Agr. Exp. Sta. Tech. Bul. 252. 49 pages.

Hybrids, selections and cultivars of apricot, cherry and plum which have been used in breeding, or have resulted from the breeding program of the Minnesota Fruit Breeding Farm at Exelsior, are described. Both parents and selections were selected for their hardiness mainly, although fruit size and quality were of course important objectives as well.

The major portion of this bulletin is devoted to brief descriptions and illustrations of the hybrids and cultivars.

The Prunus breeding work at the Breeding Farm began in 1907, when it was first established. The greatest success has been achieved with plums, by crossing hardy, indigenous, poor quality species with less hardy high quality European and Oriental cultivars. Because the plum hybrids have usually been self and cross-sterile, only fair in dessert quality and poor for culinary use, and rather susceptible to early frost damage, their usefulness has been limited to areas where extreme hardiness is important.

Hardy apricot introductions Moongold and Sungold have been obtained by crossing selections of the manchurian apricot with existing commercial varieties.

Sour cherries with improved hardiness (Meteor and Northstar) have been developed by combining the hardiness of certain species with the high fruit quality and size of highly selected forms.

Efforts to develop peaches or sweet cherries hardy enough for Minnesota have until now been unsuccessful. Hybrids of wild Norwegian mazzard cherry and commercial sweet cherry cultivars have been hardy enough, but poor in fruit size and quality. *Prunus davidiana* x *P. persica* hybrids have had fair fruit quality, but have not been hardy enough. Peach x plum hybrids have usually been sterile, weak and tender.—**G. M. Kessler**

Propagating Fruit Trees in New York. 1967. By R. D. Way, F. G. Dennis and R. M. Gilmer. N. Y. Agr. Exp. Sta. Bul. 817. 34 pages.

All aspects of deciduous fruit tree propagation, as practiced today in northeastern United States, are described. The common seedling fruit rootstocks, problems connected with their use, and seed treatment and germination are discussed briefly.

The various techniques for vegetatively propagating clonal rootstocks are described and illustrated, including rooting of both soft and hardwood cuttings, as well as mound layering or stooling.

The authors very effectively describe budding and grafting procedures commonly used in establishing scion varieties on rootstocks and in topworking older trees.

Incompatability between stock and scion, the use of interstems, and the problem of viruses in nursery propagation are also discussed briefly.

It would have been helpful if the authors had included a list of references for the reader who would like to delve more deeply into specific aspects of fruit tree propagation.—**G. M. Kessler**