the grounds of the Plant Exploration and Introduction garden at Glenndale, Maryland. The tree was grown by Mr. Stoke whose attention was soon attracted by its early bearing and early maturing. In southwestern Virginia, the nuts frequently begin to ripen during the third week of August. In appearance the nuts greatly resemble pure Japanese. It bears well but the nuts lack good palatibility.

Zimmerman

This originated as a 1930 selection made by the late Dr. G. A. Zimmerman, Linglestown, Pa., from a number of seedlings grown from seed imported by him directly from China. Since the death of Dr. Zimmerman, the identity of the parent tree has been lost. However, the variety has been continued by nurserymen and about as many trees have been sold of Zimmerman as of any other one sort. It is easier to graft than some others and while the nuts are a little small, it is a good staple variety.

Potential Varieties

To originate a variety is not difficult, nor is there danger of having too many varieties brought out. To have a large number of varieties on trial about the country at one time is the quickest and surest way to find out which is best. Don't wait for nurserymen or state and federal experts to say what you should propagate. Try your own hand at grafting. Work over your poorest trees with scions from your best. You should have a test row or a few trees in which you can graft every promising variety that you can obtain.

COSTS AND RETURNS FROM PEACH PRODUCTION

By E. M. Morrison, 1948

Utah Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 334. 32 p.

A survey was made of 103 farms to determine the cost of producing peaches in 1947. The average acreage of the farms studied was 33.5 with 5.4 acres in peaches. Total investment per farm was $23,659 of which $4,591, or 19 percent, was invested in the peach enterprise.

Yields varied from 72 to 344 bushels per acre with an average for all farms of 177. High yields per acre were found to be very important in reducing the production costs per bushel. The records were sorted into three groups of the highest, middle, and lowest third on the basis of net returns per acre. The highest one-third produced 243 bushels per acre at a profit of $114.21 per acre. The middle third produced 157 bushels per acre and received enough return to pay expenses but leave no profit. The lowest third produced 112 bushels per acre at a net loss of $94.08.

The desirability of efficiency of production is emphasized but relatively little attention is given to the importance of the site, soil and variety factors.

—W. P. J.