peach producing areas because of its unproductiveness.

So, it is apparent that a satisfactory peach variety must qualify on many points and be acceptable to both grower and buyer.

Let us consider briefly the most important qualifications of a peach variety from the grower's standpoint. Before planting a variety, the grower might well ask these questions:

1. Will the variety sell satisfactorily year after year? In other words, does it meet market and consumer demands?
2. Does the season of maturity fit into my production and marketing plans?
3. Is the variety suitable for processing?
4. Is the variety regularly productive?

Many promising new yellow fleshed, freestone seedlings are now under preliminary test at various experiment stations which produce medium to large fruits having bright, attractive color when the peaches are still firm; that ripen slowly and evenly; that have thick, tough, non-cracking skin almost completely free from fuzz; and that have bright colored flesh that is firm, fine-textured and non-browning. These varieties will apparently handle, ship, and keep considerably better than varieties now available. And they will have eye appeal. We should remember that the incentive for most sales is the attractive appearance of the product. These new varieties will be sufficiently attractive to stimulate sales.

There are other tests that these new varieties must pass before being released. They must be hardy and regularly productive and be generally satisfactory in the orchard. However, there is ample reason to believe that some of the new kinds now under trial will pass all of the required tests with a reasonably good score.

The future holds a lot of promise for better varieties of the Queen of Fruits.

Secor Apple Popular with Wisconsin Growers

William Leonard, President of the Jefferson County Fruit Growers Association, has high praise for the Secor apple. Quite a number of members of his association ordered test trees from the Wisconsin Horticultural Society some years ago and the variety has done exceptionally well in the Jefferson County area.

The reason Mr. Leonard praises the variety so highly is that it has excellent quality, and keeps until late in the season. He said there is a splendid market for it from January until April, and "I only wish I had about 2,000 bushels of them for late winter and early spring sales. They go like hot-cakes."

In the news letter of the Iowa Horticulture Society, Secretary William Collins gives this information about the variety.

"*Secor:* Originated in Ames, Iowa, by the Iowa State Agricultural Experiment Station (S. A. Beach). Introduced commercially in 1922. Salome x Jonathan;

cross made in 1906; selected in 1918. Fruit: red striped; juicy; sprightly flavored; matures on trees 10 days later than Jonathan; hangs well; free from soft scald and Jonathan spot in storage; keeps well until April or May; best quality of any variety in its season."—*Wisconsin Horticulture*, June, 1952.

Editor's Note: Secor has established a reputation for high quality in Iowa, but does not seem to be much planted in other states. Perhaps its greatest drawback is susceptibility to fire blight injury. Some young trees of Secor at the Illinois Station appear to be more seriously blighted than Jonathan in the last three years.

H. L. Lantz of the Iowa station, writing on "New Apples in the Midwest" (*Fruit Varieties and Horticultural Digest*, Winter, 1949) said that Secor had been called the best apple of its season, with a fruit larger than Jonathan. "The tree," he said, "is judged to be hardier than Jonathan, and it appears to be well adapted to growing wherever Jonathan does well. . . . Secor has two faults. The trees are subject to fire blight, but no more so than its Jonathan parent. In some locations and in some years the fruit fails to develop satisfactory red color."

The name Beach, mentioned above, is a famous one in horticulture. Spencer A. Beach, who made the cross from which the Secor apple originated, was previously horticulturist at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station (Geneva) and the principal author of "The Apples of New York," completed in 1903 but still the standard American work on apple varieties. His son, the late Frank H. Beach, was for many years extension fruit specialist at Ohio State University—J. C. McDaniel.