this table because they are of little or no commercial value in Ohio.

Five-Points Sufficient

Since many factors influence the growth characteristics of plants, it seems unnecessary and impractical to attempt a rating scale which contains more than five levels or degrees of comparison. The five-point system suggested here gives adequate range to handle the evaluation of varieties on a practical basis. If the rating of certain characteristics seems to fluctuate between two adjacent numbers, both numbers may be recorded to indicate a borderline situation. New varieties, upon which only limited observations are available, may be given a numerical value which seems fitting, followed by the letter N, indicating it is a new variety upon which more data are needed before a final rating can be given.

This method is presented as a practical way of recording the value of fruit varieties and is not intended as a substitute for botanical descriptions when plant and fruit characters are to be described in detail. This system of evaluation also provides an easy method of compiling tables in which varieties grown in adjacent states or regions may be compared. Such lists would be of value to growers in planning their planting program and for nurserymen in determining what varieties to propagate.

Literature Cited

1. BLAKE, M. A. 1943. Fruit bud development on peaches and nectarines. N. J. Agric. Expt. Sta. Bul. 706.
2. DIX, I. W. and MAGNESS, J. R. 1937. American grape varieties. U. S. Dept. of Agric. Circ. 437.

A Cash-Return Comparison of Peach Varieties

By CLIFFORD COFFMAN
Shady Spring Fruit Farm, Carroll, Ohio

For a number of years we have maintained records of the yields of fruit and the selling price of the peaches produced in our orchards. These records show some interesting facts about the receipts which have been secured from a number of different varieties. In all cases these trees were grown on a silty loam soil.

Table 1, for example, indicates the actual cash received from the sale of peaches during the years 1942 to 1945 inclusive, in an orchard which was planted in 1937. Some fruit were produced to 1942 but because of partial or complete crop failures, the four crops being cited in this table seem to have the most interest.

Varieties Tested

Of the varieties included in this test, Golden Jubilee and Belle of Georgia have been the most profitable. South Haven has yielded returns which were above the average but were about $100 per acre lower than either Jubilee or Belle. Rochester and Carmen were definitely below the average and were the least profitable varieties in this particular planting.

Similar records were kept in connection with an orchard which was planted about 1925 and was killed by the cold winter of 1936. In this case the approximate returns per tree per year show

TABLE 1. Yield of Fruit and Cash Return in a Peach Orchard at Carroll, Ohio, for the Years 1942 to 1945 Inclusive. Orchard Planted in 1937. Per Acre Yields and Returns Were Calculated on the Basis of 100 Trees Per Acre.

Variety	Average Yield Per Acre Per Year Bushels	Average Cash Return Per Acre Per Year	Average Yield Per Tree Per Year Bushels	Average Cash Return Per Tree Per Year
Golden Jubilee	200	$640.00	2.0	$6.40
South Haven	164	542.00	1.6	5.42
Rochester	84	311.00	.8	3.11
Carmen	157	375.00	1.6	3.75
Belle of Georgia	185	663.00	1.8	6.63
AVERAGE	158	506.20	1.6	5.06

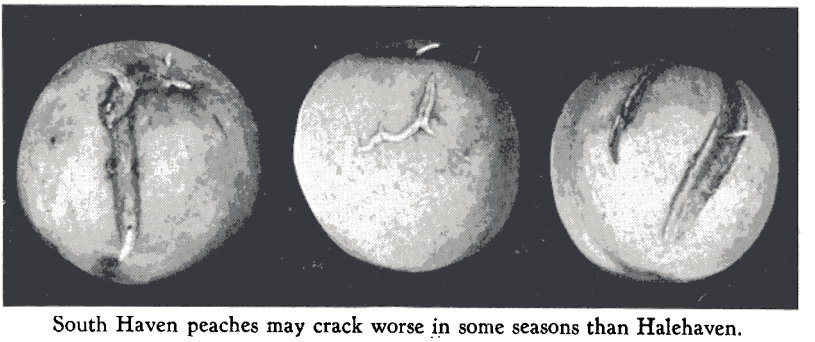
Belle, Carmen, and Champion as the leading varieties, with Rochester in fourth place. These four varieties are all relatively hardy in bud. The returns for Elberta and Hale were much smaller than from the other varieties primarily because of tender buds which resulted in low yields in years of high prices, and high yields in seasons of low prices.

Varieties For Future Planting

Our present choice of varieties for future planting would be Golden Jubilee, Belle of Georgia and Halehaven. I would, however, like to see similar records comparing South Haven and Halehaven. Our sales are all retail at the orchard for home canning trade. If frozen fruits become more popular, different varieties might be selected.

TABLE 2. Average cash return per year per tree during the bearing years of a peach orchard planted about 1925 and killed out during the cold winter of 1936.

Variety	Average Cash Return Per Tree Per Year
Belle of Georgia	$6.25
Carmen	7.00
Champion	$5.00 - 6.00
Rochester	4.25 - 4.50
Elberta	.80 - .85
J. H. Hale	.60 - .65
Average	$3.95



South Haven peaches may crack worse in some seasons than Halehaven.