

in the world. The State of Maine Bureau of Health owns two which it sends in specially built trailers to any community needing them.

According to the manufacturers' records, the number of respirators in use in each state is as follows: Arkansas, 1; California, 30; Colorado, 2; Connecticut, 22; Delaware, 1; District of Columbia, 2; Georgia, 2; Illinois, 10; Indiana, 4; Iowa, 2; Kentucky, 3; Louisiana, 1; Maine, 4; Maryland, 1; Massachusetts, 30; Michi-

gan, 5; Minnesota, 8; Missouri, 4; Montana, 1; New Hampshire, 2; New Jersey, 8; New Mexico, 1; New York, 48; Ohio, 7; Oklahoma, 3; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 24; Rhode Island, 5; Tennessee, 2; Texas, 5; Utah, 2; Vermont, 5; Virginia, 2; West Virginia, 1; Washington, 2; Wisconsin, 2; in foreign countries: Canada, 6; China, 2; England, 1; France, 1; Australia, 1; the Commonwealth of the Philippines, 1.

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## HORTICULTURE

## Fuzzless Peach Developed After Many Years of Research

### Twenty-Five Years of Crossing and Re-Crossing Ends With Fruit of Good Flavor, Shape and Texture

**P**EACHES with smooth, waxy skins like plums, quite free from the fuzz which many persons find objectionable, can now be grown, as a result of a quarter of a century of patient breeding work by Dr. Fred W. Hofmann, research horticulturist of the Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.

Dr. Hofmann's long research for a high-quality peach, waxy-skinned and fuzzless, began in 1912. In that year he found, among the seedling progeny of the Greensboro peach, one tree bearing fruit with plum-like skin. He named it the plum-peach.

The smooth coat was about the only

virtue possessed by the plum-peach, for the fruit was small and of no particular quality. However, a good geneticist is always willing to make a try at combining one good quality of an otherwise little-account plant with other good qualities supplied by other parent strains.

Dr. Hofmann crossed plum-peach with Elberta, and then crossed the hybrid offspring with the J. H. Hale peach, believed to be a seedling variety of Elberta. Further breeding produced, finally, the peach Dr. Hofmann was looking for: waxy-skinned, fuzzless, good-sized, round and evenly shaped. The flesh is yellowish around the pit, stone free and small, flavor and texture superior. The skin color is reddish orange yellow, with a wash of attractive dark carmine.

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Termites once ate up the votes in a Philippine ballot box, thereby adding to the confusion of a contested election.

## PSYCHOLOGY

## Upper Twenties Best Age For Many Kinds of Sports

**I**F YOU want to be a champion in the field of sports, you should get started early. The golden age for best achievement in sports is between the ages of 25 and 30, it was revealed when Dr. Harvey C. Lehman, of Ohio University, reported to the American Psychological Association his analysis of the ages of those at the very top of their sports.

Even golf is not an old man's game in respect to the age of championship contenders; although professional golf champions are somewhat older than the men in baseball or tennis. The professional champion is usually between 30 and 34, the amateur from 25 to 29; which gives a decade of best playing from 25 to 35 for golf players.

The best age for baseball is 28, and the years from 25 to 30 provide most of the swat kings.

In tennis, outdoor champions are younger than indoor champions, the best ages being 22 to 26 for the former and 25 to 30 for those who play inside by artificial light. This may be explained by the fact that outdoor tennis would interfere more with the hours of business and so remove some of the older players from competition, Dr. Lehman suggested.

Crack shots with rifle and pistol as well as billiards champions and automobile race winners are at their best from 25 to 29.

Bowlers and duckpin bowlers are slightly older, 30 to 34, as are also those who hold world records in billiards.

Pugilists are younger, being in their prime from 24 to 27. For cornhusking, the best age is 30 and the best periods of years from 26 to 30.

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#### NEW PEACH'S FAMILY TREE

*Reading from left to right: First, one of the parents, a standard Elberta; third, the other parent, the plum-peach "sport"; between them, the first-generation progeny. At right, the perfected progeny, a high-quality fruit with fuzzless, waxy skin.*

