

The problem of growing in this country the large-fruited English gooseberry has proved difficult to solve because of the gooseberry mildew to which all English gooseberry varieties seem subject. Those interested in this fruit will be glad to test Dr. W. Van Fleet's three new hybrids between *Ribes missouriense*, *R. cynosbati*, and *R. rotundifolium* crossed by *R. reclinatum*. These represent twelve years of careful work in selection from hundreds of seedlings from various crosses, and preliminary tests have shown them remarkably resistant to the gooseberry mildew. (Nos. 26138 to 26140.)

*Feijoa sellowiana* (Nos. 26120 and 26121) is a new fruit from Uruguay which is attracting some attention in California and Florida, since it is said to withstand more cold than the guava and to have a unique flavor of its own which is especially relished by many. An acid-fruited species of *Psidium laurifolium* (No. 26413), from Trinidad, will interest those who believe in the future of the guava and its jelly-making qualities, since it is said to jelly much quicker than the common West Indian varieties and, quite distinct from them, to have an agreeable acidity.

To the Florida and California fruit growers who are watching the possibilities of the anonas, the introduction of eight large-fruited, smooth-skinned varieties from Chile will be of interest. (Nos. 26148 to 26155.)

The loganberry is already well known in the United States and those who realize its value will doubtless wish to test the lowberry (No. 26197) and Low's Phenomenal raspberry-loganberry hybrid (No. 26198), which are said to be new rivals of the loganberry.

Those who are experimenting with forage plants will be interested in a new importation of shaftal, *Trifolium suaveolens*, from Tashkend (No. 26135), a clover which is being given a thorough trial in the irrigated regions of the Southwest. Although normally an annual, this species behaves as a perennial if regularly cut for hay. The Wallaby grass, *Danthonia semiannularis*, from New Zealand (No. 26119), is recommended especially for heavy clay soils or gumbo lands subject to drought; and ray-grass, *Lolium strictum* (No. 26200), coming from the dry regions along the Mediterranean, is recommended by the veteran experimenter, Doctor Trabut, of Mustapha, Algiers, as being an excellent forage grass, an annual worthy of cultivation in the Southwest; while the New Zealand rice-grass, *Microlaena stipoides* (No. 26118), may find a use in America for pasture or lawn purposes.

Potato breeders have already shown an interest in the introduction of a few tubers of a species of *Solanum* thought to be a wild hybrid of *Solanum tuberosum* (No. 26122), which has been used by Mr. Paton, of Scotland, to originate what he believes are varieties practically immune to the potato blight, *Phytophthora infestans*. Interesting