

The Chinese cabbage, or *pai ts'ai*, *Brassica pekinensis*, has made a place for itself in American gardening, and there is a distinct impression that it is more easily digested than the ordinary cabbage. A quick-maturing variety for early-autumn use (No. 36114) and a large-headed variety (No. 36113) are recommended to those who are growing this new vegetable.

Of new fruits the following are worthy of special mention: Eleven varieties of mango (Nos. 36029 to 36039) from India, two of which came from the rainier region of Mozufferpur and may prove valuable for the rainy portions of Porto Rico; the Pahutan mango (No. 36052), of Manila, which, on account of its great vigor, may be useful as a stock; the Diamond mango (No. 36070), from the Island of Chiloane, off the coast of East Africa, the home of the Lathrop mango; the Chinese bush cherry, or *ying tau'r*, *Prunus tomentosa* (Nos. 36086 and 36111), which, in the opinion of Mr. Meyer, who discovered pale-fruited and white-fruited forms of it (Nos. 36109 and 36110), is a bush fruit for the home garden in the cold semiarid sections of the Northwest; the Monte Porcio Catone apricot (No. 35701), said by Dr. Gustav Eisen, who knows California fruits well, to be the handsomest apricot he had ever seen, and therefore of interest to Californians.

The collection of citrus fruits (Nos. 35690 to 35700) made by Mr. Woglum during his search for the white-fly parasites in India has in it some promising new varieties, including a round seedless lemon from Cawnpore, the Kaghzi lime, and the loose-skinned Nagpur tangerine. Popenoe's Bedana grape, a small seedless variety from Seharunpur (No. 36040), adds another seedless form to those already being cultivated in California. Tropical fruit growers will doubtless welcome Wester's introduction of the marang, *Artocarpus odoratissima* (No. 36256), a new relative of the breadfruit and the jak fruit, which is a native of the Sulu Archipelago and Mindanao and appears to be juicier, sweeter, and more aromatic than either of these widely grown tropical fruits. They will also want to test the galo fruit, *Anacolosia luzoniensis* (No. 35893), from the hilly interior of Cavite. Strawberry hybridizers may want to test the wild *Fragaria chiloensis* (No. 35953), from the Island of Chiloe, where Mr. Wight found it growing on the seashore.

The demand for early-flowering dooryard shrubs will make the elm-leaved plum of China, *Prunus triloba* (No. 36112), a welcome addition, since, according to Mr. Meyer, it produces blooms ranging in color from pale pink to dark violet-rose and is already a favorite shrub among the Chinese.

As in the previous inventory, the manuscript has been prepared by Miss May Riley, under the supervision of Mr. S. C. Stuntz, in general