

eighths to one-half inch deep. At this time plenty of water must be given it. There must not be the least sign of other plant life in the beds, which must be kept absolutely clean of grass, etc.

"After one year, about the 10th of April, the plants are dug up and only the healthiest plants reset in soil like the original setting. This time they are planted about 10 inches apart each way. The plants are placed in a horizontal position in the soil and covered to a depth of 2 inches. All but the most healthy plants are thrown away. The beds are covered with straw as before until the plants begin to come up; then the roof, as above explained, is built. The soil for this planting is prepared as before, which makes it impossible for the plants to be reset in the same beds, since they must be well plowed and aired out the previous summer before planting. The soil must be well loosened up around the plants three or four times a year.

"About May 20 the fertilizer is spread over the beds. This fertilizer can not be obtained in America, for it is composed of the mud walls of the old Korean houses, perhaps a hundred years old, and the soot and wood ashes scraped out of the flues of torn-down houses. This is not a flue as we have at home, but simply a smoke passage under the floor of the house, which is cleaned out once every decade by tearing up the floor or tearing down the house.

"Then a spread of acidum phosphoricum is given the beds. The flowers are not allowed to remain and produce seed, but are broken off before they bloom. Until the plants are 4 years old they are not allowed to produce seed. After 2 years the plants are again reset in new soil as before and then allowed to stay until they are 7 years old.

"Last year in Songdo, 13,000 Korean pounds, which are equal to about 17,500 of our pounds, valued at \$40 gold per pound (Kr.) were produced. This was the red ginseng. There was also produced about 50,000 Korean pounds of the white ginseng. The production of ginseng is quite an industry in this old city." (*Extract from letter of Rev. C. H. Deal, of the Anglo-Korean School, Songdo, Chosen (Korea), February 5, 1914.*)

For an illustration of the method of bedding ginseng as practiced at Songdo, Chosen (Korea), see Plate VI.

36176 to 36182.

Collected by Mr. W. F. Wight, of the Bureau of Plant Industry. Received July 7, 1913.

36176 and 36177. PISUM SATIVUM L.

Pea.

"From Talcahuano, Chile. Selected from No. 238." (*Wight.*)

36178 to 36182. PHASEOLUS VULGARIS L.

Bean.

From Talcahuano, Chile.

36178. Selected from other lots by Dr. D. N. Shoemaker.

36179. Mixed lot selected from other numbers by Dr. Shoemaker.

36180. Selected from other lots by Dr. Shoemaker.

36181. Selected from other lots by Dr. Shoemaker.

36182. Selected from other lots by Dr. Shoemaker.

36183. PHOENIX DACTYLIFERA × FARINIFERA.

Date.

From Matania El Saff, Egypt. Presented by Mr. Alfred Bircher, Middle Egypt Botanic Gardens. Received September 18, 1913.

"It has a scanty pulp. The fruit ripens very early in summer, and the female tree, *Phoenix farinifera*, is only 5 years old." (*Bircher.*)

36184. SYZYGium OPERCULATUM (Roxb.) Niedenzu.

Rai-jaman.

(*Eugenia operculata* Roxburgh.)

From Lahore, India. Presented by Mr. W. R. Mustoe, superintendent, Government Agricultural Horticultural Gardens. Received September 20, 1913.