

which might be grown above the natural cane belt in the South and be useful for fodder, if not for sirup production. Whether or not an Italian rye-grass (No. 37709) of especially early-maturing habit, selected from single plants by the Royal Agricultural Society of Denmark, a meadow fescue (No. 37710) very resistant to the rust (Puccinia), and the orchard-grass variety "Olsgaard" (No. 37711), all from Copenhagen, will thrive in this country, where climatic conditions are so different, is a question to be determined by trial. With the exception of the Algaroba of Hawaii (Prosopis), forage trees seem to have made little progress in agriculture in the United States, and it is consequently a question whether the Jua tree of the caatinga land around Joazeiro, Brazil (No. 37923), a species of jujube, the leaves and the fruits of which are eaten by stock, will make a place for itself in this country.

NUT-BEARING TREES.

Two nut-bearing trees, the galo, *Anacolsa luzoniensis* Merrill (No. 38395), a Philippine species from the mountains of Cavite, with a kernel having the flavor of corn, and the k'uei li tzü (No. 37799), a superior large-fruited form of the blight-resistant Chinese chestnut, *Castanea mollissima* Blume, which Mr. Meyer found south of Sianfu, Shensi, are described in this inventory.

TIMBER, SHELTER-BELT, AND SHADE TREES.

Of trees for timber, windbreak, or shade purposes the following will be of interest: The true *Catalpa bungei* C. A. Meyer, first introduced in 1905 from Peking by Prof. Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum, coming in through Mr. Meyer from Shansi (No. 38254), where, as he reports, it grows 100 feet in height and 10 to 15 feet in circumference, being planted by the Chinese for its strong, light, durable wood, which somewhat resembles black walnut in appearance, and another introduction of *Catalpa bungei* (No. 38419) from the Caucasus, where presumably it has been introduced from China; a quick-growing form of white poplar, *Populus tomentosa* Carr. (No. 38255), much planted by the Chinese for its timber; Fortune's Paulownia (No. 38184), which is used in China on sandy land as a soil binder and windbreak and produces very light wood; a 60-foot Himalayan birch, *Betula utilis* D. Don (No. 38287), which, though not hardy in Great Britain, may thrive in this country, where we have more sunlight; an English elm, *Ulmus hollandica vegeta* (No. 38492), of very vigorous, rapid growth, attaining 100 feet in height, a hybrid between *Ulmus glabra* Miller and *U. scabra* Miller, an old specimen of which may be seen at Mr. Walter Hunniwell's