

**38230 to 38285**—Continued. (Quoted notes by Mr. F. N. Meyer.)

fine furniture. This tree might possibly be profitably cultivated in the semiarid regions of the United States where the winters are not too severe, while the summers may be quite hot. They are easily propagated from suckers that spring up from roots that are close to the surface of the ground, and the tree thrives best when planted close to irrigation canals and on sheltered places. They prefer a porous soil. Chinese name *Ch'iu shu*, meaning 'autumn tree.'

Young rooted trees.

**38255.** *POPULUS TOMENTOSA* Carr. Salicaceæ. **Poplar.**

"(No. 1152. Village of Wangyuko, near Anyih sien, Shansi, China. February 15, 1914.) A quick-growing form of white poplar, much planted by the Chinese for its timber. Forms a tall, straight trunk when kept trimmed up high. Of value as a timber tree on the farm and possibly a good wood for match sticks and for light fruit boxes. May thrive especially well in the southwestern United States. Chinese name *Ta pai yang shu*, meaning 'big white poplar.'

Rooted trees.

**38256.** *GLEDITSIA* sp. Cæsalpiniaceæ.

"(No. 1155. Village of Changtienyuan, Shansi, China. February 16, 1914.) A soap-pod tree, apparently of scrubby growth, occurring on dry, rocky mountain slopes. May possibly possess value as a hedge shrub, especially in semiarid sections."

Roots.

**38257.** *SACCHARUM NARENGA* (Nees) Wallich(?). Poaceæ. **Sugar cane.**

"(No. 1164. Chengchow, Honan, China. February 25, 1914.) A very hardy variety of Chinese sugar cane cultivated here and there along the Yellow River. The canes reach a height of 4 to 6 feet, have a diameter of about 1 inch, and are of a beautiful purplish violet color. Sugar percentage low. Of value possibly for the milder parts of the United States as a source of supply for sirups, molasses, and sweets for the children. The canes should be stored during the winter in frost-proof cellars or dugouts with dry soil sprinkled over and between them. In China young and old are fond of pieces of raw sugar cane, which in the milder sections form one of the most common articles of winter sweetmeats. Chinese name *Kan ché*."

Cuttings.

**38258 to 38271.**

From the village of Wulipu, Honan, China. Collected February 27, 1914. Scions of the following:

**38258 to 38261.** *ZIZIPHUS JUJUBA* Miller. Rhamnaceæ. **Jujube.**  
(*Ziziphus sativa* Gaertn.)

**38258.** "(No. 1165.) A variety of jujube, producing fruits of medium large size, of cylindrical shape, slightly tapering down toward base; color light mahogany brown; meat of firm texture and very sweet; can be eaten fresh, as well as smoked and dry baked in the oven. Chinese name *Hui tsao*, meaning 'ashy jujube,' referring to its looks before being quite ripe."

**38359.** "(No. 1166.) A variety of jujube, said to be of medium size, of round form; meat of crackling nature. Eaten fresh only. Chinese name *Su tsao*, meaning 'brittle jujube.'"