

which genus yield such closely allied but specific products. There are no records of any work of selection or hybridization having yet been done with these rapid-growing trees. The remarkable results which have been obtained by physicians in the treatment of leprosy with chaulmoogra oil and the isolation of the effective principle of this oil by Dr. Power have made it seem important to introduce and acclimatize in our tropical possessions the invaluable tree, *Hydnocarpus kurzii* (No. 43227). Whether the amounts of oil yielded by the fevillea (No. 43213), a forest climber of Jamaica, will warrant its cultivation is a question.

Useful hardy palms are so few in number that the testing out of two little-known ones from Argentina, by Dr. H. Nehrling, at his remarkable place at Gotha, Fla., is a matter of particular interest. These palms would seem to be adapted to a wide range of territory throughout northern Florida, since they were quite uninjured by the freeze of February, 1917, when the temperature went down to 20° F. One of them, *Butia bonneti* (No. 43116), bears edible fruits the size of a plum, having an apricot flavor and being intensely fragrant and very juicy. They are orange-yellow with a red cheek, and a single bunch borne by one of Dr. Nehrling's trees comprised 980 fruits. The other species, *Butia capitata pulposa* (No. 43238), is quite as hardy, and bore fruit clusters of a thousand edible fruits weighing 50 pounds. Both are suited to the high pine lands of Florida, where economic plants are particularly needed.

From Italian Somaliland the yeheb nut, *Cordeauxia edulis* (No. 43260), has been again introduced. The fact that it contains about 12 per cent of albuminoids, 11 per cent of oil, 25 per cent of sugars, and 37 per cent of other carbohydrates and that it is said to be preferred to rice and dates by the inhabitants should entitle it to especial consideration in the southwestern arid regions. The degree of cold that it will stand is a factor to be determined.

Of forage plants recently introduced, few have come to us with so high a recommendation as *Pennisetum purpureum* (No. 43241), the gift of Mr. B. Harrison, of Burringbar, New South Wales. In dry seasons, plants under observation in Australia made a growth of 11 feet. The plant is succulent, greatly relished by stock, richer than green maize, and remains green even during six or eight months of drought when other plants are dried up. It is a perennial, yields 27 tons per acre, and is, altogether, considered to be an ideal forage crop for arid regions.

The Spanish garbanzo (*Cicer arietinum*), although grown now to a limited extent in California, is not given the consideration that it deserves when it is recollected that it is the staple food of the poorer classes in Spain and is grown in large quantities in Mexico and shipped