

this species, although it occurs from Nova Scotia to Texas and was known in the old days as honewort, has never been cultivated or even used as a vegetable by Americans. It is easily grown and deserves to be carefully studied by amateurs. Its food value is probably similar to that of celery.

The success of the Japanese flowering cherries makes the introduction of the pink-flowered wild forest cherry (*Prunus serrulata* var. *sachalinensis*, No. 45248) of particular interest. The cherry-wood timber from it is said to be excellent, and if some one would plant a hillside with this tree it would not only make a place to which we should all sooner or later want to make a pilgrimage as one does to the Azalea gardens near Charleston, but in the years to come it would furnish for market an excellent quality of cherry wood.

So remarkable as money producers have been some of the new grasses introduced through the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction that cultivators are watching with a great deal of interest the behavior of the Napier grass of Rhodesia (*Pennisetum purpureum*, No. 45572). According to Harrison, the agrostologist of South Africa, it promises there to be one of the most remarkable drought-resistant fodder plants yet introduced into cultivation, making a yield of 27 tons of green fodder per acre and remaining green even during six or eight months of drought. It must be remembered that the South African dry season comes in the winter, when it is cool. It is very different from the scorching droughts of our own Plains. However, Napier grass is already making its mark in this country.

It is always with keen satisfaction that one records the arrival of the second generation of an imported plant in the New World. That loveliest of all flowering legumes *Camoensia marima* (No. 45608), from the coast of Portuguese West Africa, was introduced in 1901 and scattered in vain in Florida. A plant was sent to Dr. R. M. Gray, in charge of the Harvard Experiment Station at Cienfuegos, Cuba. This has grown and flowered and produced fruit, so that this liana, named after the great Portuguese poet, Camoens, is successfully established in the West Indies. It deserves to be grown wherever it can be in the tropical forests of the New World.

The species of crab apple which was formerly much cultivated in Japan (*Malus prunifolia rinki*, No. 45679) but was driven out by the American varieties, according to Prof. Sargent, of the Arnold Arboretum, may prove as hardy as *Pyrus baccata*, and he suggests that it be crossed with the Siberian crab-apple varieties and new hardy varieties of apples procured for trial in Canada.

Dr. Trabut's suggestion that the wild Moroccan pear (*Pyrus mamorensis*, No. 45612), which inhabits the dry sandy noncalcareous soils of the Mamora, should be considered as a stock is well worthy of trial.