

45770 to 45773—Continued.

"*Vegetable marrows* should be eaten young—say when about one-fourth to one-sixteenth their full size. Cut in this state, and boiled quickly until quite tender in plenty of water, carefully strained, and served with melted butter, they are second to no vegetable that comes to the table, not even excepting green peas or asparagus. Early cutting, careful cooking, and serving are the chief points to which attention should be paid; but there are others, one of the principal being rapid growth. Grow *vegetable marrows* quickly and they are almost sure to be good; grow them slowly and you will find them often tough and bitter. Hence, the soil or place in which they are grown can hardly be too rich for them. Not but what they do fairly well in any good garden soil, but the richer it is the better. On a rubbish heap, for instance, *vegetable marrows* grow with wonderful vigor and fruit abundantly."

45773. *HOLCUS SORGHUM SUDANENSIS* (Piper) Hitchc. Poaceæ.

Sudan grass.

Introduced about 10 years ago, this grass has become very popular as a forage crop. It is easily cured, easily handled as hay, and very drought resistant. It is much superior to ordinary sorghum in the above qualities, and in yield, drought resistance, and palatability it appears distinctly to outclass Johnson grass. It does best in the South, but has been grown in some of the Northern States. Sudan grass is probably best adapted to the drier portions of Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas; and it seems well adapted for growing with cowpeas for hay and silage. (Adapted from the *Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1912*, p. 495.)

45774 and 45775. JUGLANS REGIA L. Juglandaceæ. Walnut.

From Srinagar, Kashmir, India. Nuts presented by Mr. R. K. Koul, Koul's Gardens. Received January 24, 1918.

45774. "This walnut compares favorably in size with the best varieties cultivated in the United States. Its shell, however, is rather thick and hard. The form of the nut is broadly oblong-oval, the length $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches. Its quality has not been tested, but judging from its external appearance this would appear in most respects to be a good variety." (*Wilson Popenoe.*)

45775. "A slightly smaller nut than the preceding [S. P. I. No. 45774], and differing markedly in shape. It is slender and tapers slightly toward both ends. The outline is almost elliptical. The surface is not so heavily wrinkled as in the above variety and in most of those grown in the United States. The shell appears to be quite hard. The quality of this variety has not been tested." (*Wilson Popenoe.*)

45776 to 45783. COLOCASIA ESCULENTA (L.) Schott. Araceæ.

Taro.

From Sienku, Chekiang Province, China. Tubers presented by Mrs. A. O. Loosley Received January 25, 1918. Quoted notes by Mrs. Loosley, except as otherwise indicated.

"*Yü-na*. This vegetable, if need should arise, might help out the potato crop, as it comes between the potato and the artichoke. The natives call the