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ling, packing and transporting them. Notwithstanding these difficulties, it is believed that the securing of quantities of seeds and producing seedlings in quantity from them is entirely practicable. Owing to the danger of further spreading the blight fungus, the seedlings would necessarily have to be grown and distributed within the range of our American species.

The Chinese tree does not appear especially vigorous nor does it attain large size, seldom, if ever, reaching a height of more than 40 feet. Preliminary studies of the wood, leaves and bark of this chestnut point to the fact that the tannin content is comparatively low. Further work must be done on this problem, however, before definite conclusions can be reached. In the event that it is found that the wood contains sufficient tannin to warrant utilization of the material for tanning purposes, it might be practicable to plant the trees thickly and handle them under the coppice plan. From the manner in which the Chinese hairy chestnut grows in thickly planted orchards, it would seem that it might lend itself to coppice culture. From the data secured by Frank N. Meyer and others who have visited the Chinese section where *Castanea mollissima* grows, it appears that there are many forms there worthy of study. The tree evidently has been under cultivation by the Chinese for a long time, and the nuts collected and sent to us have varied greatly in size and quality. It would seem well worth while to continue studies of this interesting plant, both as a possible immigrant that will in future supply us with a very desirable food product and also as a possible source of tannin material.

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