

The fruits from the different grafted trees at Chico vary somewhat, the best being from Tree 4, Row 59, in the Test Orchard. J. E. Morrow, Superintendent of the Chico Plant Introduction Garden, under date of July 29, 1924, says of this plum:

"These, as you will note, are much larger and handsomer plums than those previously sent from Tree 1, Row 16. We believe this plum to have a place as a general all-purpose plum, that it is one that can be canned, dried or shipped. It has a very long season on the tree which permits of its being used in various ways. It is a decided freestone and consequently could be dried for home use if desired. It was canned here and found to be very good. Previous shipments have demonstrated it to be a good shipper. The only objection seems to be its small size and this could be improved by proper thinning. We believe it to be of decided merit and it should be further propagated. Plums of this same number on Row 58, Tree 4 are not so large. Propagation should be made only from the larger fruited tree on Row 59, Tree 4. The plums in this shipment are sufficiently large to allow of their being packed to advantage in commercial plum crates."

According to Mr. Meyer's original notes, this plum is the result of a cross between *Prunus spinosa* and *P. domestica*. Following is a brief description of the fruit from Tree 4, Row 59, to which it seems desirable, for the purposes of record, to give a new S.P.I. number:

No. 61224. PRUNUS SPINOSA X DOMESTICA. Plum. From Koslov, Tambov Government, Russia, December 28, 1911. A form developed at the Chico Plant Introduction Garden from one of the original fourteen cuttings received in 1911.

Fruit  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter; pale yellow mottled with brownish, irregular blotches; cavity small, shallow; suture more or less prominent; skin thick; flesh yellow, melting, very juicy and deliciously sweet; pit small, practically free.

B. T. Galloway.

### Two useful Bamboos

While traveling in northeastern China during the spring of 1907, Frank N. Meyer, Agricultural Explorer of the Office of Foreign Seed and Plant Introduction, devoted particular attention to securing hardy bamboos. No timber bamboos were found near Peking, but he succeeded in finding some promising dwarf kinds which he thought would be useful on account of their hardiness. In June, 1907, Mr. Meyer made a trip into the Province of Chekiang, taking with him some of the hardy bamboos and leaving them in the care of the park superintendent at Shanghai. He was impressed with the kinds and quantity of bamboos in the vicinity of Tangsi, lying about 200 miles southwest of Shanghai; in this region the timber and edible bamboos grew to a great size and Mr. Meyer set about making a collection of them. In due course this was accomplished and the plants were also sent to Shanghai to be cared for until the next year when Mr. Meyer started home with them.