

when covered up with ashes. The fruits of the wild form are too astringent to be of any value to man, but some of the cultivated forms supply a sweetmeat to children. The dry cast-off leaves are a favorite food of sheep, goats, donkeys and cattle. The flowers possess a remarkably sweet odor and seem to be rich in honey. Its highly ornamental qualities, combined with drought and alkali resistant capacities, put it in the first order as a desirable garden and park shrub or tree in the more arid parts of the United States. Its silvery-gray foliage resembles the olive very much, while in autumn the contrast between it and the multitude of generally orange-red colored small fruits, is gloriously beautiful. The habit of this cleaster is extremely variable. The majority of the trees acquire gracefully drooping habits when getting older; some, however, assume quite rigid outlines. The size of the fruits varies also considerably, ranging from that of a pea up to the size of an ordinary date; the color of the berries is pure white on one tree while dark brown red on another and all shades are found between. In the leaves even there is a considerable variation, as regards sizes, nuances of gray-green and the relative quantity a tree may possess. The roots are sometimes a mass of nodules, and as the trees grow often quite luxuriantly even in pure sand, they seem to derive nutrition from these tubercles and perhaps even fertilize the soil to some extent. One notices, for instance, that crops even close up to a row of oleaster trees are not impoverished to any extent. For this reason the natives of Central Asia seem to prefer this tree to any other sort of windbreak. The plants are very well able to grow even in pure sand, or in alkaline soils, while they exist with very little water although they do not grow luxuriantly then. They cannot stand, however, low, water-logged soils. The propagation is easy. Cuttings from the size of a lead pencil up to poles six feet long and two to three inches thick, all strike roots easily as long as the soil is moist enough to give them a chance. In regions of the United States where the summers are very hot and dry and the winters not too cold, where the soils are sandy or alkaline, but where irrigation water is occasionally supplied, the cleaster deserves the highest consideration for the following purposes: as a hedge plant, as a fence material, as a windbreak, as a sandbinder, and as a characteristic ornamental tree around the home." (Meyer's introduction.) See half-tone. For distribution later.

ERUCA SATIVA. (Brassicaceae.) 31819-820. Seeds from Chinese Turkestan. Two varieties from different oases, "the oil of which is used both for culinary and illuminating