

strained and sweetened pulp with milk. The ease of its culture together with the superiority of its fruit recommends the imbu for careful trial in Florida and California." (Dorsett, Popenoe, and Shamel introduction.)

Ziziphus joazeiro. (Rhamnaceae.) 37923. Seeds of the jua from Joazeiro, Bahia, Brazil. "Seed of the jua, collected from wild trees on the catinga near the river two miles below town. This interesting and valuable tree is common on the catingas or dry lands bordering on the Rio Sao Francisco from Joazeiro nearly up to the border of the state of Minas. Here at Joazeiro it is quite common, but the trees are usually found scattered among the other plants on the catinga and do not occur in large groves. In places where cattle and horses can get at the trees while young they are kept eaten off almost to the ground, and have a peculiar dwarfed, stunted appearance. When allowed to develop to mature size the tree forms a beautiful dense green umbrageous head of foliage thirty feet in diameter. The leaves are somewhat hard and brittle in texture, oval to ovate and about two inches in length. The small wood is armed with short stiff thorns which are not however, particularly dangerous. The fruit varies greatly in size according to the tree by which it is produced. The best fruits are nearly an inch in diameter, creamy yellow in color, spherical or nearly so. Inside the thin skin is a thick layer of mealy flesh, within which lies the seed and the layer of translucent, mucilaginous pulp which surrounds it. The seed is about the size and shape of a small olive stone. The pulp adheres to it very closely and can scarcely be separated even in the mouth. The flavor is peculiar and somewhat insipid. The trees bear prodigiously, the ground under them being covered with fruit at the end of the season. Sheep, cattle, horses, and swine eat the fruit greedily, and it is considered wholesome for them. The principal value of this tree would seem to be as a source of stock food in dry regions, both the fruits and the foliage being of value for this purpose. In addition the ornamental value of this tree, and its drought-resisting qualities, commend it for culture in arid regions. While it is probably not very hardy, it seems likely to be adapted to the Southwest." (Dorsett, Popenoe, and Shamel introduction.)

NOTES FROM CORRESPONDENTS ABROAD.

Dr. Joseph Bailie writes from Nanking, province of Kiang-su, China, May 22, 1914: "You see from a bulletin which will be sent you that the Chinese officials have taken hold of the Colonization work which I began and are