

## 36718 to 36810—Continued.

**36795.** *HOLCUS SORGHUM* L. **Sorghum.**  
(*Sorghum vulgare* Pers.)

“(No. 1982a. Near San kia tien, Chihli Province, China. September 11, 1913.) A tall-growing white-seeded variety of sorghum, often producing several heads as side shoots. Its productivity, however, is not as great as the varieties that bear only one panicle.”

**36796.** *CHAETOCHELOA ITALICA* (L.) Scribner. **Millet.**  
(*Setaria italica* Beauv.)

“(No. 1983a. Kalgan, China. September 5, 1913.) A prolific variety of bird millet grown on the somewhat alkaline soils around Kalgan. Chinese name *San pien huang goo tze*, meaning ‘thrice-changing yellow small millet.’”

**36797.** *ARTEMISIA* sp. **Wormwood.**

“(No. 1984a. Peking, China. October 18, 1913.) A biennial wormwood, occurring as a weed in all sorts of dry waste places. The Chinese utilize this plant as a stock to graft chrysanthemums upon and claim that the chrysanthemums thus grafted are earlier, need less water and no manure, are more easily lifted and transplanted, and in general require far less care than when on their own roots. To obtain the best results, the Chinese sow the seed in late summer in well-drained beds. The seeds germinate quickly, but the plants make very little growth during the autumn and winter. When spring comes, however, they develop with great vigor, and in June they have well-formed stems. The Chinese then cut off the main stem an inch or so from the ground and graft a chrysanthemum scion upon it by the ordinary cleft-graft method. No wax is used, but only a small strip of fiber, while the plants are shaded during the first days. The stock and the scion soon unite and continue to grow vigorously. On very strongly developed specimens of the stock the main branches are often used to insert on every one a different variety of chrysanthemum or to train a beautiful ‘standard’ tree of it, and some of such specimens are fully as good as the plants seen at home exhibitions of chrysanthemums. This previously described method of grafting chrysanthemums might prove to be valuable for the sections of the United States where the summers are somewhat too short or the nights too cool to rear the plants successfully out of doors, like, for instance, the more elevated parts of the Rocky Mountain States.

“Care has to be taken to water the plants sparingly when lifted and planted in flower pots. The Chinese name of this *Artemisia* is *Ghau tze*.”

**36798.** *THLADIANTHA DUBIA* Bunge.

“(No. 1985a. Peking, China. October 7, 1913.) An ornamental perennial cucurbit, with scarlet fruits the size of small hens’ eggs. Chinese name *Tze kua*.”

**36799.** *SCHIZONOTUS SORBIFOLIUS* (L.) Lindl.  
(*Spiraea sorbifolia* L.)

“(No. 1986a. Peking, China. October 11, 1913.) A variety of the ordinary sorbus-leaved spiraea, which grows well in Peking, thriving even in well-trampled inner courtyards, where soil conditions certainly are unfavorable to plant growth. Remains in flower, more or less, from the end of June until the end of September. Of value especially as an attractive shrub for back yards in our cities and as a garden shrub for semiarid sections of the United States. Sow out on peaty soil and keep in a shady place.”