

9147 to 9160—Continued.**9160.**

Siguino. "A second-class bean, used a great deal. For trial in New Mexico, Arizona, and southern California." (*Palmer*.)

9161. PYRUS LONGIPES.

From Mustapha, Algiers, Algeria. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut, Government Botanist. Received December 23, 1902.

9162. EDGEWORTHIA GARDNERI.**Paper plant.**

From Shizuoka, Japan. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 1008, August, 1902), January 6, 1903.

Mitsumata. "The paper plant, from which some of the finest Japanese paper is made. This fine paper is imported in large and increasing quantities into America, where it is used for legal paper, stocks and bonds, deeds, diplomas, etc. This plant requires especial attention, and a bulletin on its culture has appeared—B. P. I. Bulletin No. 42. In Japan the seeds are kept in bags of palm sheath fiber in a shallow hole in the floor of a house or shed, which is covered with boards to keep it dark. In planting in the spring, sow in rows in rich garden soil, and when several inches high transplant to nursery rows, and cultivate until large enough to plant out in permanent locations. It may, however, be planted out when only 8 to 9 inches high. The plant is semihardy, but is often given protection, even in Japan. A frost of 6 or more degrees will not kill it, as it is a deciduous plant. It seems to adapt itself to a variety of soils, and I believe it can be grown in arid regions by irrigation; at least it is worthy of trial in them. The paper pulp yielded by the bark is four times as valuable as ordinary wood pulp in Japan, and makes a quality of paper which for many uses is immeasurably superior to our wood pulp or even rag papers. This whole question of producing a bast paper in America is one worthy the serious consideration of our cultivators in the South. In Japan the cultivation of this species is increasing rapidly, I am told, and the consumption by foreigners of these fine *Mitsumata* papers is larger every year. The attempt to find out where the plant will grow should be made by the distribution of small potted plants rather than of seeds, and one of the main objects of this first importation of seeds is to discover how far north the plant will prove hardy. The bush grows about 6 feet high, is decorative, and is sometimes planted for its pretty yellow flowers." (*Fairchild*.)

9163. EDGEWORTHIA GARDNERI.**Paper plant.**

From Yokohama, Japan. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 1011, August, 1902), January 6, 1903, and February 28, 1903.

(See No. 9162 for description.)

9164. MYRICA NAGI.

From Yokohama, Japan. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 1009, August, 1902), January 6, 1903.

Yama mono. "Plants of the best variety of this fruit species. (See No. 9314.) The best kind, i. e., that producing the largest fruit, has serrated leaves, I am informed. Entire leaved forms produce smaller, scarcely edible fruits. This is a very slow-growing tree, which will not produce fruit for six or seven years. Possibly a few fruits will be produced in four years from these trees." (*Fairchild*.)

9165. WICKSTROEMIA CANESCENS.**Paper plant.**

From Yokohama, Japan. Received through Messrs. Lathrop and Fairchild (No. 1012, August, 1902), January 6, 1903.

Gampi. "A species of tree from which the noted *Gampi* paper is made. This plant has never been cultivated in Japan, but grows wild in the mountains of the provinces of Yamato, Ise, Mino, etc. The demand for the bark is so great that the plant is being killed out. The paper made from its bark is the toughest, finest, silkiest paper in the world, and is used for the manufacture of letter press-copying books, etc. In America many of these Japanese letter books are in use, and the export of this *Gampi*