

36107 to 36121—Continued.**36109 to 36111.** PRUNUS TOMENTOSA Thunb.**Bush cherry.**

36109. "(No. 1875a. Tientsin, China. June 18, 1913.) A variety of the Chinese bush cherry bearing fruits of a pale-red color. For further remarks, see No. 1872a [S. P. I. No. 36086]."

36110. "(No. 1876a. Tientsin, China. June 18, 1913.) A variety of the Chinese bush cherry bearing white fruit. Chinese name *pai ying tau'r*. See remarks under No. 1872a [S. P. I. No. 36086]."

36111. "(No. 1877a. Peking, China. June 25, 1913.) About 15,000 stones of the Chinese bush cherry. The size of the fruit of this lot was somewhat smaller and the taste slightly sourer than those of which the stones were sent under No. 1872a, probably on account of its coming from a less favorable locality; otherwise the same remarks apply to it. Local name *suan ying tau'r*, meaning sour cherry."

36112. PRUNUS TRILOBA Lindley.**Plum.**

"(No. 1878a. Peking, China. July 18, 1913.) A flowering plum much cultivated in the gardens in North China and existing in a great many varieties. The color of its flowers ranges from pale pink to a dark violet-rose, while as regards size, degrees of doubleness, profusion, difference in time of opening, and lasting qualities a very great variation exists. The Chinese in the north always graft or bud this flowering plum on the wild peach (*Amygdalus davidiana*). This is mostly down in the ground, but one also finds specimens budded high up and trained as standard trees. In this way a specimen looks fine when planted in a formal courtyard. This flowering plum is also a great favorite with the Chinese for forcing. Thousands of dollars' worth of them are disposed of every winter. The few fruits that these bushes bear possess no value, being the size of a cherry covered with an inedible hairy skin of a yellowish red color when ripe and having a large stone. This shrub is much recommended for ornamental purposes all over the temperate parts of the United States, and especially for the drier sections when grafted on *Amygdalus davidiana*. For forcing purposes when budded on the last-named stock it may give surprising results for earliness. Chinese name *yu ye mei hua*, which means elm-leaved flowering plum."

For an illustration of the elm-leaved flowering plum, as found growing in China, see Plate IV.

36113. BRASSICA PEKINENSIS (Lour.) Skeels.**Pai ts'ai.**

"(No. 1879a. Peking, China. July 18, 1913.) A large variety of Chinese winter cabbage coming from near Tientsin, called *ta pai ts'ai*. Chinese winter cabbage is a vegetable of first-class quality, having a rich flavor all of its own. It is said to be very much more easily digested than the ordinary cabbage and to emit no offensive odors when being boiled. It can be served in many different ways and may be eaten boiled or stewed, raw, pickled, or salted. To obtain the best results a rich well-worked soil is needed. The plants should have a space about 2 feet in all directions and should be regularly cultivated, and they must never suffer for lack of soil moisture. The best time for sowing the seed is about the end of July or early in August; for regions with a very long summer even later will suffice. To keep them during the winter the Chinese proceed in this way: After the first heavy night frost the cabbages are pulled out by a twist of the hand, the earth roughly shaken off the roots, and the plants left lying in the field for a day or so to dry them off; then the outer leaves are pulled off, the dry soil beaten from the roots, and the cabbage brought, to dry dug-out cellars, where they are neatly stored, layer on layer, with the heads facing the entrance. Dry straw is now put over them and the whole covered with a heavy