

36107 to 36121—Continued.

coat of soil. When stored carefully they last until late next spring. The roots must never be cut off, as otherwise the plants begin to rot. When grown for seed the roots with just an inch or so of the leaf stumps left on them are planted out in the spring on a special piece of land where the soil is not too heavy. They soon form new rootlets, and in a short time stalks rise up, with but very scanty foliage and bearing pale-yellow flowers. The process of setting seeds takes but little time, and when all goes well one has fresh seed again in early or middle July. From the nature of the climate of North China one might predict that this cabbage will do well in those parts of America where in the late summer and fall the days are warm and dry but the nights are cool and where the soil is a trifle saline and is irrigated."

36114. BRASSICA PEKINENSIS (Lour.) Skeels. Pai ts'ai.

"(No. 1880a. Peking, China. July 18, 1913.) A large, quick-maturing variety of Chinese cabbage, which needs to be treated as to cultivation like the preceding, No. 1879a (S. P. I. 36113), but it being an autumn variety, does not possess any long-keeping qualities. It is, however, earlier matured, and therefore sooner available for the table. Chinese name *Pai ts'ai*."

36115. RAPHANUS SATIVUS L. Radish.

"(No. 1881a. Peking, China. July 18, 1913.) A fine variety of the long, green winter radish called *Ching loba*. Especially recommended for its stomachic properties. As a winter vegetable, especially for those doing hard manual labor, this Chinese winter radish will be of inestimable value, and special effort should be made to make the American public acquainted with it. For further information, see the extensive notes under S. P. I. No. 31697."

36116. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper. Soy bean.
(*Glycine hispida* Maxim.)

"(No. 1882. San Tung Ying, Chihli Province, China. May 31, 1913.) A rare variety of soy bean, of an olive color, found among seeds of the ordinary yellow variety. Chinese name *Ma chan tou*."

36117. ERODIUM sp. Crane's-bill.

"(No. 1884a. Near Tientsin, China. June 16, 1913.) A vigorously growing species of the crane's-bill, apparently possessing value as a forage plant. May prove to be of special value to the western parts of the United States, and in particular to the Pacific coast region. Sow in late summer or early fall."

36118. TRICHOSANTHES KIRILOVII Maxim.

"(No. 1885a. Peking, China. June 28, 1913.) A rare perennial gourd cultivated in and near Peking for ornamental purposes and also for medicine. Chinese name *Kua lu*."

Distribution.—The Provinces of Chihli, Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Fokien, Hupeh, and Kwangtung, in China, and in Mongolia and Chosen (Korea).

36119. HESPERIS sp.

"(No. 1886a. Tientsin, China. June 14, 1913.) An ornamental biennial crucifer having fairly large blue-violet flowers, which are among the earliest of the harbingers of spring. The Chinese do not cultivate this plant, as it easily takes care of itself, but they appreciate the flowers, as they come so early and are so attractive. The leaves and general looks of this crucifer offer nothing special, neither do the square pods, but the plant deserves to be naturalized in the United States as a beautiful harmless weed. Collected at the grounds of Mr. C. Y. Sun, at Tientsin. Sow these seeds in late summer or early fall in somewhat shady places."