

- 2612. FIGUS CARICA.** **Fig.**  
 From Argenteuil, France. Received through Mr. Walter T. Swingle, February, 1899.  
 "Barbillonne." (See No. 2611.)
- 2613. FIGUS CARICA.** **Fig.**  
 From Argenteuil, France. Received through Mr. Walter T. Swingle, February, 1899.  
 "Dauphine d'Argenteuil." (See No. 2611.)
- 2614. FIGUS CARICA.** **Fig.**  
 From Argenteuil, France. Received through Mr. Walter T. Swingle, February, 1899.  
 "Dorcé." (See No. 2611.)
- 2615 to 2652. VITIS VINIFERA.** **Grapes.**  
 These table grapes, imported from France through Mr. Walter T. Swingle, are not for general distribution. They are being tested by the Division of Pomology. (See also No. 2381.)
- 2653. POPULUS DELTOIDES.** **Cottonwood.**  
 From Ussy, France. Received through Mr. Walter T. Swingle.  
 "Canada poplar." This is the most important forest tree grown in France. Although originally from America, there are many improved strains which might well be again transplanted to the Western prairies. This and the following are improved selected strains which are propagated only by cuttings.
- 2654. POPULUS DELTOIDES.** **Cottonwood.**  
 From Ussy, France. Received through Mr. Walter T. Swingle, 1899.  
 "Peuplier regeneré." A valuable improved cottonwood for the prairie States. (See No. 2653.)
- 2655. ACER MONSPESSULANUM.** **Maple.**  
 From Ussy, France. Received through Mr. Walter T. Swingle, 1899.  
 "Erable de Montpellier." A south European shade tree, nearly evergreen in mild climates. The tree is much branched, and becomes very large without attaining a very great height.
- 2656. CORYLUS AVELLANA.** **Filbert.**  
 From Ussy, France. Received through Mr. Walter T. Swingle, 1899.  
 "Noisetier des bois." Mr. Felix Gillet, of Nevada City, Cal., one of the most successful filbert growers of that State, writes as follows concerning the cultivation of this nut:  
 "The most rational way of propagating filberts is by layering. Filberts do not come true to name from seed. In nine cases out of ten filberts produced from seed are of an inferior quality. After the layers are made the plant should be cut back every fall in order to induce the throwing out of new shoots to make layers the ensuing fall, and so on every year. A good many of the plants grown from layers bear the same year they are planted, while seedlings do not bear in less than 5 years. The secret of success in their cultivation is to train the plants as low-standard trees branching at 18 to 30 inches. Set out the trees in rows far apart, with something else in the space between the rows. The trees must be irrigated, for filberts require a constantly moist soil to do well."
- 2657. ARBUTUS UNEDO.** **Strawberry tree.**  
 From Ussy, France. Received through Mr. Walter T. Swingle, 1899.  
 "Arbousier des Pyrenées." A small, half-hardy tree. Its fruits look something like strawberries. They are said to have a narcotic effect when eaten in large quantities. The fruits do not ripen until the second year, and the plant, covered at the