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COLLEGE FILES
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Nanking
Academic
College of Agriculture + Forestry
Seed collection + distribution
1915-1923, n.d.

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RECEIVED

The Editor of

NOV 15 1915

MR Speer.

Sir,

Kindly remind friends who have an interest in forming nurseries that about the 15th of August is the time to collect the fruit of the *Ailanthus glandulosa* or Ch'ou Ch'un as the Chinese call it. There are different varieties, but don't bother about that. Select a young tree from which to collect fruit. A fork on the end of a bamboo will enable you to twist off the big branches of fruit without mutilating the trees.

Sun the seeds a day or two before sowing. In sowing merely pull the seeds off the bunch and scatter on the seed bed. Put about as much seed on the bed as will cover the ground so that the seeds are almost touching, and cover with an inch of fine soil. Water and cover with grass or straw till the buds appear above ground when the covering is to be removed and the branches of trees substituted.

We sowed a bed of *Ailanthus* last August. This Spring we planted out the young seedlings. But after we had all planted a new crop came up in the same bed either from the broken roots of the seedlings or what I think is more likely from the seeds that had not germinated last year. We have now a second thick crop of fine seedlings, which can be transplanted this fall. Though the *Ailanthus* is not the best tree we must take it as it is and accept facts. It is the one tree that saves a great many places north of the River from being absolutely treeless. It will thrive anywhere in these Central Provinces, and is serviceable as low grade lumber. It is a quick grower and makes good firewood even when green.

The next tree we consider is the oak (*Quercus Sinensis*) called by the Chinese Hsiang shu some people call it Ma lih. The former is I think the correct name. The wood of the *Ailanthus* isn't good for much but firewood. The oak on the contrary makes the very best firewood and the very best charcoal as well as the very best lumber. *Quercus Sinensis* is perhaps the best all round tree in Central China. Some people even collect the acorns and make bread from them.

It grows on clay soils and makes a moderately rapid growth and in thirty years makes trees as thick as a man's body usually straight and if the stand is fairly close the trunks will be free of branches for twenty or thirty feet high.

The acorn of this tree is the largest of the acorns that I have seen in this district. It isn't worth while to plant the little acorns which belong to another species of oak (*Quercus Mongolica*). It grows slowly and isn't so fine a tree. *Quercus Sinensis* has a long leaf like that of the chestnut and is called also the chestnut oak. *Quercus Mongolica* has a deeply notched leaf like that of the English oak.

The acorns ought to be collected just as soon as they fall from trees about the end of September. If not collected at once they sprout among the grass. The sooner they are planted after collection the better.

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Oak forests are easily propagated. It is not necessary to make nurseries for seedlings. Plant the acorns direct in the place where you desire the trees to grow. Use a hoe and remove the turf from a space about six or eight inches square. Open a hole about four inches deep. Put two acorns in the bottom of the hole in contact with the solid earth at the bottom of the hole, and cover with the soil removed from the hole taking care to break up the sod into fine mould before filling in on top of the seeds.

In planting begin at the top of the hill and work down, so that stones that may be moved in planting the seeds may not roll down on top of the seeds already planted. Planted about three or four feet apart. If the trees are too thick it won't matter. The extra ones can be cut out after five or six years and as a man can plant over 500 of these pockets in a day the cost is trifling.

After planting beware of pigs, wild or tame. A pig in an hour can take out more nuts than a man can plant in a day. A sow with litter of young pigs in a week will clean up the work of twenty for two or three months so that if a person don't know what he would say that the planting was a failure and that he believed acorns never germinated. Remember the wild boar is fully as much as the tame pig at this game.

Do not sun the seeds but keep them in a dry dark place until you plant them. If you are late in collecting the acorns and find them budded before collecting, do not discard them, but plant them moist till you are able to plant them taking care not to break the buds. There is one advantage in this viz. you are sure they are planting good seeds. Last Autumn we planted some with buds 1/2 inches long and they are fine seedlings now. Of course these buds are the roots and not the shoots that will come out of the ground later, so be sure to bury the acorn about three inches under the surface and make a hole for the root below that. The best time to plant is as soon as possible after the acorn falls, but if the acorns are kept in a dry, dark, cold place they will keep up to Spring. This is another convenience in the planting of oak, it gives the farmer or forester practically half a year in which to plant, but better plant in the fall.

Of course a nursery can be made, and the acorns can be scattered over the bed about two inches asunder and covered about three inches deep. As a good many of the acorns may have been spoiled by grubs it is well to sow plenty of seed.

We desire the co-operation of friends in the establishment of our tree-seed Exchange. Please write and let us know what trees are available. If you don't know the name please send a leaf and if possible some of the fruit in a letter, and description of the tree stating whether the wood of the tree is valuable or not. A photograph of the tree would be good.

The next trees we shall consider are Pistachia Sinensis, "Huang lien tou", or "Huang lien ch'a", Scaly bark elm "Ch'ia pi yu", Candleberry "Pi yu" or "Chiu shu", Cunninghamia (Shan shu) and Pine (Sung shu).

20th July, 1915.

Joseph Bailie.
University of Nanking.

Keep for future reference

**1922 NURSERY STOCK
— AND SEED LIST**

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND
FORESTRY

Nanking, China

**Trees, Shrubs, Hedges, Fruits, Flowers, Foreign
and Chinese Vegetable Seeds, Tree Seeds,
Improved Field Seeds, Spray Materials
and Pumps, and Farm Implements.**

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FOREWORD.

During the past year we filled approximately 2,500 orders coming from all parts of China. The many letters of appreciation and commendation lead us to believe that people generally have been well satisfied. We take pleasure, accordingly, in sending you herewith our new and extended 1922 Nursery Stock and Seed List, and trust we may be favored with your patronage.

The filling of the orders is done entirely with student help. One student is working his entire way through college by taking charge of this work, and making out the bills. He has now had a year's experience, and therefore our customers may expect even better service than last year.

Cost accounts for the year show that our vegetable and flower seed sales are not bringing in the returns they should. One reason for this is the immense amount of work connected with so many small orders. In order to continue with this phase of our service, we have varied the size of our packages so as to meet more adequately the individual needs of our customers. In some cases the price is higher for the same quantity than last year, but our prices are still lower than for seeds purchased elsewhere in China and as low or lower than for seeds purchased in the United States. Please do not forget that the proceeds from the nursery stock, seed, and other sales are used for the maintenance and extension of our practical and experimental work.

Mr. W. Y. Chun has helped to make the catalogue more valuable this year by giving a more complete description of trees, hedge plants, flowers, and shrubs.

Mr. Hwang Tsung has had charge of the nursery work and also fills the nursery stock orders. He and Mr. C. C. Chang take charge of the tree seed collections.

Mr. G. E. Ritchey has the care of the corn, wheat, and rice improvement work. Others on the faculty have helped in various details.

The writer feels that the description and directions given under each vegetable and flower seed will make the catalogue of greater service than in the past. Suggestions are always gratefully received. If there are seeds or plants you want, which we do not have, tell us about them.

We would call particular attention to our 1922 Nursery Stock and Seed List in Chinese, which will be gladly furnished upon request.

J. Lossing Buck,
*Acting Dean of the College of
Agriculture and Forestry.*

October 25, 1921.

GENERAL DIRECTIONS.

Addressing.

Address all orders to the College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking, Kiangsu. Give full address. Orders with "University of Nanking" omitted often go to some of the other agricultural schools or colleges in the city. Register the letter if money is enclosed. Write CLEARLY. PRINT your name and address, thereby saving us much time in deciphering.

We Acknowledge All Orders At Once.

All orders are acknowledged within two or three days after their receipt. If acknowledgment is not made within a reasonable time, please inquire by postal card.

Send Orders At Once.

Make up your ORDER and send it AT ONCE. We will then fill it so as to reach you at the proper time for planting. Seed orders received in late autumn and early winter are not filled immediately upon their receipt, because some of our seeds come from the United States, and do not arrive until early winter. We begin to fill all seed orders by January fifteenth. If you want your order sent earlier, even though we cannot supply all the seeds you order, please so indicate when ordering. We will then send the remainder of your order as soon as possible. Orders received after February first will be filled immediately upon their receipt.

Payments.

Payment can be made when order is sent, or when bill is received. In the latter case, we should appreciate PROMPT PAYMENT in return for the courtesy extended. You will understand that we, of necessity, have hundreds of small accounts, and that it is expensive to be continually sending out statements.

Payments can be made by check, by postal money order, or by order on mission treasurer. Amounts under one

dollar will be acceptable in stamps if WRAPPED IN WAXED PAPER, NOT STUCK together, and in denominations not over ten cents. Make all checks or mission treasurer orders payable in SHANGHAI CURRENCY. All letters enclosing money or stamps should be registered.

Shipping Directions.

Please *state specifically* how trees are to be sent, and in whose care if they are to be transshipped. Water carriage is very cheap, but a 5% customs duty is levied. The Shanghai-Nanking railway gives excellent freight service. The parcel rates are seventy cents for forty-eight pounds to Shanghai. Shipment for points on the Tientsin Pukow railway are best sent as parcels up to fifty catties, on which a charge of 1/4 cent per catty per 100 miles is made. Seeds are always sent parcel post.

Parcel Post Service.

Seeds and small packages of shrubs are always sent parcel post. The "Sample Post" has been discontinued. Parcel post costs twenty cents for the first kilogram (2.2 lbs.) and ten cents for each additional kilogram. Parcels for non-steam served post offices are double rates. The postal service has proved very satisfactory, and whenever possible orders are sent by parcel post in preference to express.

Packing.

Great care is taken in packing. We have shipped to all parts of China. We can pack for a month's travel with assurance of arrival in good condition, unless the parcel be subjected to very bad treatment. While every care is taken, we do not guarantee safe delivery. A packing charge of ten to twenty-five cents per bundle is made on all nursery stock.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS.

We raise a large part of our own vegetable and flower seeds. Such seeds as cannot be raised here successfully we have secured from C. C. Morse & Company of San Francisco in quantity, and packeted them. We have used this company's

seed for a number of years with much success. All seeds repacked are so marked on the seed envelope. That our seeds have given a high degree of satisfaction this last year may be noted from many letters which we have received. (See page 38). Every care is taken to send out only good seeds. Only this season's seeds are sold. In point of quantity and quality, you will find our seeds just as good as and very much cheaper than any other seeds that can be bought anywhere in China.

Prices of our vegetable seeds and directions for planting are given below. The directions are taken from our experience in Nanking. The dates will naturally have to be changed to meet other climatic conditions. They should serve, at best as a guide.

These directions are the only printed instructions that we have. Those desiring further information should buy a good book, or secure some bulletin on the subject from the United States Department of Agriculture or a State Agricultural College. The "Beginner's Garden Book" by Allen French, Macmillan Company, and "The Manual of Gardening" by L. H. Bailey, Macmillan Company, are two books we gladly recommend. No one book is exhaustive, so do not expect to have all your questions answered in these books. Both books also give directions for planting flowers.

With the exception of a few vegetable seeds, such as onions and melons, all the vegetables we have listed can be had for *autumn consumption* if *planted* at the *proper time*. For *spring use* peas and onions should be planted at the proper time in the autumn.

Practically all the perennial flowers and some of the annual flowers can *best be planted in the early autumn*.

VEGETABLE SEEDS: PRICES, DESCRIPTIONS, AND DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.*

Asparagus, Conover's Colossal 1/2 ounce, 15 cts.

Sow as early as the ground can be prepared in the spring one-half inch deep and in drills eighteen inches apart, with the

*Approximate time required for maturing is indicated in parenthesis.

seed one-half inch apart. Before crowding of plants begins, thin to about nine inches apart. The following spring the plants should be set in rows at least three feet apart, and eighteen inches apart in the rows. Four feet by two is better. The plants should be set in trenches, with the crowns at least six inches under the surface and the roots carefully spread. Cover for two inches, and gradually fill in the trenches during the summer, while cultivating. The crop matures the third spring. For roots, (see page 28).

Beans, Bush Golden Wax 4 oz., 20 cts; 8 oz., 35 cts.

Plant any time in the spring after the danger of frost is over. A continuous supply of beans can be had by successive plantings every two or three weeks up to within one and one-half to two months of the first autumn frost. Plant one to two inches deep in rows eighteen inches apart (45-65 days)

Beans, Bush Stringless Green Pod 4 oz., 20 cts; 8 oz., 35 cts.

See above.

Beans, Kentucky Wonder (Pole) 4 oz., 25 cts; 8 oz., 40 cts.

See above.

Beans, Lima Everbearing (Pole) 4 oz., 25 cts; 8 oz., 40 cts.

See above. Very prolific variety, which grows well in China.

Beets, Dark Red Globe 1/2 oz., 15 cts; 1 oz., 25 cts.

Beets are hardy and can be sown as early in the spring as the land can be prepared and from August 15th to September 1st in the fall. They should be planted 1/2 inch deep, either in rows 12 inches apart or broadcasted. They should be thinned in the rows, to 2 to 4 inches apart, and to about 1 plant every 4 inches if broadcasted. The beets thinned can be used as greens.

Broccoli, Early Large White Bunch Package 20 cts; 1/4 oz. 35 cts.

See cauliflower. Note that broccoli should be sown about 1/2 in. deep. (90-120 days).

Brussels Sprouts 1/4 oz., 20 cts; 1/2 oz. 35 cts.

See broccoli. (Six months)

Cabbage, Early Drumhead 1/8 oz., 10 cts; 1/2 oz. 35 cts.

For spring use start under glass about February 1st, and transplant as soon after March 1st as possible. For autumn and winter use, sow July 1st to 15th in a bed, cover 1/2 inch deep, and transplant when 4 or 5 inches high to 20 inches apart each way. (90-120 days).

Carrots, Chinese Long 1/2 oz., 15 cts; 1 oz., 25 cts.

Sow March 15th for spring crop and August 1st to 15th for winter crop. They should be sown broadcast in the bed, or in rows 12 inches apart, cover 1/2 to 3/4 inch deep, and thin to about 1 to 2 inches in the row.

Carrots, Danvers Half Long 1/2 oz., 15 cts; 1 oz., 25 cts.

See above.

Cauliflower, Veitches Autumn Giant

Pkg. 20 cts; 1/8 oz. 35 cts; 1/4 oz., 60 cts

A large late variety, especially suitable for China. Sow in beds cover 1/4 inch deep, March to May, then transplant in 24 to 30 inch rows, 18 inches apart in the row. Also try sowing July 1st to 15th. (110 days)

Celery, Giant Pascal 1/4 oz., 15 Cts; 1 oz., 50 Cts.

Rather tall, with stems near-round, and, when blanched, is white, brittle, and especially good flavored. Sow in beds, or boxes, covered 1/8 inch deep, about April 15th, and transplant when 4 to 6 inches high, in trenches, in single or double rows, 6 inches each way. Soil should be moist, rich, well drained. After transplanting, keep plants covered from the sun, and well watered.

Celery, Golden Self-Blanching 1/8 oz. 25 cts; 1/4 oz. 40 cts.

The plant is golden yellow and needs to be blanched to make it brittle and fit for table use. Forms a rather small bunch. See above.

Corn, Sweet-Golden Bantam 4 oz., 20 cts; 8 oz., 35 cts.

A very early variety. Although the color is yellow, it is one of the best sweet corns. Sow immediately after frosts are over in the spring, and up to within 75 to 90 days of the fall frosts for continuous supply. Seed should be planted 1 to 2 inches deep, in rows 24 to 30 inches apart, plants 12 inches apart in the row. (80-100 days)

Corn, Sweet-Stabler's Early 4 oz. 20 cts; 8 oz. 35 cts.

We recommend this as the finest, small-kerneled, early sweet corn. Medium sized, prolific, white kernels. An excellent table sort. See above.

Cucumbers, Chinese Long 1/2 oz. 15 cts.

Cucumbers are sensitive to frost and cannot be planted out until all danger of frost is over. They should be planted in boxes in the house, hot beds, or nursery beds, and transplanted to rows 3 to 4 feet apart, 9 to 12 inches apart in the row. They should be supported by a frame such as the Chinese commonly use. Cucumbers can also be had for a month in the fall by planting about August 10th to 15th

Kohlrabi, Early White Vienna 1/4 oz. 15 cts; 1/2 oz. 25 cts.

Plant thinly, 1/2 inch deep, in rows 12 to 18 inches apart, thinning the plants to 4 to 6 inches, or plant in nursery beds and later transplant in rows 12 to 18 inches apart. Kohlrabi does not transplant well unless very small. They can be planted very early in the spring and again in August. (Four months)

Leeks, White Flag 1/4 oz. 15 cts; 1/2 oz. 25 cts.

A very fine leek with long large stems, which are sweet and white when properly blanched. It is mild, not strong like the Chinese leek, and should be in every garden. It can either be planted 1/2 inch,

deep in 12 inch rows, plants thinned to 4 inches, or planted in beds and later transplanted. Sow about September 1st for late fall and spring use.

Lettuce, Big Boston 1/2 oz. 25 cts; 1 oz. 45 cts.

A light, green cabbage variety, slightly tinged with brown in the head. Has a particularly fine, buttery head. Sow 1/4 inch deep in beds and transplant while the plants are still quite small, 9 to 12 inches apart in 9 to 12 inch rows. It can be sown August 15th to October 1st. Delicious early head lettuce can usually be secured from the last sowing, if the winter is not too severe. Cover made of grass or rice or wheat straw spread lightly over the bed can be used for protection. For spring planting, the seed should be sown in February in hot beds and transplanted as soon as possible. The above applies to head lettuce. (65 days up)

Lettuce, California Cream Butter 1/2 oz. 20 cts; 1 oz. 35 cts.

Forms a very large head which is very buttery, of a rich golden yellow inside. See above.

Lettuce, May King 1/2 oz. 25 cts; 1 oz. 45 cts

A very early new variety, forming fine, hard heads within a few weeks after planting. It is medium sized, light green, with buttery crisp heads. The quickest maturing, butter head lettuce. See above.

Lettuce, White Paris Company 1/2 oz. 20 cts; 1 oz. 35 cts

Forms a large, light green plant, with head well folded and, quite solid. The flavor is different from ordinary lettuce and esteemed by many. Either tie plants to blanch them, or plant them closely, 5 inches apart. See above.

Okra, Mammoth Green Pod (Gumbo) 1 oz. 20 cts.

Plant 1 inch deep in rows 2 feet apart, plants to be thinned to one foot in the row. They can be planted as early as frost is over and by keeping the pods well picked, a continuous supply can be had until fall.

Onions, Australian Brown 1/4 oz. 15 cts; 1/2 oz. 25 cts; 1 oz. 40 cts.

Early and very hardy. Skin is thick and rich brown in color. Especially noted as a long keeper, and can be grown from seed or sets. Seed should be sown about September 1st, 1/2 inch deep in 12 inch rows, and thinned to 4 inches apart in row. These can be used green in early spring, and will grow into bulbs in early summer. Crop ripens in early summer.

Onions; Ohio Yellow Globe 1/4 oz. 15 cts; 1/2 oz. 30 cts; 1 oz. 50 cts.

The bulbs are remarkably uniform in size and shape, and being firm and hard, possess fine keeping qualities. See above.

Parsley, Double Curled 1/8 oz. 10 cts; 1/2 oz. 25 cts

Sow in beds, 1/8 inch deep, very early in the spring or about September 1st. It is easy to grow, and can be transplanted.

Parsnips, Hollow Crown 1/2 oz. 15 cts; 1 oz. 25 cts.

Sow August 1st through winter and spring. 1/2 to 1/4 inch deep in 12 inch rows, thinning to 5 inches in the row. It is often difficult to get a good stand of young plants.

Peas, Alaska or Earliest of All 4 oz. 20 cts; 8 oz. 35 cts.

A smooth pea, well suited for extra early planting in spring, vine 2-1/2 feet high, pods small. Will not rot in cold, wet ground. Two weeks earlier than the tall varieties. Sow October 1st for spring use. Can also be sown February 20th to March 20th, but autumn planting is best for climates similar to Nanking. For autumn use, sow August 15th to September 1st. Plant seed about 2 inches deep, close and in rows 2 feet apart. Crop matures in early spring.

Peas, Early Wrinkled 4 oz. 20 cts; 8 oz. 35 cts.

Sow October 1st to 15th for spring use. Plant the seed about 2 inches deep, in rows four feet apart, allowing 3 inches to plant. Where the winter is too severe, they can be sown as early as the ground can be prepared in spring. Grows four feet high and needs support.

Peas, Early Butter 4 oz. 20 cts; 8 oz. 35 cts.

See above.

Pumpkin, Connecticut Field 1 oz. 35 cts.

A fine, large, orange colored variety. The skin is smooth and ribbed and the flesh is brittle and sweet. Sow April 15th to June, 1, 1 to 2 inches deep, in hill 8 feet apart each way. Thin hills to three plants. (100-125 days)

Radish, White Icicle 1/2 oz. 15 cts; 1 oz. 30 cts.

Sow March 1st to April 15th, cover 1/2 inch, and thin to about every two inches each way, or plant in rows, 12 inches apart, and thin to 1 to 2 inches in the row. Radishes for fall should be planted August 15th to September 15th. (30-45 days)

Radish, Long Scarlet 1/2 oz. 15 cts; 1 oz. 30 cts.

See above.

Radish, Early Scarlet Globe 1/2 oz. 15 cts; 1 oz. 30 cts.

See above.

Rhubarb, Crimson Winter (Seed) 1/2 oz. 25 cts.

Only a percentage comes true from seed, as rhubarb is usually propagated by roots. However, it is cheaper to grow from the seed and discard the untrue plants. Plants should be shielded from the hot summer sun, otherwise they will "burn out."

Spinach, Bloomsdale Savoy 1 oz. 20 cts; 2 oz. 35 cts.

Leaves, large, round, and thick, very much savoyed, and a rich deep green. One of the earliest varieties. Sow from August 15th to October 15th for fall, winter, and spring supply. Sow broadcast, and thin by using it. It can also be planted from March 15th to April 15th.

It soon goes to seed in hot weather. Plant 1/2 inch deep and 1/2 inch apart. (Four months)

Spinach, Early Long Leaf (No seed until July 1922) 1 oz. 15 cts; 2 oz. 25 Cts.

A good Chinese variety. See directions above.

Squash, Early White Bush Scallop 1 oz. 35 cts.

A summer squash, a very early variety, with flat, creamy white, scalloped squashes, 4-6 inches in diameter. The vine is bush in habit rather than dwarf. Sow April 20th to June 1st, 1 inch deep in hills, 4 feet apart and thin to 2 or 3 plants to the hill. (65 days)

Squash, Hubbard 1 oz. 35 cts.

The most popular and widely used of the winter squashes. Is remarkable for its keeping qualities. Sow in hills 6 feet apart. See above. (150 days)

Tomatoes, Early Red Jewel Package 20 cts; 1/2 oz. 40 cts.

Early, and bears throughout the season. The fruit is large smooth, uniform, and well ripened clear to stem. Flavor and quality are especially fine. For very early crop, plant in boxes in the house or hotbed. Otherwise plant outdoors. Transplant when danger of frost is over in rows 3 to 4 feet apart. Tomatoes usually give a summer and autumn crop. (100 days)

Tomatoes, Early Detroit Package 20 cts; 1/2 oz. 40 cts.

A new tomato of merit; fruit, smooth, uniform nearly globe-shaped, firm, and of fine quality. It has more blight resistance than many other varieties. See above.

Turnips, Purple Top, White Globe 1/2 oz. 10 cts; 1 oz. 20 cts.

Sow August 15th to September 15th in beds, covered 1/2 to 3/4 inches deep, thin to every 4 to 6 inches, or plant in rows 12 inches apart and thin to 5 to 8 inches. (60-75 days)

FLOWER SEEDS: PRICES, DESCRIPTION AND DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING

The flowers listed below do well in the climate of Nanking. If there are some you have never planted, we strongly recommend your giving them a trial. We make special offers to flower clubs and school gardens.

Flower seeds are usually small and therefore require careful preparation of soil before planting. The soil should be free from lumps and kept moist. If you are troubled with "baking," cover the ground after planting with straw or with screens made of bamboo or gaoliang stalks and raised from the ground six to ten inches. When seed is sown in beds or under glass, the soil should be especially well prepared. "Under glass" refers to hotbeds or to planting in boxes in the house. The time of blooming is given in parenthesis. Where winters are severe, seed recommended for autumn planting should be sown in spring.

Ageratum (Floss Flower) Little Dorrit. Package 20 cts.

A hardy annual, valuable for beddings and edging, covered with blue blossoms from June until frost, if the faded blooms are regularly cut, 8 inches high. Sow under glass in March or outdoors in April. Thin to 6 or 8 inches. Plants sown in September may be taken indoors in late October and will bloom in the house.

Asters, Semples or Giant Branching, Mixed, Package 20 cts.

The blossoms are large and full-petalled, with long stems. The plants grow 18 inches high and 18 inches in width. (September—frost) Sow April to May 15th in beds and later transplant.

Bachelor Buttons, Mixed Package 15 cts.

A hardy annual, growing 1-1/2 to 2 feet high. Flowers, white, blue, and mixed. (April-frost). Sow September 1st to 15th in beds, and transplant late in October a foot apart. May be sown up until November 1st or in March.

Calendula (Pot Marigold or Scotch Marigold) Package 15 cts.

A hardy annual with yellow blossoms from spring till very heavy frosts, if regularly picked. One foot tall, used to make masses of color in the border and for picking. Sow under glass in February or out-doors in March. Thin or transplant to a foot apart.

Candytuft, Annual Mixed Package 10 cts.

Profuse blooming bedding plants which do well in successive plantings. Hardy and easy to grow. One foot high. (Late May-frost). Sow in October or middle of March.

Canterbury Bells, Single Mixed. Package 20 cts.

A hardy biennial, prefers rich, moist soil. Grows about three feet high. (May). Sow seed in bed in September, transplant in spring about 15 inches apart. Blooms the same season if properly handled.

Columbine Package 15 cts.

A hardy perennial growing about two feet high and bearing an immense variety of colored blooms on long, smooth stems. Stands partial shade very well. (May to August). Plant in beds or permanent place August to October. Transplant or thin one foot to 18 inches apart. Can also be planted about March 1st to 15th.

Coryopsis Package 15 cts.

No flower is longer in bloom. Excellent as a cut flower, Color, bright yellow. Hardy perennial, two feet high, easily grown from seed. Good for borders. (June to August) Sow in February under glass or outdoors late March and April. Thin or Transplant to about a foot apart.

Cosmos Package 15 cts.

An annual; one of the very finest late summer and fall flowers;

excellent cut flowers, pink, white, and red. (September to frost). Sow April 1st to 15th and later thin or transplant. Pinch back if too straggly.

Daisy Shasta Package 20 cts.
A fine perennial plant bearing large, white, single blossoms with yellow centers; an excellent cut flower. (August to frost). Soak seed in warm water before sowing. Sow under glass in February, set out 6 inches apart in April. Sow outdoors in April.

Dianthus Pinks Package 15 cts.
Hardy annuals about one foot high, and bearing beautifully colored single and double blossoms in profusion all summer. (May to August). Sow seed in beds September 1st to 15th and transplant late October, or sow in permanent place in rows and thin the following spring.

Digitalis or Foxglove, Fine Mixed Package 20 cts.
Handsome hardy perennial, blooming second year from seed. Grows 3-1/2 to 4 feet high. The bell shaped flowers, in shades of purple, lavender, rose, and white, are borne on long spikes. Thrives best in cool, shady locations. (June to August). Sow seed in beds August to September and transplant a month later six or nine inches apart; or sow in the middle of April. Plants should stand about two feet apart.

Everlasting Package 15 cts.
A pretty, hardy annual with yellow, red, white, and mixed blooms which retain their shape, color, and other characteristics after it is dried. Grows 2 to 3 feet high. (July to frost). Sow in beds in April. Transplant 10 inches apart.

Godetia or Satin Flower Mixed Package 20 cts.
An annual, useful in borders and filling shady places. Likes rather poor soil. Flowers in delicate shades of red and white, satiny texture. 1-1/2 to 2 feet high. (May to October). Sow seed in September and carry through winter by covering with mulch of leaves or sow in late April.

Hollyhocks, Mixed Perennial Package 15 cts.
One of the finest garden flowers, used for backgrounds and the filling of corners. Height, 5 to 6 feet, (May 15 to June). Plant in September in beds. Transplant in late October three feet apart. Can also be sown in spring, April 1st to 15th.

Larkspur, Annual Mixed Package 15 cts.
Annual, bearing a great variety of bright colors of easiest culture, doing well in any soil. Height 1-1/2 to 2 feet. (May to October). Sow in September or April in beds. Transplant late October or spring to one foot apart.

Larkspur, Giant Hybrids Mixed Perennial Package 15 cts.
These are taller than the annual sorts. Foliage attractive and plants are strong and neat in habit. A second or third crop may be

had by keeping the flowers cut and watered well. (May to October). Sow as above but transplant a little further apart.

Lavatera, Rosa Splendens Annual Packing 20 cts.
Grows 4 to 6 feet, covered the summer and early fall months with large beautiful cup-shaped flowers. Good for a quick hedge. Sow in April where they are to bloom and thin out to 12 inches apart.

Lupine, Perennial Mixed Package 20 cts.
Hardy, succeeding in any good garden soil: 3 feet high—prefers a good deal of sun. Long spikes of vari-colored flowers. (May to June). Sow September and October, or early spring, and thin to six inches apart.

Marigolds, African (Eldorado) Package 15 cts.
The best tall variety, with large, very double blossoms in shades of yellow. Very showy when massed. An annual, two to three feet high. (April-frost). Sow under glass in February or March or in April if planted outdoors. Set about 18 inches apart and in masses.

Mignonette, Sweet Scented Package 15 cts.
A hardy annual, almost a necessity in any garden; loved for the fragrance of the flower spikes. Reddish yellow flowers set on compact spikes. Height 1 foot. (June to October). Sow outdoors in early April, and again every three weeks. A little shade is preferable. The plants should stand 9 inches or more apart.

Nasturtium, Tall Mixed Package 10 cts.
A climber of all the named varieties, in a splendid mixture of colors and shades. An annual. (May to frost). Sow after all danger of frost is over. Soil should not be too rich. Plant 1/2 inch deep and 6 inches apart. Thin to 1 foot apart.

Nasturtium, Dwarf Mixed Package 10 cts.
A splendid mixture of all varieties. (May to frost) See above.

Nigella, or Love-in-a-Mist, Damascena Package 15 cts.
A hardy annual, one foot high, with finely cut and attractive foliage. Blue and white flowers. (May to frost). Sow September 15th to 30th or in March.

Pansy, Ordinary Mixed Package 35 cts.
Pansies thrive best in a moist, shady location and in rich, loamy soil. An annual. Plant about September 1st. Transplant in October to 4 inches apart. Transplant again in spring as soon as ground is fit to permanent place 6 inches apart. Can also be planted in March.

Pentstemon, Mixed Package 20 cts.
A good perennial bedding plant for semi-hardy border; 2 feet high. Profuse spikes of large brilliant flowers. (June to frost). Sow under glass in February or outdoors in May. Plants should be set about 10 inches apart.

Petunia, Hybrida Ordinary Package 20 cts.
A good mixture of free blooming colors. Petunias grow with

little attention or care in any soil when once started, and bloom profusely. An annual. Petunia seed is very fine and very expensive and therefore there is very little in a package. (June to frost). Sow in boxes in house or in hot bed in February or in open after April 15th. Transplant to 1 foot apart. As the seed is small, cover only slightly with earth and keep moist.

Phlox, Drummondii Package 20 cts.

One of the most satisfactory bedding plants because it blossoms over so long a time. A hardy annual growing 6 to 12 inches high. (June to frost). Sow under glass in early March or in open in late April. Transplant or thin 10 inches apart.

Phlox, Large Flowering Dwarf Package 30 cts.

Fine individual flowers and head, but dwarf, compact growth, 8 inches high. (June to frost). See directions above.

Portulaca, Single Mixed Package 15 cts.

Creeping tender annual, 6 to 8 inches high, bearing flossy, cup-shaped blossoms in very brilliant colors. It thrives anywhere, but likes sandy soil and full sun, not minding a drought. (July to frost). Sow outdoors late April or in May, and thin the plants to about a foot apart.

Salvia, or Flowering Sage, Splendens Package 30 cts.

A very attractive tender perennial with scarlet flowers. (August to October). Sow under glass in February or outdoors in May. From early sowing set 18 inches apart in May.

Salvia Azurea Package 30 cts.

A Rocky Mountain species, growing 3 to 4 feet high, producing a profusion of sky blue flowers. (September to frost). See directions above.

Snapdragon, or Antirrhinum: Giant Flowered Mixed Package 20 cts.

A half hardy perennial treated usually as an annual, with thickly flowering spikes in white, red, and yellow. (May to October.) Sow September to November or March and April. The soil should be warm and rich, the exposure sunny. Plants started in September may also be taken in the house to flower.

Stocks, Nice Mixed Package 25 cts.

Tall annual, nicely branching, having large double flowers borne on the entire stem; 2 feet high. (June to October.) Sow under glass in February or March, to set outdoors in late April; or sow outdoors after middle of April. Successing sowings, a fortnight apart, will pay. Plants should stand about a foot apart. For winter blooming, in house, sow in August and September.

Sweet Alyssum Package 10 cts.

A fragrant, hardy annual, bearing spikes of small white flowers. Growing not over a foot high and therefore a good edging plant. (May to frost). Sow in March or April where plants are to stand; thin 6 to 9 inches. For flowering in house, sow in September.

Sweet Peas, Mixed Package 25 cts.

These have been grown in Nanking a number of years and have proven most satisfactory. (May, June.) Sow October 1st to 15th about 1 inch deep, in three foot rows. Plants should stand 3 to 4 inches apart in the row. Some allowance should be made for winter killing. If the winters are too severe seed should be planted or replanted the first open weather in March. In North China, excellent results have been secured by planting in the bottom of a ditch 8 to 12 inches deep, in which good soil has been placed.

Sweet William Package 20 cts.

A sweet-scented, old fashioned perennial, one to two feet high, with flowers in clusters at the end of a stiff stem. It makes a beautiful bedding plant of easy culture. Sow August 20th to September 10th. Transplant in late October 6 to 8 inches apart.

Verbenas, Mammoth Amicula Flowered Mixed Package 20 cts.

A half-hardy trailing perennial of easy culture. Well known as a bedding or border plant. Makes a handsome cut flower for low vases. (June to frost). Sow under glass in February or outdoors in May. Plants should be one foot apart.

Wallflowers, Mixed Package 15 cts.

Half-hardy perennial, tender, blooming the first year from seed. Good for bedding. Sow September to November. Transplant in October or spring to 9 inches apart.

Wisteria, White or Purple Package 25 cts.

A perennial vine bearing beautiful clusters of white or purple flowers. (May). Plant in March one-half inch deep in permanent place or for transplanting.

Zinnia, Elegans, Mixed Package 15 cts.

An annual, three feet high. Blossoms are very double and make an excellent bouquet flower. (June to frost). Sow March to July; thin to a foot apart.

Zinnia, Double Giants, Mixed Package 30 cts.

Flower large in size and depth. An excellent much improved strain (June to frost). See directions above.

LAWN GRASS SEED.

Bermuda Grass (Cynodon dactylon.) Per lb. \$1.50

Per 5 lbs. \$7.00

A dwarf perennial plant that spreads by means of its long and many jointed root stalks, and for this reason is hard to eradicate once it has secured a foothold; thrives during the hottest part of the year, and will live under water for a long time. Makes a durable lawn and is also used to hold embankments. This grass is much used for

lawns in China and is known as "ba gung tsao." The seed is very slow to germinate and requires heat and moisture. Sow at beginning of rainy season in the summer. Sow 1-1/2 lbs. per mow.

NUT SEEDS.

Pecans and Black Walnuts.

Nuts of pecans and black walnuts for planting may be obtained by writing us. Pecans may be successfully grown without grafting. Write for further particulars. For other nut bearing trees see pages 18-25

FIELD SEEDS.

Improved Chinese Corn

Selection No. 1 (very best)	2 kilograms—40 cts.
Selection No. 2	2 kilograms—25 cts.

As a result of careful selection we have been able to increase very greatly the yield of the local corn (maize). We shall continue our selection work, but any one now desiring some of this seed for distribution may secure it. Because of the limited supply of seed, not more than two kilograms can be sent to any one person. Postage extra.

Alfalfa

Per pound \$1.25

This year on account of the floods we were unable to obtain a supply of native alfalfa. We have, however, been able to obtain a supply grown in North China from seed obtained originally from America. It is reported that it does better there than the native seed.

Wheat

The improvement of wheat is being continued. There will be no seed for distribution this year.

Cotton

The improvement of cotton is being continued with promising results. There will be no seeds for general distribution. However for those persons wishing to make a test of American cotton, it will be possible to secure experimental samples, provided that suitable regulations can be established to prevent the distribution of the seed of their crop. Those interested may write for further details to Mr. J. B. Griffing.

SILKWORM SEED.

This year we are able to offer a large number of cards of silkworm seed (eggs). The moths which laid the eggs of the following varieties of silkworms have been carefully examined according to the Pasteur method, and the eggs from moths having the pebrine disease have been discarded. As the incidence of pebrine ran as high as 60 per cent this year, one can readily see the advantage of using disease-free eggs.

China White

Per card 50 cts.

A variety selected at the University for four consecutive years. It is our most improved variety, and produces cocoons rich in silk and easy to reel.

White New Round

Per card 35 cts.

A variety which produces silk of exceptionally good quality.

Golden Yellow

Per card 30 cts.

A variety which was originally a Chinese strain, but has been reared and improved in Italy. It is a very hardy variety and is, perhaps, the best of all yellow varieties found in China.

Brianzola

Per card 35 cts.

An Italian variety recently introduced into this country by the International Committee for the Improvement of Sericulture in China. A hardy variety and yellow cocoon producer.

TREE SEEDS

Species	Common name	Pounds per Mow	Cost per Pound
<i>Acer buergeranum</i>	Maple (Anhwei)	8	\$ 0.80
<i>Acer negundo</i>	Box Elder (American)	6	3.50
<i>Acer pictum</i>	Chinese maple	8	10.00
<i>Acer trifidum</i>	Maple (local)	8	.80
<i>Ailanthus altissima</i>	Tree of Heaven	6	.40
<i>Aleurites fordii</i>	Tung oil tree	20	.30
<i>Camellia chinensis</i>	Tea oil tree	8	.90
<i>Castanea mollissima</i>	Chestnut	40	.40
<i>Catalpa bungei</i>	Catalpa	2	12.00
<i>Catalpa ovata</i>	Common Chinese catalpa	2½	4.00
<i>Catalpa speciosa</i>	Western catalpa	3	14.00
<i>Cedrella sinensis</i>	Hsiang C'hun	12 oz.	12.00
<i>Celtis sinensis</i>	Hackberry	5	1.00
<i>Chamaecyparuss obtusa</i>	Hinoki cypress	8	3.00
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i>	Camphor	6	2.00
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i>	Cryptomeria	4	3.00
<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	Cunninghamia	4	3.00
<i>Dalbergia hupeana</i>	Dalbergia	7	3.00
<i>Diospyros lotus</i>	Persimmon	12	.80
<i>Firmiana simplex</i>	Wutung tree	10	.40
<i>Fraxinus mandshurica</i>	Manchurian ash	9	4.00
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i>	Maidenhair tree	30	.40
<i>Gleditsia sinensis</i>	Soap tree	10	.60
<i>Hovenia dulcis</i>	Raisin tree	5	2.50
<i>Juglans regia</i> -var. <i>sinensis</i>	"English" walnut	80	.30
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	Cedar	6	1.50
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i>	Koelreuteria	10	1.50
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i>	Privet tree	8	.50

TREE SEEDS—(Continued)

Species	Common name	Pounds per Mow	Cost per pound
<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	Sweetgum	2	3.50
<i>Machilus nanmu</i>	Nanmu	9	4.00
<i>Melia azederach</i>	Pride of India	20	.30
<i>Morus alba</i>	White mulberry	4	2.50
<i>Paulownia tomentosa</i>	Paulownia	2	12.00
<i>Pinus armandi</i>	Chinese white pine	10	3.00
<i>Pinus bungeana</i>	White bark pine	8	5.00
<i>Pinus koraiensis</i>	Korean pine	9	2.00
<i>Pinus sinensis</i>	Chinese pine	8	1.50
<i>Pinus thunbergii</i>	Japanese pine	8	2.50
<i>Picea abies</i>	Norway spruce	6	6.00
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i>	Pistach tree (wild)	6	.50
<i>Platanus acerifolia</i>	Plane tree	6	3.00
<i>Poncirus trifoliata</i>	Trifoliate orange	15	.50
<i>Pseudolarix kaempferi</i>	Golden larch	6	2.50
<i>Pterocarya stenoptera</i>	"Chinese ash"	8	.60
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	Wild pear	4	5.00
<i>Quercus serrata</i>	Oak	40	.20
<i>Rhododendron metternichii</i>	Rhododendron	2	2.50
<i>Rhus javanica</i>	Sumac	6	.80
<i>Robinia pseudacacia</i>	Black locust	10	1.50
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i>	Candleberry	8	.30
<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i>	Soapberry	8	1.00
<i>Sophora japonica</i>	Pagoda tree	121	.40
<i>Thea chinensis</i>	Tea plant	10	1.00
<i>Thuja orientalis</i>	Arbor-vitae	8	.50
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i>	Elm	5	.80
<i>Vitex negundo</i> - var. <i>incisa</i>	Chaste tree	4	1.00
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	Zelkova	7	.50
<i>Zizyhus jujuba</i>	Jujube	18	.40

TREES.

All trees are carefully packed so that they can be sent on a two or three weeks' trip without danger of their dying. Care is taken in filling small orders — particularly for shade trees — to select only the best. Trees can only be sent by freight, express, or parcel ticket, and the latter method is usually the more desirable (see page 4).

For Kuling

Last season we co-operated with the Kuling Council in getting suitable trees for Kuling. The following notice was sent to all land-renters: "In order to beautify Kuling, as far as possible, the Council will receive and plant in your lot any trees you may order from the College of Agriculture and Forestry, University of Nanking. The Manager of the Estate will see to the carrying out of your instructions regarding the planting of the trees, but neither he nor the Council can undertake any responsibility for mistakes, or give any guarantee that trees will live. For the purpose stated above and to assist you, the Council will do its best, that is all. By order, The Kuling Council." The scheme worked out satisfactorily last year, and arrangements have been made for its continuance this year.

Method of Planting

Trees should as a rule be planted a little deeper than they were before transplanting. The hole should be dug large enough so that the roots can be spread out in a natural condition. The earth at the bottom should be loosened. When planting, cover the roots with a few inches of soil, then shake the tree up and down so that the soil will settle in under and around the roots. Add a little more earth and then press it around the roots with the foot. If the soil is quite moist, watering is not as important as getting the soil pressed *firmly* around the roots. However, it is best to water at this stage of planting and then, after the water has soaked in, finish filling in with earth and firming it. The next day loosen the surface with a rake so as to form a dust mulch.

Time of Planting

The best time to transplant trees is February 15th to March 15th, although they may be planted later, but with less success. If enough branches are cut off, a tree may be transplanted at any time. Late autumn transplanting is satisfactory in the moister climates.

Pruning.

We prune all trees ready for transplanting before we make shipments. If you prefer to do your own pruning please make note of this in your order.

LIST OF TREES*.

Acer buergeranum, Anhwei Maple; beautiful shade tree, fairly rapid grower; reaches large size. (S)

4 yrs; 7-8 ft; each, 12 cts; per ten, \$1.00; per 100, \$7.00.

3 yrs; 5-6 ft; each, 10 cts; per ten, .80; per 100, 6.40.

2 yrs; 4-5 ft; each, 8 cts; per ten, .60; per 100, 5.40.

Acer negundo, American Box-elder; a very rapid growing shade tree. Does well as far north as Peking. Sometimes subject to attack by maple borer. (N)

3 yrs; 5-7 ft; each, 20 cts. — 2 yrs; 3-4 ft; each 15 cts.

Acer trifidum; a fast growing maple with small, three-lobed leaves turning bright red and yellow in the autumn. Thrives best in sunny places. Also used as hedges as they bear pruning well. See Hedge Plants. (S)

3 yrs; 5-7 ft; each, 10 cts; per ten, 80 cts.

2 yrs; 3-5 ft; each, 6 cts; per ten, 40 cts.

Albizzia julibrissin; ornamental tree with feathery foliage composed of compound leaves with numerous small sickle-shaped leaflets. Flowers pink, in heads. Grows rapidly but does not attain a large size. (Summer)

2 yrs. 2-3 ft; each 15 cts; 8 for \$1.00. — 1 yr. each 8 cts; 10 for 50 cts.

Albizzia lebbek; the leaflets are larger, thicker, and fewer than the preceding. The flowers are greenish yellow. Not as hardy as *Albizzia julibrissin*. (SM)

2 yrs. 2-3 ft; each, 10 cts; per ten, 80 cts.

1 yr. each, 10 cts; per twelve, \$1.00

*The letters after descriptions indicate in a general way the regions and soils to which the trees are adapted. N. North China; S. South China, M. Moist soils; D. Dry soils. The time of flowering is indicated by parenthesis.

Aleurites fordii, Wood-oil or Tung Yu Shu; a very rapid growing tree with rounded crown and heavy foliage, coloring brilliantly in the autumn. A most important Chinese economic species. (S D)
1 yr. 3-4 ft; each, 10 cts; per ten, 80 cts.

Catalpa ovata, Chinese catalpa; hardy, rapid growing tree with large handsome leaves and attractive flowers. The wood is useful on account of its hardness and durability. (SN) (June)

2 yrs; 3-5 ft; each 12 cts; per ten, \$1.00.

1 yr; 2-2½ ft; per 10, 5 cts; per 100, \$7.00.

Catalpa speciosa, American Catalpa; a very rapid growing tree. Excellent for fence posts and railroad ties.

2 yrs; 3-4 ft; each 20 cts, per ten, \$1.80

1 yr; 1-2 ft; each 10 cts, per ten, .90, per 100, \$7.00.

Cedrella sinensis, Hsiang C'hun; a rapid growing tree with large leathery leaves. Splendid for avenue and shade. The young leaves are sometimes eaten as a vegetable. (SN)

2 yrs; 3-4 ft; each 20 cts; per ten, \$1.80.

1 yr; 1-1½ ft; each 10 cts; per ten, \$1.00; per 100, \$8.00.

Cinnamomum camphora, Camphor Tree; evergreen tree of handsome habit with glossy-green foliage, bluish tinged on the under surface. The shoots and wood are aromatic. Not hardy north. Does best on sandy loam.

2 yrs; 1-2 ft; each 30 cts; 2 for 50 cts,

Celtis sinensis, Chinese Hackberry; large tree with a dense crown of foliage. One of the most beautiful trees to be found in all China is the huge hackberry just inside the gate of William Nast College, Kiukiang. (S)

3 yrs; 5-6 ft; each, 12 cts, per ten, \$1.00.

2 yrs; 4-5 ft; each, 8 cts, per ten, .60.

Dalbergia hupeana; a very good tree belonging to the Pea family. Does not attain a large size, but is easily grown. The wood is valuable. (S)

2 yrs; 3-4 ft; each, 10 cts; per ten, 80 cts.

Firmiana simplex, (*Sterculia platanifolia*), Wutung or Phoenix tree; a round-headed medium sized tree of rapid growth with large deciduous leaves, and smooth, green bark, showy in the winter. According to the ancient legend, this is the only tree upon which the mythical Phoenix bird ever alighted. A good lawn and street tree. (SN)

3 yrs; 2-3 ft; each, 30 cts; per ten, \$2.60.

2 yrs; 2 feet; each, 20 cts; per ten, 1.60.

Fraxinus americana, American Ash, a good rapid growing tree. (SN)

4 yrs; 5-6 ft; each, 20 cts; per ten, \$1.20.

3 yrs; 3-4 ft; each, 15 cts; per ten, 1.00.

2 yrs; 2-3 ft; each, 10 cts; per ten, .80.

Ginkgo biloba, Maidenhair Tree (Beh Go or "White Fruit,"), not a very rapid grower, but a very beautiful tree for almost any situation. One of the famous "Three Big Trees" of Kuling is the Ginkgo. (SN)

7 yrs; 8-9 ft; each, 40 cts; per ten, \$3.50

6 yrs; 6-8 ft; each, 30 cts; per ten, 2.50.

4 yrs; 4-5 ft; each, 20 cts; per ten, 1.60.

3 yrs; 2-3 ft; each, 15 cts; per ten, 1.20.

Gleditsia sinensis, Vigorous growing tree, attaining large size with finely divided foliage, long branched spines, and large conspicuous pods. Suitable for lawn and avenue planting, and for strong hedges if severely pruned. Can stand drought and is not particular as to soil. (SN)

2 yrs; 3-4 ft; each, 10 cts; per ten, 80 cts.

Gleditsia triacanthos, Honey Locust (Foreign;) (SN)

2 yrs; 2-4 ft; each, 10 cts; per ten, 80 cts.

Juglans regia, English Walnut; it not only bears nuts, but makes a very pretty tree, though not a very rapid grower. (SN)

4 yrs; 3-4 ft; each, 30 cts.—2 yrs; 2-3 ft; each, 20 cts,

Koelreuteria paniculata, medium sized ornamental tree with handsome compound foliage and showy panicles of yellow flowers succeeded by bladder-like pods. Easily grown. Not particular as to soil, but prefers sunny places. (SN) (July and August)

3 yrs; 5-6 ft; each, 10 cts; per ten, 80 cts; per 100, \$4.00.

2 yrs; 3-5 ft; each, 8 cts; per ten, 60 cts; per 100, 3.00.

1 yr; 2-3 ft; each, 5 cts; per ten, 40 cts.

Ligustrum lucidum, Privet; evergreen tree up to 20 feet tall. Free from diseases and insect pests. Attractive at all seasons of the year. (See description under "Hedge Plants.") (SN)

3 yrs; 1-2 ft.; per 100, \$1.20—2 yrs; 1—1½ ft; per 100, \$1.00.

1 yr; 8 in.—1 ft. per 100, 80 cts.—1 yr; 4 in.—7 in., per 100, 50 cts.

Liquidambar formosana, a large tree with handsome, glossy, maple-like foliage, turning crimson in the autumn. Requires close pruning when transplanted. (S).

3 yrs; 3-4 ft; each, 20 cts; per ten, \$1.50

2 yrs; 1½-2 ft; each 10 cts.; per ten, 0.80

Melia azedarach, Pride of India; a very rapid growing tree of medium size, with numerous lilac-colored, heavily scented flowers, followed by yellow berries which are attractive to birds. A most desirable shade tree, also suitable for the wood-lot (SN) (April),

2 yrs; 5-8 ft; each, 20 cts. per ten, \$1.60.

1 yr; 2-3 ft; each, 5 cts. per ten, 40 Cts; per 100, \$3.00

Morus alba, Mulberry Tree, var. wu-shan; these are high grade mulberry trees grafted on two year old seedlings. (SN) Last spring we grafted 114,000 trees and are offering them at cost price so as to encourage the industry. (over)

	Age	Height	Diameter	Price per 100
Grafted	1	7 ft.	3 ins.	\$ 2.00
Grafted	1	5	2½	1.50
Grafted	1	3½	1-8/10	1.00
Grafted	1	2½	1-3/10	.60
Grafted	2	3-4 ft.	2 ins.	.80
Wild	3	8 ins.	3	1.00
Wild	3	5	1½	.60
Wild	2	3	1	.40
Wild	1	2	4/10	.30

Pistacia chinensis, closely related to the pistachio nut tree. A fine shade tree of rapid growth with attractive compound foliage and fruits, both coloring brilliantly in the autumn. (N)

4 yrs; 5-7 ft; each 10 cts, per ten, 90 cts.

3 yrs; 4-5 ft; each 10 cts, per ten, 80 cts.

Platanus acerifolia; Commonly known as the Plane tree with characteristic, greyish green or greenish white bark, and dense bright green foliage, much used for street and avenue planting. Thrives best in deep, moist soil. This is a hybrid between *Platanus occidentalis* and *Platanus orientalis*. (SN)

2 yrs; 3-4 ft; each 20 cts, per ten, 1.50

Populus nigra, var. *italica*, Lombardy Poplar, a very rapid growing tree, excellent for thick planting to serve as high hedges, and wind-breaks along walls or fences. Can be planted singly. (SN)

2 yrs. 8-10 ft; each, 20 cts; per ten, 1.50, per 100, \$10.00

(Not recommended for shipment outside Nanking)

1 yr. 3-6 ft; each, 10 cts; per ten, 75 cts; per 100, \$6.00.

Populus tomentosa, a large leaved, rapid growing, Chinese species of poplar. (N)

1 yr. 3-6 ft; each, 10 cts; per ten, 75 cts; per 100, \$6.00.

Pterocarya stenoptera, So-called "Chinese Ash;" a very rapid growing tree thriving best in rich moist soil, but doing equally well on drier situations. Cannot be surpassed as shade tree for street and individual planting. Has attractive pinnate leaves and interesting winged nutlets arranged in a pendulous spike. (N,M)

3 yrs; 7-12 ft; each, 15 cts; per ten, \$1.20; per 100, \$7.00.

(Not recommended for sending outside Nanking)

2 yrs; 4-6 ft; each, 12 cts; per ten, \$1.00.

1 yr; 3-4 ft; each, 12 cts; per ten, .80.

Quercus serrata This is one of the silk-worm oaks. The tree has chestnut like leaves. It is fairly rapid in growth and attains a height of 50 feet; not particular as to soil. The cup of the acorn yields a black dye. (SN,D)

3 yrs; 3-5 ft; each, 10 cts; per ten, 80 cts; per 100, \$4.00.

1 yr; 1-1½ ft; each, 5 cts; per ten, 30 cts; per 100, \$2.00, per 1,000, \$16

Robinia pseudacacia, Black Locust; introduced species, naturalized in some places. Desirable on account of its drought and heat resisting qualities, thriving on poor, even sandy soil. The flowers are white, showy, and highly fragrant. The wood is hard and durable. Suitable for planting along roads and walls of compounds. (SN) (May and June)

1 yr. 4-5 ft; each, 10 cts; per ten, 85 cts; per 100, \$6.00.

Salix babylonica, Weeping Willow; from cuttings. (SN, M)

1 yr; 4 feet; each, 7 Cts; per ten, 50 Cts.

Sapium sebiferum, Candleberry or Vegetable-tallow tree; foliage attractive, brilliantly colored in the autumn. Rapid growing. Good for hiding compound walls. Easy tree to grow. (S)

2 yrs; 3-4 ft; each, 10 cts, per ten, 70 cts, per 100, \$5.00.

1 yr; 2-3 ft; each, 5 cts, per ten, 25 cts, per 100, \$2.00.

Sophora japonica, Pagoda Tree; a most desirable ornamental tree with dark green foliage and large panicles of white, pea-shaped blossoms. Very common and attaining a large size in North China. Does best on sandy loam, but succeeds nearly as well in drier situations. (N) (July-September).

3 yrs; 5-6 ft; each, 10 cts. ; per ten, 50 cts. ; per 100, \$3.50

2 yrs; 3-5 ft; each 8 cts. ; per ten, 40 cts. ; per 100, \$2.80

1 yr; 2-3 ft; each 7 cts. ; per ten, 40 cts. ; per 100, \$2.80

1 yr; 1-2 ft; each 3 cts. ; per ten, 20 cts. ; per 100, \$1.60

Thuja orientalis, Arbor-vitae, evergreen tree of symmetrical pyramidal habit with branches arranged in frond-like sprays. Suitable for wind-breaks and hedges as they stand pruning well. Also for massing in borders or as single specimens in formal gardens. See Hedge Plants. (SN).

5 yrs; 5-6 ft; each, 40 cts. ; per ten, \$3.00; per 100, \$21.00,

4 yrs; 4-5 ft; each, 20 cts. ; per ten, 1.80; per 100, 12.00.

3 yrs; 3-4 ft; each, 15 cts. ; per ten, 1.20; per 100, 10.00.

2 yr. 2-3 ft; each, 10 cts. ; per ten, .80; per 100, 7.00.

1 yr. 1 foot; per 100, \$3.00; per 1,000, \$24.00.

Ulmus parvifolia, Chinese Elm; a medium sized tree of fairly rapid growth, distinguished from all other elms by the grayish-brown bark peeling off in thin, roundish flakes. The leaves are small, firm, and dark green. Free from disease. A good shade tree (SN).

3 yrs; 3-5 ft; each, 12 cts. ; per ten, \$1.00

2 yrs; 2-3 ft; each, 8 cts ; per ten, .50 per 100, \$3.00

Zelkova serrata, one of the elm family, resembling the small-leaved elms in general appearance, but differing in the fruit which is an oblique drupe without wings. Very rapid growing tree, and free from disease. A good shade, as well as a valuable timber tree. (S,M)

5 yrs; 8-12 ft; per each, 20 Cts. ; per ten, \$1.75.

(Too tall to pack well for long journey) Would recommend.

(over)

3 yrs ; 4-5 ft; each, 15 cts. per ten, \$1.00.
 2 yrs; 3-4 ft; each, 12 cts, per ten, .90
 1 yr ; 1-2 ft; each, 12 cts. per ten, .90.

HEDGE PLANTS AND SHRUBS

Acer trifidum, Maple; forms a rapid growing hedge with deciduous, dense foliage, highly colored in the autumn. Set plants about 6 inches apart.

1 yr; 8 ins.—1 ft.; per 1,000, \$5.00

Cercis chinensis, Judas Tree or Red Bud; handsome shrubs covered with a mass of deep pink flowers before the leaves appear in the spring. The leaves are heart-shaped and shiny green. Effective whether planted as single specimens in the shrub border, or as hedge. Prefer rich, moist, sandy loam.

2 yrs. plants (from seed) 2—3 ft., each 20 cents.

1 yr. plants (from seed) 1—2 ft., each 15 cents.

Deutzia scabra; one of the most popular and ornamental shrubs, a vigorous grower, attaining 6 feet in height. The flowers are bell-shaped, white, profuse, in panicles. Adapted for border and back ground, and for planting along walls. Does well on any well drained soil. (June and July).

1 yr. plants, each, 20 cents; 6 for 1.00

Evonymus japonica, Spindle Tree; upright shrubs up to 8 feet tall with shiny evergreen leaves and small fruits of a pinkish color. Very attractive in the autumn when the seed pods open, exposing the orange colored seeds. Not particular as to soil. Sometimes planted as hedges.

3 year. plants, each 30 cents; per 10, \$2.00

Var. aureo-variegata; a form with the leaves blotched with yellow in the center. Highly ornamental.

2 yr., 1—1—1/2 ft. high, 10 cents.

3 yr., 1—2 ft. high, 15 cents.

Fontanesia fortunei, Chinese "Hedge Willow;" a vigorous growing shrub attaining 15 ft. tall, grown especially for its handsome, dense, willow-like foliage. The flowers are white, not conspicuous. Suitable for shrubberies, but most effective as a natural hedge. Does well on any garden soil. Set plants about 6 inches apart.

1 yr ; 1—2 ft.; per 1,000, 7.00; per 10,000, \$45.00.

Forsythia viridissima, Golden Bell; shrubs admired for their abundant yellow flowers appearing before the leaves. The foliage is dark green, very free from diseases and insects. One of the best early spring flowering shrubs, easily grown and not particular as to soil. Adapted for borders or shrubberies and most effective in masses. This species is upright in habit.

1 yr.; 15 cents each; 8 for 1.00

2 yrs.; 25 cent each; 5 for 1.00

Hibiscus rosa-sinensis, Hibiscus; shrub three to eight feet tall. In warm regions it becomes a tree up to thirty feet tall. The flowers are very large, four to five inches across, showy, red with a red column projecting from the center. Grown as pot-plants and in the conservatory in the north. Good for backgrounds. Propagated from seeds or roots. Sow seeds in April.

Seeds, 25 cents per package. Roots; each, 10 cents; 12 for 1.00.

Hydrangea; a very beautiful, blue flowering variety, semi-hardy, (Nanking and farther south). Can be grown for a potted plant in the North.

2 yrs.; each 25 cents.

Jasminum floridum, Jasmine; erect shrub with flexible branches compound leaves of 3 to 5 leaflets, and golden yellow flowers 1/2 inch in diameter, borne in clusters. Easily grown but not hardy north. The flowers have a delicate fragrance.

2 yrs.; each 20 cents, per 10, \$1.50

Lagerstroemia indica, Crape Myrtle; very vigorous growing shrub, or, when allowed to grow, small tree 10 to 35 feet tall, with showy, large, soft-fringed, or crinkly flowers, which are usually pink but may be white or purplish, borne in great abundance over a long blooming period. When cut back the plants may be made to flower several times a season. Grows in any soil, but not hardy north, where it can be grown in tubs, or out of doors if lifted and stored over winter in a cellar.

4 yrs. old plants, each 2.00

2 yrs. old plants, each 1.00

1 yr. old plants, each .40

Ligustrum lucidum, Evergreen privet; one of the most satisfactory and desirable evergreen privets for tall hedges. The leaves are dark glossy green, and the flowers are whitish, borne in great profusion, followed by a wealth of dark blue fruits. Easily grown. (July and August)

3 yrs., 2—3 ft.; per 1,000, 10.00

2 yrs., 1—2 ft.; per 1,000, 8.00

1 yr., 4—12 ins.; per 1,000, 6.00

Nerium odorum, Sweet-scented Oleander; a well-known and favorite evergreen shrub with pink, white, buff, or scarlet flowers, freely borne in clusters, and long, narrow, light green leaves. Grown outdoors in the south, as potted house-plants in the north. Easy culture. (Summer)

2 yrs; 2—3 ft., each 50 cents

1 yr; 1—2 ft., each 30 cents

Photinia serrulata, "Shi Nan;" a very handsome evergreen shrub or sometimes a small tree, with an umbrella-like crown and dark green shiny leaves. The flowers though small are borne in large,

broad panicles. The fruits ripen in winter and are very showy, bright red, contrasting vividly with the shiny green foliage. Very easily grown. Free from disease. Prefers a sandy loam. Commonly planted over graves and shrines.

1 yr. plants, 6-8 ins.; each 10 cents; per ten, 80 cents;.

Poncirus trifoliata, Trifoliate Orange; shrub with deciduous foliage, very fragrant, white flowers and small orange-like fruit, containing an aromatic oil. Extensively used as stock for grafting oranges and other citrus fruits; sometimes planted for ornament but most commonly used as a hedge plant on account of its stout, strong thorns. For a strong fence, the plants should be set in double rows 6 to 8 inches apart, the plants 6 inches apart in the row. Can be trimmed like an ordinary hedge. Planted both sides of a barbed-wire fence, this species affords fine protection both against animals and man. Hardy in North China. Easily grown. (Spring)

3 yrs; 2-3 ft; branched; per 1,000, \$5.00

2 yrs; 1-2 ft; branched; per 1,000, 4.00

1 yr; 6 in.-1 ft; per 1,000, 3.00

Punica granata, Pomegranate; shrub or small tree of slender habit with spiny branchlets, shiny green leaves and large, showy, orange, red, or scarlet flowers. Cultivated for its fruit and for the flowers. Easily grown. Fruit ripens in September,

1 yr; 1-2 ft; each, 15 cents; 8 for \$1.00

Spiraea blumei; shrub 4 feet high with small leaves, bluish-green tinged on the under surface. Flowers white, numerous, opening in June. Not hardy north. Attractive in masses in shrubberies.

2 yrs; 1-2 ft; each, 10 cents, 12 for \$1.00.

Thuja orientalis, Arbor-vitae; if planted close together and frequently sheared, they make a fine dense hedge, attractive throughout the year, Set 10-12 inches apart. (See under Trees.)

2 yrs; 2-3 ft; per 100, \$7.00

PLANTS, BULBS AND TUBERS.

Asparagus Roots Per dozen, 60 cts.
One year old roots. For planting directions, see under seeds.

Belamcanda sinensis, Leopard flower Each, 15 cts,
Herbaceous perennial growing to 2 feet tall with orange-colored, red-spotted, lily-like flowers. The seeds are shiny black, borne on a long stalk. The seedstalks combined with dried grasses are decorative in vases. Thrives in sunny situations on a sandy loam, easily grown. Attractive along walks, walls, and in clumps in the background. Hardy. Two year plants.

Chrysanthemums

Stock for propagating by stem cuttings, one year old, unsold plants from our Third Annual Chrysanthemum Show and Sale. One hundred and thirty varieties are included. These are made up in lots

of ten, twenty-five, and fifty different varieties. Care has been taken to distribute colors and kinds as widely as possible.

Number one combination, 10 plants, (Best varieties) \$1.00.

Number two combination, 25 plants, 1.00.

Number three combination, 50 plants, 2.00.

Dahlia roots, Un-named varieties Each, 20 cts.

The following colors can be had; yellow over-laid with pink; lemon yellow; deep maroon; purple; deep red; and white suffused with pink. One year roots.

Paeonia albiflora, Chinese Peony Each, 15 cts.

Very hardy and showy herbaceous perennial forming plants about two feet high. The flowers are large, white, or pink, two to five on the stem. Most of the horticultural varieties of the peony have been derived from this parent.

Polianthes tuberosa, Tuberose Each, 15 cts

Summer flowering bulb producing extremely fragrant waxy-white flowers measuring 1-1/2 to 2-1/2 inches long on a slender spike up to 15 inches to 2 feet long. If planted out-doors when the frost is out of the ground, the bulbs will bloom in late summer or early autumn. Desirable as pot plants and for cut-flowers.

ROSES.

This year we are able to offer two year old roses. These are large vigorous plants and will give entire satisfaction. All the roses listed are accurately named. We have no other varieties for sale than those, given here.

In addition to the two year old plants we have some one year old which are about twice as large as our one year plants of last year.

De Marlette; dark velvet red. Buds several in a cluster, Very free blooming, fine out-door rose.

2 yr. plants; each, 50 cts.; 1 yr. plants; per plant, 25 cts.

Duchess de Brabant; delicate shell - pink, cup-shaped blossoms. Incessant bloomer.

2 yr. plants; each, 50 cts.; 1 yr. plants; each, 25 cts.

Cloth of Gold; sulphur yellow tinged with flesh. The buds are well shaped and dainty. Tall grower and free blooming. A most desirable variety.

2 yr. plants; each, 50 cts.; 1 yr. plants; each, 25 cts.

Wellesley; full double blossoms, pinkish on the outside of the petals, silvery reverse. Tall growing and thrifty. (Limited number)

2 yr. plants; each, 50 cts.; 1 yr. plants; each, 25 cts.

Gainsboro; pink, shading to deep rose towards the base of the petals. Vigorous grower. (Limited number)

1 yr. plants; each, 25 cts.

Climber: Flower of Fairfield.

2 yrs. plants each, 50 cts.

FRUITS, SMALL**Raspberries.**

Unless the winter is too severe, there will be a good quantity of black raspberry plants for sale. There are two varieties—the early, which is not so large, and the late variety, which develops quite a large berry. There is about two weeks' difference in ripening, so it is well to plant both kinds for a succession of fruit. They should be planted about three feet apart each way.

Black raspberries, early or late, \$1.00 per dozen roots.

Blackberries.

These are fine American blackberries which we have cultivated for several years. They bear heavily, and the fruit is of a fine size and flavor. They should be planted about four feet apart each way.

Blackberries, \$1.50 per dozen plants

Strawberries.

We are discarding all other varieties of strawberries in favor of BUNACK, a vigorous plant giving good yields of fine flavored berries. While not everbearing, they usually produce, if weather conditions are favorable, a light but very fine second crop. For best results strawberry plants should be allowed a space of about seven inches apart each way. When plants are set in September they will bear the following spring. The runners should be kept cut off until after the fruiting season if a maximum crop is desired. In the *hill system*, set plants in rows one and one-half feet apart and six or seven inches apart in the row. Keep all runners cut off. In the *matted row*, plants should be in rows three to four feet apart and twelve to twenty-four inches apart in the row. The wider the rows the closer the plants should be set in the row. With this system, when plants are set in the autumn, other vegetables may be planted between the rows. After fruiting in the spring, let runners grow, and keep plants about seven inches apart. A new strawberry bed should be started every two years.

Strawberries \$1.00 per one hundred plants.

Grapes.

Under the direction of Dr. Macklin, a great deal of experimental work has been done on grapes, with the result that we are now ready to recommend and supply a number of varieties. The following are all one year old plants.

Concords, White and Purple Per plant, 25 cts.

These do very well in this climate for family purposes. They are not liked very much by the Chinese. Ripen in August at Nanking.

The following Muscadine grapes are difficult to propagate and therefore the price is higher than for Concords:

Scuppernongs Per plant, 75 cts.

A light yellow or red grape which ripens in September. It is quite sweet and makes good jelly, juice or jam.

Thomas Per plant, 75 cts.

The sweetest of all Muscadines. It is reddish and ripens in September.

Smith Per plant, 75 cts.

The largest of the Muscadines. It is black, ripens fairly evenly and into October. A satisfactory but not very sweet grape.

Luola Per plant, 75 cts.

Ripens through October and hangs on well. Not sweet.

Flowers Per plant, 75 cts.

Similar to the Luola.

FRUIT TREES.

The fruit trees listed here were grafted in our own Nursery. They are all good native varieties which are very satisfactory in Nanking.

We are making special arrangements with two other reliable Nurseries in China, which enables us to offer a much larger variety of peaches, apricots and persimmons as well as apples, pears, cherries, and plums. Any who are interested should *send for price-list* at once and send in their order early. No orders will be accepted for these after February 1st.

Kind	Price	Color	Flavor	Size	Remarks.
Peaches Fifth Month	60 cts. each	White with touch of red	Medium sweet	Medium	Free stone;
Red Fleshed	60 cts.	Red	Sweet	Medium	Flesh firm and juicy
Feicheng	\$1.00	White	Sweet	Very large	Free stone; flesh fairly firm and juicy.
Honey	80 cts.	White with touch of red	Sweet	Medium large	Half free stone flesh not firm but juicy.
Sixth month	60 cts.	White	Medium sweet	Medium large	Free stone, flesh firm but not very juicy.
Early honey	80 cts.	Greenish white	Very sweet	Medium	Free stone, flesh not very firm, but juicy.
Persimmons	60 cts.			Medium	A good juicy persimmon with seeds.
Apricots Pomegran- ate	50 cts. 15 cts.		Sour	Medium	Flesh firm.

SPRAY MATERIALS AND PUMPS.

A bulletin giving directions for spraying insects and plant diseases and for the mixing of spray materials has been prepared by Mr. G. E. Ritchey. These directions are given with special attention to common insect pests and plant diseases found in China. This bulletin may be had upon request and a five cent stamp to help defray printing cost and postage.

The many friends of Professor Woodworth, Head of the Division of Entomology of the University of California, who spent his sabbatical year with us three years ago, will be pleased to note that Mr. E. E. Luther, Secretary of the California Spray Chemical Company, one of Professor Woodworth's former students, has established a "Woodworth Scholarship" as follows: "In this connection we will establish a scholarship at your University in honor of Professor Woodworth, the scholarship, or-ships to be named after him, the payment of these scholarships not to exceed \$200 a year, and to be made from the sales of the materials that we ship you on consignment. They are not to extend more than five years, except by our renewal of the proposition."

Spray Materials.

Arsenate of Lead, 1/2 pound	.. ..	\$0.35	1 lb.	..	\$0.60
Black Leaf forty, 1/2 "	tins	\$1.50			
Copper Sulphate, per lb.		.18			
Sodium Cyanide for fumigating, per ounce					.30
Soluble sulphur, per lb.		.35	10 lbs.	..	3.00
Sulphur Anchor, per lb.		.08			
Sulphur Diamonds, per lb.		.06			

Spray pumps.

Acme Compressed Air Sprayer each	\$14.50
This is a galvanized knapsack sprayer carried by a strap slung over one's shoulder. Capacity 3 gallons.	
Acme "Special" Atomizer , each	1.65
A strong, compact and handy sprayer. Galvanized. Capacity, 3 pints.	
Acme Simple Atomizer , each	1.25
Made of heavy tin plate. Capacity, one quart.	

FARM IMPLEMENTS.**Plows**

We have two types of American plows which have been sent us by the Oliver Chilled Plow Works. One of these we

have found very satisfactory for conditions here in Nanking and is one we can recommend. For further information and prices please write us.

Hand Corn Planters.

We have a few hand corn planters, which we are anxious to have tried out in those regions where corn or beans (or similar seeds) are planted, either with a hoe or by broadcasting. By writing us, arrangements can be made for securing one of these planters for demonstration work.

PROGRESS OF MISSIONARY AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

During the year there has been encouraging developments in Agricultural Education. There are now sixteen agricultural missionaries (with degrees from agricultural colleges) in China. The increase during the year has been largely where it belongs; i. e., in the training centers already existing. The nature of the work demands that only a few schools of middle school and college grade be started at first, in order that men and money may be concentrated where their work will count for the most. The problem before the missions is not one so much of creating further interest as it is conserving that which is now manifest. To do this missions will have to get together and decide on some definite policies of training Christian Chinese Agriculturists. We quote from two letters recently received in order that all may understand the type of interest that we find in many places throughout China.

Hankow April, 9, 1921.

"One of our Chinese clergy, who has been much impressed with the possibilities of helping the farmers in his community—Hanchuan Hsien, 25 miles west of Hankow—by means of improved seed, etc., such as you have supplied, asks me if you could help him to get a better understanding of the methods and principles involved in this work in case he could go to Nanking for a week or two weeks to see your work and talk personally with those who are responsible for

it. I promised to pay his travelling expenses and let him off for the two or three weeks needed if you advise me that you think this would be worthwhile. He could probably come in May or June if you so advise. I shall be greatly obliged for your advice in this matter.

"He told me he had planted already all the seed from the cotton you sent him a year ago; but will be careful to keep samples for you when the next crop comes in."

Suining, West China.

Sept. 17, 1921.

"We are hoping within the next few years to open a department of agriculture in connection with our Middle School here in Suining. But the great difficulty is that no properly trained teacher is available.

"We are thinking somewhat of the plan of sending down to the University of Nanking, a young man who is a Middle School graduate, who would take one or two years of work in the college of Agriculture, specializing in general agriculture and cotton raising.

"Would you please let me know in approximate terms, what courses such a student could get (1) in one year of work, and (2) in two years. Also please send me an University catalogue."

WHAT THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY CAN DO FOR YOU!

Vegetable seeds, flower seeds, flowers and shrubs, shade and forest trees, hedge plants, fruit trees, improved corn and other field seeds, spray materials and pumps, hand corn planters, and plows may also be secured at very reasonable prices. *Silkworm seed* is furnished at cost. *Grafted mulberry trees* are furnished at cost. Farm implements will be ordered upon request. *Pecans* and *black walnuts* will be furnished at cost to those who wish to introduce them.

2. Your *Students* can secure a *College education* in Agriculture or Forestry from us, or *special work* in Sericulture and Cotton.

3. You can start agricultural courses, school gardening etc. in your schools by sending qualified men to our *Summer School of Agriculture*.

4. *Books* on various phases of agriculture are recommended.

5. *Your questions* relating to insect problems, farm machinery, foreign seed, introduction of agriculture into the school curriculum, famine problems, etc., will be answered in so far as our staff is able. We are not specialists in everything and some questions may have to go unanswered. Your letters however, will be answered.

6. *Co-operative experiments* can be arranged for, such as trying out new seeds, fertilizers, farm implements, etc.

7. *Identification of plants* will be secured in so far as possible. We have not the facilities for identifying all plants but with doubtful specimens we can secure their identification by sending them to the United States. We are trying to build up a first class herbarium and the co-operation of schools and individuals in collection of plants for identification is desired. Those who wish to send in plants should write for instruction, as it is impossible to undertake the identification of plants not sent according to our directions. Excellent training for students in Nature Study, Science, Botany, or Agricultural classes can be given through the collection of the plants of your local region. When writing, send correspondence addressed to the Botany Department. If you are chiefly interested in trees and shrubs, send correspondence to the Forestry Department.

8. The following *publications* are furnished free, except as otherwise noted:—

General.

In English:

Report of the College of Agriculture and Forestry for 1920-1921.

The Farm Implement Market of China by J. H. Reisner. (reprint.)

Foreign Missions and Agriculture, by J. H. Reisner. (reprint.)

In Chinese:

Farmer's Bulletin: "Deeper Plowing," by Shao Teh-hsing.

This is the first of a series of Farmer's Bulletins to be published by the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking. The pamphlet is written in simple language ("bei hwa"). The subject dealt with is "Deeper Plowing." Some of the advantages of deeper plowing which are mentioned are the increased waterholding capacity of the soil, the increased feeding area for the roots of plants, the increased root growth due to a larger area of loose soil and similar benefits, all as a result of deeper plowing.

The front cover has a symbol of Chinese Agriculture, i. e., the plow and rice heads.

On the back page there is a simple statement about Christianity, and the recipient of the bulletin is urged to go to the nearest evangelist or pastor to learn more about the Gospel.

Mission stations are using these bulletins in their work among the country people and twelve thousand have already been disposed of. They are furnished at the cost price of \$6.00 per thousand, postage prepaid.

In English or Chinese:

The Control of Insect Pests and Plant Diseases by G. H. Ritchey. Five cents

Nursery Stock and Seed List.

Forestry:

In English:

Progress of Forestry in China in 1919 and 1920 by J. H. Reisner, (reprint.)

America helps China Reforest Her Barren Hills by J. H. Reisner. (reprint.)

Chinese Economic Trees, by Woon Young Chun. (Illustrated) Three dollars per copy, postage extra.

In Chinese:

Nursery Directions.

In English or Chinese:

School Nurseries. Details for raising trees for Arb or Day, for reafforestation, or for sale are given.

In English:

Cotton Insect Problems of China by J. B. Griffing (reprint.)

In Chinese:

Dangers and Control of Cotton Seed Importation and Distribution in China, by J. H. Reisner; translated from "Millard's Review" 29 January 1921, by Shao Teh-hsing.

A Disorder of Cotton Plants in China by O. F. Cook, translated from the "Journal of Heredity" by Shao Teh-hsing.

Selection of Cotton by Character of Leaves, Stalks, and Bolls, by O. F. Cook, a bulletin translated by Shao Teh-hsing.

Cotton a Community Crop, by O. F. Cook; translated from the "Journal of Heredity" by Shao Teh-hsing.

Possibilities of the Introduction of American Cotton into China by J. B. Griffing; translated by Shao Teh-hsing.

In English or Chinese:

Roguing of Cotton, by J. B. Griffing

Cotton Culture, by J. B. Griffing.

Annual Report of Cotton Improvement for 1920-1921 by J. B. Griffing.

Sericulture.

In Chinese.

Report of Sericulture Work for 1919-1920, and Announcement of Special Course in Sericulture, by C. L. Chien (Ts'ien T'ien-ho)

Development of Silk Industry, by C. L. Chien (Ts'ien T'ien-ho and Wang Kwoh-ting).

Silk Repellants, by C. L. Chien.

Silkworm Egg-laying Box, by C. L. Chien.

The Purpose and Function of the silk Testing House, by C. L. Chien.

SOME BOUQUETS FOR US.

Liu-ho, Kiangsu, February 23, 1921.

"I was very grateful for the attention that you gave my order for the strawberries and for the excellent condition in which they arrived."

G. I. C.

Yiyang, Hunan, June 9th. 1921.

"All the seeds we received this spring were as usual excellent; and we are so thankful that we can always get such good seed from the College at Nanking."

S. B.

Feng-Sinim, via Nan Chang, May 15, 1921

"The seeds received in the spring are doing splendidly. They were so fresh and true: quite a comfort to be able to get such good seeds."

T. M.

Kaifeng, Honan, Oct. 11, 1921.

"The plants were received in good condition and are growing nicely."

G. K. M.

Peitaiho, Chi. June 2, 1921.

"The seeds which I received are most satisfactory."

M. H. H.

Sui Chow, Honan, Oct. 3, 1921.

"We are trying to interest the Christians here in a flower show. It is a new place and we are working for a church. We hope to prepare for the show about Easter. The seeds you supplied this year have been such a success I am wondering if you would back us with some seeds towards this object."

W. M. T.

PREPARE FOR
ARBOR DAY
WITH YOUR OWN
SCHOOL NURSERY

Make Arbor Day a real influence in the life of the school as well as of the community by developing your own school nursery.

Goal: Thousands of trees planted every year.

Objects of a school nursery: Every boy and girl able (1) to raise trees from seed; (2) to plant trees correctly; (3) to recognize the different tree species; (4) to understand their uses and value; (5) to care for trees; (6) to make the city, village, or countryside more beautiful; (7) to make ARBOR DAY a real influence in the life of the school and country.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR SCHOOL NURSERIES.

In order to encourage school nurseries we have worked out details for a *one half mow* and a *one mow* nursery containing six and ten tree species, and capable of producing about 16 and 32 thousand trees, respectively. *Details will be furnished upon application.* The cost of the seed is only \$1.00 and \$2.00 (plus postage 40 to 80 cents) for either sized nursery. (This offer for seed holds good only for school nurseries, not for individuals or Missions for their own use.)

School Nursery pamphlets are issued in both English and Chinese.

The students of a mission school in Antung raise trees, from the sale and profits of which they pay for their own teachers. A school nursery should at least pay its way!

1922 :: LIST OF CHINESE TREE SEEDS :: 1922

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND FORESTRY
NANKING CHINA

DEPARTMENT OF SEED COLLECTION AND DISTRIBUTION

Let our Tree Seed Collection and Distribution Department furnish your Chinese tree seeds. We collect and distribute each year tons of tree seeds, the majority of which are supplied to Chinese nurseries. This is one of the ways we are helping to develop forestry in China. WE CAN SERVE YOUR NEEDS AS WELL. All profits accrue to the development of our experimental and field work.

CORRESPONDENCE

All correspondence concerning orders should be sent direct to us at Nanking. Do not refer such matters to our New York Office. Please use this address: University of Nanking, College of Agriculture and Forestry, Nanking, China.

HOW TO ORDER — THIS IS IMPORTANT

1. Send your order direct to us at Nanking using the address given above.
2. Accompany your order with a FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD PERMIT OR THE NUMBER OF THE PERMIT. This permit can be secured by writing to them at Washington, D. C. There is no point in your sending us an order without this permit for your order cannot be filled without it.
3. Note carefully how you want your order forwarded from Seattle, otherwise we will use our own judgment.

ORDER NOW

Send in your order now. It will help us in our seed collecting and make possible earlier shipment.

SHIPMENT TO YOU WILL BE MADE

Shipment of all seeds can usually be made December 1st to 15th. Two months should be allowed—though not over five or six weeks will likely be required between date of shipment from Nanking and arrival at farthest destination in the U. S.

PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS

In ruling, H.B.—141, of the Federal Horticultural Board, the importation of small quantities of tree seeds, by parcel post is made possible. For such parcel post shipments, a special permit is necessary, and request for same should be made when the permit is being asked for. Shipments up to 22 lbs. can be sent by parcel post from Nanking. Orders totalling more than 22 lbs. should be shipped through our brokers, details of which will be found under the next paragraph.

SHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS

After careful bagging and packing, seeds are shipped by freight or express, consigned to Geo. S. Busch & Co., Inc., Seattle, Shipping Brokers, who after taking delivery from customs and Quarantine will forward to you according to directions. You will be notified direct from Nanking when shipment is made and when you may expect the seeds. Orders from countries other than the United States should be accompanied by very specific shipping directions.

CREDITS AND PAYMENTS

Unless credit is established and references furnished, seeds will be sent collect. Payment is due promptly on receipt of invoice, by check preferably, made payable to Russell Carter, Treas., University of Nanking, 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Payment of all invoices to countries other than the United States should be made direct to the University of Nanking, Nanking, China. Orders on Shanghai banks are acceptable.

GUARANTEE

Every possible care is taken in Collecting, Cleaning, Storing, Packing and shipping our seeds, but we can not guarantee the condition of the seeds upon arrival.

SEED COLLECTION IN CHINA

Because of lack of communications, lack of adequate botanical knowledge, scarcity of seed trees, and the care that must be taken in collecting, cleaning and caring for Chinese tree seeds, it is no easy matter to secure seeds of many of the species of trees listed. It is largely because of the many co-operating friends, both Chinese and foreign, in different parts of China that we have been able to organize our seed collection on such an extensive basis. We are glad to make this development serve nurserymen in America, as well as to promote forestry and horticulture in China, the primary object for which it has been developed.

LIST OF CHINESE TREE SEEDS FOR 1922

Note directions carefully before ordering.

In U. S. Currency—Price per lb.

<i>Acer beurgeranum</i>	\$.80
<i>Acer trifidum</i> .....	.80
<i>Aleurites fordii</i> (wood oil tree).....	.30
<i>Amygdalus davidiana</i>	1.00
<i>Camellia chinensis</i>	2.00
<i>Castanea mollissima</i> .....	.50
<i>Cedrella sinensis</i>	4.00
<i>Celtis chinensis</i> .....	.50
<i>Dalbergia hupeana</i>	1.00
<i>Diosporus lotus</i> .....	.60
<i>Ginkgo biloba</i> .....	.25
<i>Gleditsia chinensis</i> .....	.50
<i>Hovenia dulcis</i>	1.00
<i>Juglans regia</i> (Chinese).....	.25
<i>Koelreuteria paniculata</i> .....	.50
<i>Ligustrum lucidum</i> .....	.20
<i>Liquidambar formosana</i>	2.50
<i>Machilus nanmu</i>	2.00
<i>Pistacia chinensis</i> .....	.50
<i>Prunus tomentosa</i> .....	.75
<i>Pterocarya stenoptera</i>	1.00
<i>Pyrus calleryana</i>	4.00
<i>Quercus dentata</i> .....	.15
<i>Quercus serrata</i> .....	.15
<i>Rhus javanica</i> .....	.70
<i>Sapindus mukorossi</i> .....	.80
<i>Sapium sebiferum</i> .....	.20
<i>Sophora japonica</i> .....	.50
<i>Sterculia diversifolia</i> .....	.50
<i>Thea chinensis</i> .....	.80
<i>Ulmus parvifolia</i> (1922)	1.00
<i>Ulmus pumila</i> (1923)	1.00

LIST OF CHINESE TREE SEEDS FOR 1922—Continued

<i>Xanthoxylum piperitum</i>	1.00
<i>Zelkova serrata</i>	1.00
<i>Zizyphus jujuba</i>	1.00
<i>Cinnamomum camphora</i> .....	.80
<i>Cryptomeria japonica</i> .....	.80
<i>Cunninghamia lanceolata</i>	1.20
<i>Cupressus funebris</i>	1.20
<i>Ilex pedunculosa</i> .....	.50
<i>Juniperus chinensis</i>	1.00
<i>Pinus bungeana</i>	2.00
<i>Pinus koreaiensis</i>	1.00
<i>Pinus massoniana</i> .....	.80
<i>Pinus thunbergii</i> .....	.80
<i>Rhododendron metternichi</i>	1.25
<i>Thuja orientalis</i> .....	.50

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING

The University of Nanking is an American Missionary Institution, one of the oldest and largest in China. It enjoys the confidence of many interests in China, both Chinese and American, and is co-operating widely with governmental, commercial, educational and missionary agencies.

WHAT THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY IS DOING

A summary of the last annual report shows 100 students studying agriculture and forestry, a faculty of 10 teachers, 150 acres under cultivation including an experimenting station, a nursery of 1,000,000 trees, 20 English acres in mulberry orchard.

In addition to the regular five-year course in agriculture and forestry, there is offered a short course in sericulture, a summer school in agriculture and extension work with travelling exhibits is carried on. Two thousand Chinese and foreigners were served and over 2,500 orders were filled in China from the products of our gardens and experimenting stations. These consisted principally of tree and vegetable seeds, nursery stock and spraying materials, and improved seed of field crops. Important improvements have been made in cotton and silk culture and a marked increase in the yield of wheat and corn have been brought about.

The full annual report will be gladly furnished upon request.

Dear Leslie. We are sending you 40 n 50
of these, in case inquiries arise from your office.

1923 :-: LIST OF CHINESE TREE SEEDS :-: 1923

UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
NANKING, CHINA

SEEDS OF
CHINESE WILD FRUITS
CHINESE NUTS
CHINESE EVERGREENS
CHINESE ORNAMENTALS
FOREST TREES
SHADE TREES

SEED COLLECTING IN CHINA

Because of lack of communications, lack of botanical knowledge in China, scarcity of seed trees and the care that must be taken in collecting, cleaning, storing, it is no easy matter to secure many of the seeds listed herewith. It is largely because of the many co-operating friends, both Chinese and foreign, that we have been able to organize our seed collections on such an extensive basis. This past season we have collected seeds through a radius of 1,200 miles, in ten provinces. We are glad to make this development serve nurserymen in America as well as to promote forestry and horticulture in China, the primary object for which it has been carried on.

1923 :-: LIST OF CHINESE TREE SEEDS :-: 1923

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LIST OF CHINESE TREE SEEDS
UNIVERSITY OF NANKING
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY
NANKING, CHINA

CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS

All correspondence should be addressed to University of Nanking, College of Agriculture and Forestry, Nanking, China.

CABLE ADDRESS

If it is necessary to cable us regarding any matter the following address is sufficient: Reisner, Nanking.

FEDERAL HORTICULTURAL BOARD PERMITS

Federal Horticultural Board Permits must be secured before seeds can be shipped to you by us. This PERMIT can be secured from the Federal Horticultural Board, Washington, D. C. PERMITS for PARCEL POST shipments can be secured as well as for FREIGHT shipments. Be sure to specify which kind of a permit is wanted. Send a list of the seeds wanted when application is made for a PERMIT.

HOW TO ORDER—THIS IS IMPORTANT

1. State the NUMBER of your Federal Horticultural Board PERMIT.
2. Unless shipment is to be made by Parcel Post, give shipping directions from Pacific Port, either San Francisco or Seattle.
3. List carefully the amount and kind of seeds you want.
4. If shipment is made by Parcel Post, enclose Federal Horticultural Board shipping tags.
5. Send your order direct to above address.

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WHEN TO ORDER

Order as early as possible. In the case of wild fruit seeds this is particularly important.

CREDITS AND PAYMENTS

Unless credit is established and references furnished, seeds will be sent collect. Payment is due promptly on receipt of invoice, by check preferably, made payable to Leslie B. Moss, Treasurer, University of Nanking, 150 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Payment of all invoices to countries other than the United States should be made direct to the University of Nanking, Nanking, China. Orders on Shanghai banks are acceptable.

PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS

Use PARCEL POST service wherever possible. From Nanking to any place in the United States, the cost is about 14 cts. gold per pound. This makes it possible to send your order as the seeds are collected, and the whole order is not held up on account of any one item. The limit of weight to the United States is 22 lbs. Be sure to get plenty Federal Horticultural Board Parcel Post tags, one for each parcel. All parcel post shipments are sent to Washington direct, there fumigated, and then forwarded to you. (See also "Time of Shipments.")

ORDINARY SHIPMENTS BY FREIGHT

Ordinary shipments are made to Seattle or San Francisco by freight, consigned, ready to forward, in care of Geo. S. Bush & Co., Seattle, who act as forwarding agents for us. Customs, fumigation, and forwarding charges, on a proportionate basis, incurred by them are collected by them from the consignees. We are making arrangements with a forwarding firm in San Francisco to handle our growing orders from California. Freight charges from Nanking to the Port of Entry, including a small customs duty, are chargeable to the consignee. This past year freight to Seattle from Shanghai was \$13.50 gold per cubic ton, thus making delivery charges to Seattle from Nanking quite reasonable. The cost per pound of seeds, including all charges, except bagging, from Nanking to Seattle this past year was seven cents gold.

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TIME OF SHIPMENTS

Parcel Post shipments can be made any time after the seed is collected and dried. (See "Parcel Post Shipments" on page 3.) Freight shipments except in the case of wild cherry and wild peach seed are ready about January 1st. Freight shipments are usually held until all seeds have been collected and the orders have been filled as completely as we shall be able to fill them. This is done to save on freight, fumigation and forwarding charges at Port of Entry as much as possible. The time between Shanghai (our shipping port) and Seattle is two weeks, and between Shanghai and San Francisco is three weeks. The month of the ripening of the seed is given in the price list. Shipments even up to several hundred pounds, consigned East of the Rocky Mountains should be shipped by Parcel Post. The order can then be divided and sent as the seeds are ready for shipment.

CHARGES

In addition to the cost of seeds, charges are made for bags, cost of transportation, and a small customs export duty. All charges are made in terms of United States currency. See also under paragraph "Ordinary Shipments by Freight" on page 3.

GUARANTEE

Every possible care is taken in Collecting, Cleaning, Storing, Packing, and Shipping our seeds, but we cannot guarantee the condition of the seeds upon arrival.

SEEDS OF CHINESE WILD FRUITS

	In U. S. Currency	
	Price per pound.	
Amygdalus davidiana (Wild peach) see page 7	August ..	page 7
Diospyros lotus (Wild persimmon) see page 7	November ..	page 8
Prunus tomentosa (Wild cherry) see page 7	June ..	page 7
Pyrus calleryana (Wild pear) see page 5	October ..	page 6
Zizyphus jujube (So called Chinese dates)	September ..	1.50

CHINESE NUTS

Castanea mollissima; large; see page 8	September	page 8
Castanea mollissima, small; see page 8	September	page 8
Castanea henryi, small; see page 8	September	page 8
Ginkgo biloba	September	.25
Hicoria cathayensis, see page 8	October	page 8
Juglans regia (Chinese)	October	.20

CHINESE EVERGREENS

Cryptomeria japonica	November	1.00
Cunninghamia lanceolata	November	1.20
Juniperus chinensis	November	1.00
Pinus bungeana—the white barked pine	October	2.00
Pinus koreaiensis	October	1.00
Pinus massoniana	October	1.00
Pinus sinensis	October	1.00
Pinus thunbergii	October	.75
Rhododendron metternichii	October	2.00
Thuja orientalis	September	.60
Cinnamomum camphora	October	.75
Ligustrum lucidum	November	.20

ORNAMENTALS, FOREST and SHADE TREES

Acer buergerianum	September	1.00
Acer pictum	September	1.50
Acer trifidum	September	.80
Aleurites fordii	October	.40
Camellia chinensis	November	.75
Cedrella sinensis	September	4.00
Celtis chinensis	November	.75
Celtis koreaiensis	October	.75
Dalbergia hupeana	November	1.50
Gleditsia chinensis	September	.50
Hovenia dulcis	September	1.50
Koelreuteria paniculata	September	1.00
Liquidambar formosana	November	2.50
Pistacia chinensis	September	1.00
Pterocarya stenoptera	August	.50
Rhus javanica	September	.80
Sapindus mukorossi	September	.80
Sapium sebiferum	October	.20
Sophora japonica	November	.50
Sterculia diversifolia	October	.50
Thea chinensis	October	.40
Ulmus parvifolia	October	1.00
Ulmus pumila	May	1.25
Zelkova serrata	September	1.00

PYRUS CALLERYANA—CHINESE WILD PEAR

Pyrus calleryana is rapidly becoming popular as a stock because of its resistance to pear blight and its total resistance to wooly aphid. There are three principal species of wild pears

in China, only two of which are useful as resistant stocks against the blight. These two species are *Pyrus calleryana* and *Pyrus ussuriensis*. The third commonly occurring species is *Pyrus betulafolia* and is more widely distributed than either of its wild cousins. *Pyrus ussuriensis* occurs in both wild and cultivated forms, but the former, because of its dwarfness, is unsuited for use as a stock.

Pyrus ussuriensis is found farthest north, and seed can only be secured from the cultivated forms. Inasmuch as there is no canning or preserving industry seed collection must be made by purchasing good fruit. Several of the varieties are of rather poor quality and they may prove a possible source of seed supply. It will at best be very expensive. This is the most blight resistant species of all. We have not been able as yet however to make satisfactory arrangements for procuring these seeds at any price.

Pyrus calleryana is the stock most commonly being used and a resistance of about seventy-five per cent. is in general attributed to it. It is, as noted above, wholly resistant to woolly aphis, and this latter quality is enough in itself to make it extremely valuable as a grafting stock. It occurs rather widely in central and north central China, and almost always in association with *P. betulafolia*. Pure stands are difficult to find and only three such have been discovered giving a total production in all of only several hundred pounds per year. Of mixed seed it would be easy to secure any quantity. The similarity in fruit makes it difficult for the farmers to distinguish between the two, so the only guarantee of securing pure seed is to locate districts where only *P. calleryana* occurs. All three areas have been located by us in an attempt to supply the demands coming to us for pure seed. This coming season we shall send out a field man in an attempt to locate new pure stand areas. The three areas noted above are about 500 miles apart. What with the care of collecting the fruit, then bringing it to Nanking 500 to 1,000 miles by freight, then careful cleaning, the seed represents no little amount of time and expense. There is no other satisfactory way at the present time. The seed ripens in October but it is not ready for shipment much before December 15th. The seeds are much smaller than *P. Serotina* or *P. communis*, so that the number of seeds to a pound is greater.

Prices are as follows: per pound, \$7.00; per 10 lbs., \$60.00.

AMYGDALUS DAVIDIANA—CHINESE WILD PEACH

There are many wild forms of peaches in China, to all of which the Chinese have given the name of "hairy peach." *Amygdalus davidiana* is found for the most part in North China, South of the Great Wall, and is used by the farmers as a stock for cultivated varieties of peach. They are also carved as beads, and are in demand by the medicine shops. Two methods of planting are used; one is to plant in the nursery in the Fall and the other is to mix the seed with almost pure horse manure, allowing them to "heat" during the winter, and planting in the spring. It is very hardy and withstands low temperatures. The fruit ripens in August, but it is difficult to get the Chinese farmers to collect and clean the seed until September. There should be no difficulty in shipping the seed by October 1st to 15th.

Prices are as follows: per pound, 40 cts; per 100 lbs. \$37.50; per 500 lbs. \$175; per 1,000 lbs. \$300.

PRUNUS TOMENTOSA—MANCHURIA WILD CHERRY

This is a compact but wide spreading tree, occurring in North China and Manchuria, adapted to very low temperatures. "Prunus tomentosa is hardy even in the Dakotas, and improved fruit-bearing races of importance are likely to arise."—Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, Vol. II, L. H. Bailey. Seed is available for shipment by late Summer.

Prices are as follows: per pound, 80 cts; per 50 lbs. \$37.50; per 100 lbs. \$70.00.

DIOSPYROS LOTUS—CHINESE WILD PERSIMMON

Great care must be taken in collecting persimmon seeds to distinguish between *D. lotus* and *D. kaki* of which latter there are undoubtedly many "escaped" forms and commonly found. The fruit of both species are collected and sold on the local markets as "black dates." Some of the forms are seedless and others vary from one up to seven seeds to a fruit. *Diospyros lotus* occurs most commonly in the North, but has a wide range. To have any assurance that one is getting true *Diospyros lotus*, careful checking up of botanical specimens has been necessary. The fruit ripens in October and November

and the seed can be ready for shipment November 15th to December 1st as dried fruit or two weeks later as cleaned seed. The farmers plant either in the autumn or spring, either fruited, or cleaned seeds.

Prices are as follows: per pound, 80 cts; per 50 lbs. \$37.50; per 100 lbs. \$70; per 500 lbs. \$300.

**CASTANEA MOLLISSIMA—CASTANEA HENRYI
CHINESE CHESTNUTS**

Castanea mollissima is cultivated extensively in North China for its fruit. It is considered resistant to the chestnut bark disease, but is not immune. Both large and small fruiting varieties are found. It makes a good sized tree.

Castanea henryi is found farther south than *C. mollissima*, and all three forms are excellent so far as the quality of the chestnuts is concerned.

Prices are as follows: per pound, 40 cts; per 100 lbs. \$35.00; per 1,000 lbs. \$300.

HICORIA CATHAYENSIS

This is a recently discovered hickory from Chekiang Province, South of the great Yangtze River, one of the very few hickories that China is known to have. The Chinese roast the nuts which are small and have very thick shells.

Prices are as follows: per pound, 50 cts; per 10 lbs. \$4.

COOPERATION OF AMERICAN SCHOOL CHILDREN
IN REFORESTING CHINA

* * *

Tree Seed Collection by School Children to Help the Poor in
China to Plant Forests on the Naked Hills.

* * * *

The mountains of China are naked of forests. The people have to cook their rice with dried grasses. They are too poor to purchase seeds with which to start nurseries. We now ask the help of the school children in Georgia to secure these seeds.

WHO WILL HELP US?

The Richmond County Superintendent of Schools, Mr. Lawton B. Evans, has given his sanction to my request for your help. Our reason for asking the help of the school children in this District is that the climatic conditions are similar to those around Nanking, where we are developing our nurseries. The tree and plant life also corresponds in many ways to that in our district in China, so that nearly all the trees and plants growing in Georgia will be sure to thrive in the regions around Nanking.

Arbor Day

We have been able to have an Arbor Day established in China and the school children on that day are supposed to plant trees. As the University of Nanking has been responsible for the establishment of this ceremony, the schools all over the country will look to us for seeds to develop nurseries and for young seedlings to plant. For this reason we have established a seed exchange, but a seed exchange without the seeds to exchange will make poor headway. We want you to help us to secure these seeds.

Quantity of Seed Needed

As to the quantity of seeds we wish you to collect, we leave that to each individual. We can use a few ounces; we can also use a ton.

Kinds of Seeds Needed

The following are the kinds of seeds which we particularly desire.

Tulip-tree, yellow poplar
Oaks

Maples

White pine
Longleaved pine
Loblolly pine
Sycamore
Magnolia
Catalpa

Persimmon
Basswood (Lime-tree,
American linden)
Red cedar
Red cypress

Liriodendron tulipifera
Quercus alba, Quercus
minor, etc.

Acer pennsylvanicum,
Acer saccharinum,
Acer rubrum, etc.

Pinus Strobus

Pinus palustris

Pinus taeda

Platanus occidentalis

Magnolia grandiflora

Catalpa speciosa

(Not native to Ga. but to
neighboring States)

Diospyros virginiana

Tilia americana

Juniperus virginiana

Taxodium distichum

Also the seed of any other fine trees, whether you know the names of them or not. In case you do not know the name, please enclose in the sack in which you put the seeds a little twig, about a foot long, with leaves on it. Collect most seeds of that tree that you consider the best in your district.

We can also use large quantities of the seeds of walnut, hickory, pecan, or other nut-bearing trees.

There is one tree the seeds of which we have an abundance in China, that is Melia azedarach, China-tree, or Pride of India, since this tree originally came from China.

Collect also small quantities of seeds of those flowering shrubs that you like best and of beautiful flowering vines.

Do not collect from trees or shrubs infested with insects or

rust; collect only from healthy specimens.

Time and Method for Collecting Coniferous Seeds

The best time to collect coniferous seeds is in September or the first half of October. The easiest method is to find the stores that squirrels have made of the cones. A good method is to collect from trees felled at that season. Find out where cuttings are being made and get the cones from the fallen trees, as it is rather difficult to climb the tall trees to collect the cones. When cones are collected, they ought to be sunned until they open, then beaten with a stick until the seeds begin to drop out. After this the seeds can be separated from the cones. Try to get the seeds as clean as you can. After separation, put them in sacks and keep dry. Never sun acorns, but keep them in a cold, dry place. Sunning will destroy their power of germination.

Keep the Seed Varieties Separate

Be sure not to mix the seeds of the different varieties, but to put each kind in a separate bag, labeling the outside and putting a note inside stating where the seed is collected.

How to Pack and Ship Seeds

For small quantities of seed, the paper bags that come from the grocery store are all right; for large quantities, the cottonseed sacks are better.

When you have made your collection, fill in the accompanying form and enclose with the seeds. Then please send to the following address, using care to write the address on the outside of the bag:

T. G. Bailie & Co.,
832 Broad Street,
Augusta, Ga.

For the University of Nanking Seed Exchange.

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If it is inconvenient for you to send the package to Mr. Bailie, will you kindly inform him where he can get the seeds you have collected and he will send some one for them.

Contestants in Corn and Cotton Clubs Can Help

Boys who are successful contestants in corn or cotton clubs are requested to send small samples of their corn or cotton, but not more than ten (10) pounds of any one variety.

What We Can Do for you in Return

We will try to keep you informed where your seeds are sent and how the trees are doing.

We are also interesting the Chinese in collecting seeds of native trees. It may be that some of the young folk in this country may desire to obtain tree and flower seeds from China. If so, will anyone desiring this, please make a statement to that effect in a letter enclosed in a package of seeds sent to us.

Form to Accompany Packages of Seeds

Name of Collector:

Address:

Name of School:

Where Collected:

When Collected:

Local Name of Tree or Shrub:

Scientific Name of Tree or Shrub:

Tell as much as you can about each of the trees whose seeds you collect: The size of the tree; whether trunk was straight or crooked; whether it is usually found on dry or wet ground -- on mountain or plain; what the wood is used for in your district, and any other information you can give.