

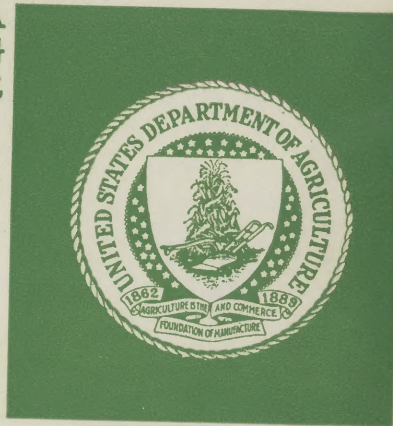
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No. 12001. "A blind-folded ox, used as motive power in drawing the stone roller that hulls and grinds all sorts of grains."

Frank N. Meyer, Pa tchou, Shensi, China, February 1, 1914.



No.12002. "Phaseolus aureus. Bean vermicelli, made from the humble mung bean, hung up to dry in the wind."

Frank N. Meyer, Puchow, Shansi, China, February 9, 1914.



No. 12003. "Arachis hypogaea. Large peanuts, brought in from the country in a peculiar cart, with four solid wheels, now being unloaded and put into sacks."

Frank N. Meyer, Kaifengfu, Honan, China,
March 6, 1914.



No. 12004. "Arundo phragmites. Reeds, an important building material in China, being unloaded on the banks of the over-crowded and badly neglected so-called 'Grand Canal'."

Frank N. Meyer, Chiningchow, Shantung,
China, March 17, 1914.



No. 12005. "Phyllostachys sp. Rakes, made entirely of bamboo, also little bamboo stools. The matting is made from the outer skin of kao-liang stems, while the baskets owe their existence to the patient willow."

Frank N. Meyer, Puchow, Shansi, China,
February 10, 1914.



No. 12006. "Phyllostachys sp. Cups and jars, made from bamboo joints; obtained in Tsao chou fu, Shantung. Specimens sent under Nos. 108b and 109b."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 21,
1914.



No. 12007. "An old Chinese burial-ground with its peculiar mounds. The soil is so saline here that the Chinese dig shallow holes and collect the brine and evaporate it.--They seem to have no objection to the use of salt that has assisted in pickling the bodies that lay beneath the surface."

Frank N. Meyer, Kaifengfu, Honan, China,
March 6, 1914.



No. 12008. "Human excreta, brought from the crowded city and spread out to dessicate on tramped-over, level spots."

Frank N. Meyer, Kaifengfu, Honan, China,
March 6, 1914.



No. 12009. "Human excreta, being worked over and divided into little cakes, which are turned over every day or so and when perfectly dry, are covered over with matting and are ready to be sold to truck-farmers."

Frank N. Meyer, Kaifengfu, Honan, China,
March 6, 1914.



No. 12010. "Human excreta, in heaps, ready to be disposed of to prospective buyers. The one great objection of foreigners at large to conserving this manure, is the terrific odor that hangs about these places."

Frank N. Meyer, Kaifengfu, Honan,
China, March 6, 1914.



No. 12011. "Small parcels of plant material ready to be tied together and sewed up in cloth. The cuttings and scions are all packed in barely damp peat-moss, which must be carried always with one, and the whole is covered over and wrapped up in Chinese oil paper."

Frank N. Meyer, Chengchow, Honan, China,
February 25, 1914.



No. 12012. "Larger parcels with plant material, ready to be sewed up in cloth. The material shown in this photo and photo No. 12011 represents the collecting of about three weeks."

Frank N. Meyer, Chengchow, Honan, China,
February 25, 1914.



No. 12013. "Our baggage, as seen lying on the platform beside the train. The looking after and taking care of all this bulky baggage is one of the ever returning worries of an exploring party."

Frank N. Meyer, Taianfu, Shantung, China, March 18, 1914.



No. 12014. "The gully, as worn out in the main road by the centuries of traffic by carts and by pack animals. The choked-up and wandering channels of the Wei river are to be seen in the distance."

Frank N. Meyer, near Sianfu, Shensi, China, February 1, 1914.



No. 12015. "The long and low bridge over the shifting and meandering Wei river. Foreign engineers could make this watercourse navigable for good sized junks, but the Chinese seem not to be able to do any work at all with their badly neglected rivers and streams."

Frank N. Meyer, near Pa tchou, Shensi, China, February 1, 1914.



No. 12016. "A loess landscape. In the foreground the traffic of centuries has worn a deep rut in the soft earth, assuming the form of a canon. At the base of the mountains persimmon and jujube plantations thrive to perfection, being protected from violent winds."

Frank N. Meyer, near Puchow, Shansi, China, February 10, 1914.



No.12017. "The terrible condition of the main road in Puchow, where our carts got stuck fast for several hours. The Chinese as a race have not learned yet that prosperity depends to a great extent on good roads."

Frank N. Meyer, Puchow, Shansi, China,
February 9, 1914.



No. 12018. "The peculiar, somewhat heavy, architecture of north-Chinese buildings finds its greatest expression in city gates and in a tower, as seen in this photograph."

Frank N. Meyer, Puchow, Shansi, China,
February 10, 1914.



No. 12019. "A picturesque bit of scenery, as seen outside of the west-gate of Puchow, which city offers many highly interesting views to lovers of the quaint and picturesque."

Frank N. Meyer, Puchow, Shansi, China,
February 10, 1914.



No. 12020. "The beautiful and impressive gate, giving entrance to the grounds and buildings of an ancient Guild. The round columns are not often seen in Chinese architecture."

Frank N. Meyer, Puchow, Shansi, China,
February 10, 1914.



No. 12021. "An incense or paper burner, a horse and a warrior, all made from a special kind of iron, standing in front of an ancient dilapidated temple in Puchow. The white barked tree is Populus alba tomentosa."

Frank N. Meyer, Puchow, Shansi, China, February 10, 1914.



No. 12022. "As we were busily engaged in packing up collected jujube scions, we were called out to witness some strange processions that were going through the streets at the occasion of the closing of the Chinese New Year's feast."

Frank N. Meyer, Pai hsiang chen, Shansi, China, February 13, 1914.



No. 12023. "Another view of a procession, which drew so many spectators in the streets that everything was blocked up for several hours."

Frank N. Meyer.



No. 12024. "A remarkably tall and fine pagoda, covered over entirely with glazed tiles of a yellowish-brown color. (This structure naturally stands erect, but the camera was not kept straight.)"

Frank N. Meyer, Kaifengfu, Honan, China, March 6, 1914.



No. 12025. "Springtime in Shantung. Apricots in full blow, poplars full of catkins, and the air heavy with approaching summer."

Frank N. Meyer, Taianfu, Shantung, China, March 29, 1914.



No. 12026. "Springtime in Shantung. The pebbly bed of a partly dry river, where laundry of all descriptions is being pounded and rinsed."

Frank N. Meyer, Taianfu, Shantung, China, March 20, 1914.



No. 12027. "Springtime in Shantung. After a sudden thunderstorm the road has become a miniature river."

Frank N. Meyer, Taianfu, Shantung, China,
March 20, 1914.



No. 12028. "Diospyros kaki. A vigorously growing seedling persimmon, said to bear small red fruits, not prolific, however. Possibly a pollen-bearer. Chinese name 'Hua ching', meaning 'fiery spectacle'. Scions sent under No. 1055, SPI No. 37473. Note the clean, straight trunk and the height, as compared with the man."

Frank N. Meyer, near Lingpau, Honan,
China, December 23, 1913.



No. 12029. "Diospyros kaki. An old persimmon tree, of the 'Kuo kei' variety, No. 1051, SPI No. 37469, grafted on D. lotus."

Frank N. Meyer, near Lingpau, Honan, China, December 23, 1913.



No. 12030. "Diospyros kaki. The roots and base of a real wild persimmon tree, as seen growing at the edge of a loess terrace. Chinese name, 'Yeh sze ssu', meaning 'wild persimmon'. Scions sent of this very tree under No. 1096, SPI No. 37540."

Frank N. Meyer, Village of Nan to tchu, south of Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 20, 1914.



No. 12031. "Diospyros lotus. Ghoorma persimmons, as seen growing at the crumbling edges of loess tablelands, showing the zero-phytic nature of this tree."

Frank N. Meyer, near Lingpau, Honan, China, December 23, 1913.



No. 12032. "Diospyros lotus. Another ghoorma persimmon, on which a kaki variety has been grafted, growing at the very edge of a loess plateau."

Frank N. Meyer, near Lingpau, Honan, China, December 23, 1913.



No. 12033. "Diospyros lotus. A grafted persimmon tree, fallen across a small stream, through the action of the water having eaten away the loess soil in which the tree originally grew."

Frank N. Meyer, near Lingpau, Honan, China, December 23, 1913.



No. 12034. "Five fruits on one branch of the 'Kuo kei' or 'pan cover' persimmon, showing the typical cross-like furrows on top. Scions sent under No. 1051, SPI No. 37469."

Frank N. Meyer, Lingpau, Honan, China, December 24, 1913.



No. 12035. "Diospyros kaki. Fresh and dried persimmons, as sold in a country market. One man is also seen carrying a string of dried persimmons. The fresh persimmons sold at the low price of six for one cent, Mexican."

Frank N. Meyer, Wei chu tchien, south of Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 22, 1914.



No. 12036. "Diospyros kaki. Market day in a village, where all the products from the surrounding country are being brought in and disposed of, often at ridiculously small prices."

Frank N. Meyer, Wei chu tchien, south of Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 22, 1914.



No. 12037. "Diospyros kaki. Dried persimmons, sun-dried jujubes and walnuts, as seen exposed for sale in the streets of Sianfu."

Frank N. Meyer, Sianfu, Shensi, China,
January 25, 1914.



No. 12038. "Ziziphus sativa. Jujube plantations on loess terraces, with a Buddhist temple, surrounded by old arbor-vitae, Thuja orientalis, on top of a knoll."

Frank N. Meyer, Lingpau, Honan, China,
December 24, 1913.



No. 12039. "Ziziphus sativa. Extensive plantations of the 'Ta hong tsao' variety, meaning 'large red jujube', thriving well on loess tableland, which is split up by many deep gullies."

Frank N. Meyer, Lingpau, Honan, China,
December 24, 1913.



No. 12040. "Ziziphus sativa. A grove of jujubes of the 'ta hong' variety, producing fruits as large as small hen's eggs. Scions sent under No. 1058, SPI No. 37473. Specimens of dried fruits under No. 77b."

Frank N. Meyer, Lingpau, Honan, China,
December 24, 1913.



No. 12041. "Ziziphus sativa. An old tree of the 'Ta hong' variety of jujube, showing the characteristic growth of this variety, with its long straight branches, which, when young, rise up almost perpendicular. See photo No. 13063 for natural size fruits."

Frank N. Meyer, Lingpau, Honan, China,
December 24, 1913.



No. 12042. "Ziziphus sativa. On the city wall of Ling pau, showing rocky terraces with an old watch tower. The jujube plantations are all on the other side, where the soil is deep loess, in which the jujube tree delights."

Frank N. Meyer, Lingpau, Honan, China,
December 24, 1913.



No. 12043. "Prunus armeniaca. A flowering apricot, with wonderfully large blossoms of a most delicate shade of pink. Grafted on the trunk of a davidiana peach. Growing in the grounds of the summer palace near Peking."

Frank N. Meyer, near Peking, China,
April 10, 1914.



No. 12044. "Amygdalus davidiana. A near view of the large flowering apricot shown in photo No. 12043, grafted on Amygdalus davidiana. The scion has outgrown the stock considerably and it may be that davidiana stock may not prove to be congenial to all sorts of stone fruits."

Frank N. Meyer, near Peking, China, April
10, 1914.





No. 12045. "Olea fragrans."

The Chinese in north China have found out that the tea-olive thrives better in this semiarid climate when grafted or budded on ligustrum stock, than when left on its own roots. The smooth trunk as seen in this photo is a small leaved privet, Ligustrum quihoui (?)."

Frank N. Meyer, Sianfu, Shensi,
China, January 8, 1914.



No. 12046. "Ligustrum quihoui (?). An old gnarled trunk of privet, on which a tea-olive has been grafted. When the Chinese have success in grafting Olea fragrans on ligustrums and on Chionanthus retusa, could not the Americans experiment with Olea europaea on similar stocks, so as to make the olive more hardy and more fruitful?"

Frank N. Meyer, Sianfu, Shensi, China,
January 8, 1914.



No. 12047. "Juniperus squamata.

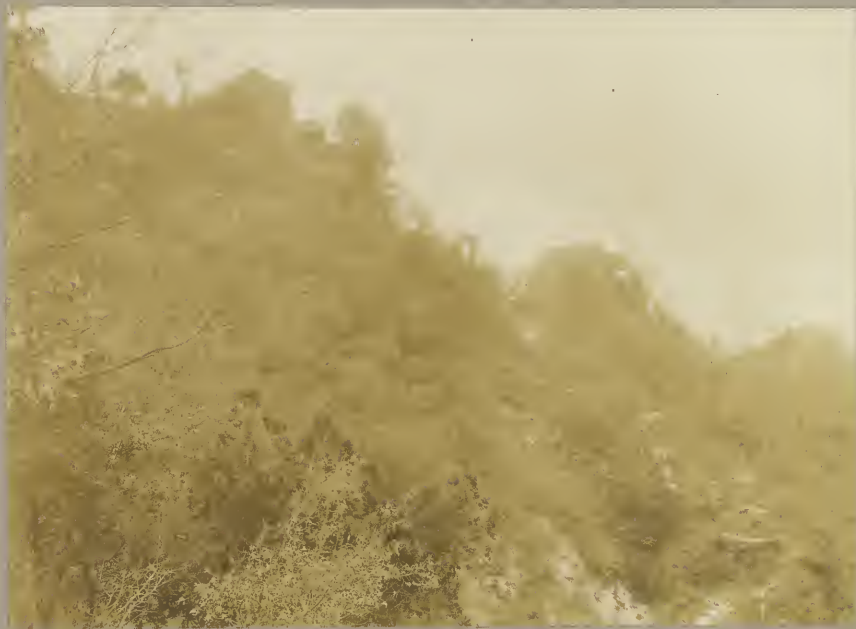
An old trunk of an Oriental arbor-vitae, Thuja orientalis, on which an ornamental juniper has been grafted. This Thuja orientalis stands drouth and neglect remarkably well and might be experimented with as a stock for rare and ornamental species of junipers, Retinosporas, etc., etc."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, May 3-14.



No. 12048. "Juniperus sp. A juniper of peculiar dwarf growth, found near a temple on a small mountain plateau. The trees around are nearly all Thuja orientalis, which thrive well on the rocky mountain slopes."

Frank N. Meyer, mountains near Nan to tchu, south of Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 21, 1914.



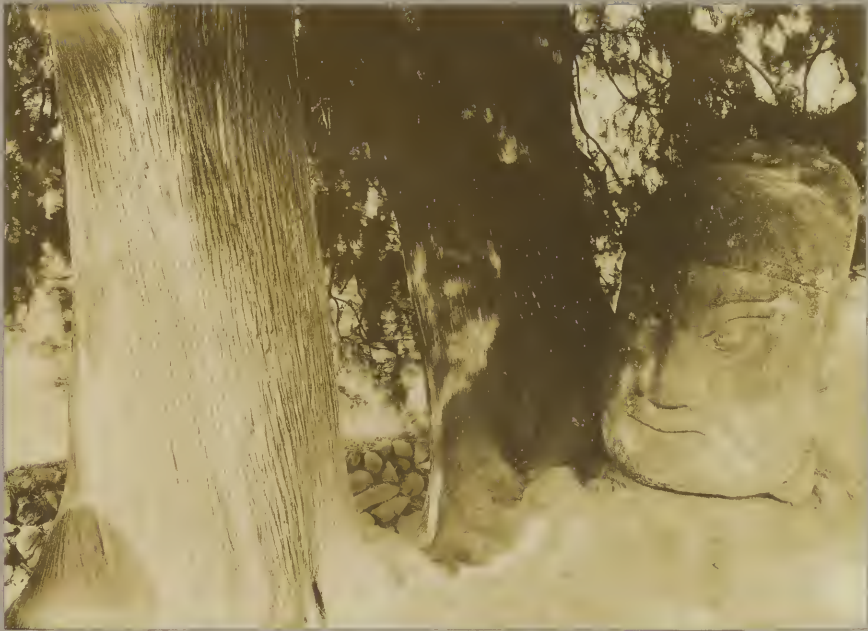
No. 12049. "Thuja orientalis. Mountain slopes covered with dense growth of Oriental arbor-vitae and a semi-evergreen scrubby oak, having small somewhat spiny foliage, Quercus spinosa."

Frank N. Meyer, mountains near Nan to tchu, south of Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 21, 1914.



No. 12050. "Thuja orientalis. The trunk of an Oriental arbor-vitae, a few centuries old, measuring 15 feet in circumference 5 feet above the ground."

Frank N. Meyer, near Hua yin miao, Shensi, China, December 28, 1913.



No. 12051. "Thuya orientalis. A grove of ancient Oriental arbor-vitae, with a gigantic Buddha head, found along a road at the foot of some mountains."

Frank N. Meyer, Nan to tchu, south of Sian-fu, Shensi, China, January 20, 1914.



No. 12052. "Wistaria chinensis. A wistaria in full bloom, having overgrown an old Chinese hackberry tree, Celtis sinensis. In the Peking Botanical Garden."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, May 3, 1914.



No. 12053. "Chinese landscape garden-
ing. A peep of the lake in the grounds of
the summer palace near Peking. All along the
marble balustrade various spring flowering
shrubs have been planted, giving a very
pleasing effect. The shrub in the foreground
is a large flowering variety of 'Golden Bell',
Forsythia suspensa."

Frank N. Meyer, near Peking, China,
April 10, 1914.



No. 12054. "Chinese garden architecture.
Curiously shaped rocks, put up on carved ped-
estals along the lake in the grounds of the
summer palace near Peking. The rich Chinese
often pay very high prices for such rock
specimens."

Frank N. Meyer, near Peking, China,
April 10, 1914.



No. 12055. "Chinese landscape gardening. A tea house on an artificial island in the large lake in the grounds of the summer palace near Peking. The dark grove of evergreens along the quay consists of Juniperus sinensis."

Frank N. Meyer, near Peking, China,
April 10, 1914.



No. 12056. "Chinese landscape gardening. A beautiful white marble bridge connecting a rock-island with the main land. In the grounds of the summer palace near Peking."

Frank N. Meyer, near Peking, China,
April 10, 1914.



No. 12057. "Chinese landscape garden-
ing. An exquisitely carved 'Gate of Honor'
on the east shore of the large lake in the
grounds of the summer palace near Peking.
When seen against the purple western sky
it leaves an impression never to be forgot-
ten."

Frank N. Meyer, near Peking, China,
April 10, 1914.



"No. 12058. "Cudrania triloba."

The peculiar looking trunk of a
Chinese osage-orange called 'Tcho che
shu'. The leaves are occasionally used
for feeding silkworms. Locally the small
red fruits are considered unwholesome."

Frank N. Meyer, village of Ya tze ko,
south of Sianfu, Shensi, China, January
20, 1914.



No. 12059. "Ulmus parvifolia."

A tall specimen of a small leaved elm which flowers in summer and the fruits of which ripen in the fall and often persist on the trees throughout the winter. The dark appearance of the twigs is caused by these persistent seeds. Chinese

name 'Kwang kwang yu shu', meaning 'lustrous elm tree'. Seeds sent under No. 2010a, SPI 37810."

Frank N. Meyer, near Nan to tchu, south of Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 20, 1914.



No. 12060. "Euonymus sp. A species of 'Cardinals cap' found clinging to the trunk of an old elm tree (Ulmus parvifolia). Of value as a wall and tree cover, especially in mild wintered climes. Cuttings sent under Nos. 1097, SPI No. 37541, and No. 1102, SPI No. 37546. Chinese name 'Tung ching', meaning 'winter-green.'"

Frank N. Meyer, near Nan to tchu, south of Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 20, 1914.



No. 12061. "Citrus trifoliata. A hedge of the well-known, hardy trifoliolate orange, as seen around a field near an old temple. Of great value as a very effective hedge plant for mild wintered, semi-arid climes. Chinese name 'Chuo tsen tze'. Seeds sent under No. 2009a, SPI No. 37809."

Frank N. Meyer, near Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 26, 1914.



No. 12062. "A very ancient burial ground for priests. The monuments suggest the stone lanterns as seen so much in Japanese gardens."

Frank N. Meyer, near Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 26, 1914.





No. 12063. "Vitex incisa. A twisted and dwarfed specimen of a Chinese sage as seen in a nursery at Sianfu. The well-to-do Chinese are willing to pay high prices for such distorted and malformed specimens."

Frank N. Meyer, Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 8, 1914.



No. 12064. "A Chinese gardener and his family. This man was an expert in grafting tea-olives on privets, dwarfing all sorts of plants, and doing various horticultural stunts."

Frank N. Meyer, Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 8, 1914.





No. 12065. "Phyllostachys sp. Low Chinese tables made from bent bamboo, costing only 2030 cents (Mex.) apiece. Woven bamboo baskets to wash rice in, from 10 to 40 cents each."

Frank N. Meyer, Hua yin miao, Shensi, China, December 27, 1913.



No. 12066. "Phyllostachys sp. A bamboo shop on one of the main streets in Sianfu, making an exhibit of its various wares."

Frank N. Meyer, Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 18, 1914.



No. 12067. "Phyllostachys sp. Contrary to the general belief, the small sized bamboos supply better material for light furniture than the very heavy ones do. A grove of bamboos from which articles are made as seen in photos Nos. 12065 and 12066."

Frank N. Meyer, near Lingpau, Honan, China, December 23, 1913.



No. 12068. "Populus sp. A picturesque bit of scenery as seen outside of the south gate of Sianfu. The slim young trees along the water are a form of very fastigate poplar, of which cuttings were sent under No. 1064, SPI no. 37482."

Frank N. Meyer, Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 18, 1914.



No. 12069. "Salix sp. The very great majority of Chinese have such an intense dislike for trees that grow along the roads and are nobody's property in particular, that they mutilate and chip off bits of wood from such trees whenever they can conveniently do so."

Frank N. Meyer, near Hua yin miao, Shensi, China, December 27, 1913.



No. 12070. "Salix sp. A lot of badly mutilated willow trees, as seen along the main road from Tun kwan to Sianfu. Acts of vandalism, like this, show the Chinese to be possessed of a strong sense of destruction, especially if the property does not belong to anybody in particular."

Frank N. Meyer, near Hua yin miao, Shensi, China, December 27, 1913.



No. 12071. "The large temple 'Hua yin', now in a state of decline, but once one of the finest Taoist temples in all China. The 'Ta hua shan' or 'big flower mountain' looms up in the distance with its peculiar form."

Frank N. Meyer, Hua yin miao, Shensi, China, December 27, 1913.



No. 12072. "One of the most wonderful bits of mountain scenery in the world, the 'Ta hua shan', or 'big flower mountain'. Here Taoist priests live a very secluded life amidst rocks and peaks. Here Pinus bungeana grows truly wild, while lilacs, Exochordas, dauidiana peaches and many other interesting plants are found clinging to the granite rocks."

Frank N. Meyer, Ta hua shan, Shensi, China, December 29, 1913.



No. 12073. "Zizania latifolia. A thin border of Asiatic 'wild rice' along a stone embankment of the big lake in the grounds of the 'Pei hai yuan' (North Lake Park) in the Forbidden City."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, May 23, 1914.



No. 12074. "Zizania latifolia. Asiatic 'wild rice' on a shallow shore of the big lake in the 'Pei hai yuan'. Plants sent under No. 1219."(Dead on receipt.)

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, May 23-14.



No. 12075. "Zizania latifolia. Men cutting Asiatic 'wild rice' in the grounds of the 'Pei hai yuan'. The leaves are dried for hay and to make short-lived baskets from, while the tender young sprouts are eaten as an early vegetable. Later on the fungus-infested autumn stalks are also eaten."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, May 23-14.



No. 12076. "Zizania latifolia. A row of woven leaves of Asiatic 'wild rice', floating on the water of the big lake in the 'Pei hai yuan', used as definition of water boundaries and for protection of lotus plantings against row boats."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, May 23, 1914.



No. 12077. "Zizania latifolia. Chinese fishermen, driving carp up a watercourse, much overgrown by Asiatic 'wild rice', in the grounds of the 'Pei hai yuan'."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, May 23, 1914.



NO. 12078. "Zizania latifolia. Rhizomes of Asiatic 'wild rice' pulled out of the big lake in the 'Pei hai yuan'. These rhizomes, when decomposed, are used as compost."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, May 23, 1914.





No. 12079. "Zizania latifolia. A heap of Asiatic 'wild rice' rhizomes, to be turned over several times and when decomposed to be utilized as manure. In the grounds of the 'Fei hai yuan'."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, May 23, 1914.



No. 12080. "Zizania latifolia. Young sprouts of Asiatic 'wild rice' which are used as a vegetable, when peeled and scalded. Chinese name 'Chiao tsai'. Three of such small bundles are sold for one cent (Mex.)."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, June 17, 1914.



No. 12081. "Phyllostachys sp. A cupful of shredded bamboo shoots, together with a shoot cut half through and the peelings from the lot. These strips of bamboo are generally eaten scalded or boiled, but never entirely raw."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, May 25-14.



No. 12082. "Amygdalus davidiana. A branch of a somewhat larger fruited variety of the davidiana peach than is usually the case."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, May 29-14.



No. 12083. "Phaseolus aureus. . Some big bundles of Chinese mung-bean vermicelli, costing from about 12 to 15 cents (Mex.) p. catty. Much used in soups and with meat gravy."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, June 17, 1914.



No. 12084. "Phaseolus aureus. . . The square tablet standing is a bean and rice vermicelli, mixed; the bundles lying down are mung bean vermicelli straight. The material shown in this and photo No. 12083 sent to Washington on June 18, 1914."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, June 17, 1914.





No. 12085. "Endothia parasitica
(?). An ugly wound on the trunk of a
poplar, Populus simonii, caused by a
bark fungus, which seems to behave very
much the same as the chestnut-bark fun-
gus. This disease seems to be endemic
on the wild aspens, Populus tremula,
which are all over the mountains."

Frank N. Meyer, Lung fang shan,
Kansu, China, January 14, 1915.



No. 12086. "Endothia parasitica (?).
Near view of the trunk of a poplar,
Populus simonii, very seriously at-
tacked by a bark fungus. Material sent
from this tree for identification."

Frank N. Meyer, Lung fang shan,
Kansu, China, January 14, 1915.



No. 12087. "Endothia parasitica (?). A row of poplars, Populus simonii, all more or less suffering from a bark disease. This bark fungus causes ugly wounds, but it takes a long time before the tree actually succumbs from the effects."

Frank N. Meyer, Lung fang shan, Kansu, China, January 14, 1915.



No. 12088. "Endothia parasitica (?). Our cart passing a row of white-barked poplars, Populus alba tomentosa, and willows, on which occasionally diseased patches of bark are found, caused by a bark fungus. Elms, Ulmus pumila, also are rarely attacked, but Populus tremula and P. simonii suffer most, and especially the latter."

Frank N. Meyer, near Pai sui, Kansu, China, January 17, 1915.



No. 12089. "Avena nuda and Hordeum sp. Huskless oats to the left and hullless barley to the right, stacked up in Tibetan fashion in a farmer's yard. Seeds sent of these grains under Nos. 2184a and 2186a, SPI Nos. 40650 and 40652."

Frank N. Meyer, near Taochow, Kansu, China, November 26, 1914.



No. 12090. "Vicia faba. Broadbeans stacked up on the rack; field peas in a heap, brought down by a storm. Both crops are much grown in the higher mountain sections of western Kansu and Tibet."

Frank N. Meyer, near Kiu cheng, Kansu, China, November 26, 1914.





No. 12091. "Terraced fields at elevations of from 9,000 to 10,000 feet, where in summer various crops are cultivated, such as hullless barley, huskless oats, broadbeans, field peas, flax and, in very sheltered places, spring wheat."

Frank N. Meyer, near Taochow, Kansu, China, November 26, 1914.



No. 12092. "Grass covered rolling mountains at an elevation of over 11,000 feet. Formerly they were covered with forests, but owing to the practice of setting fire to everything, they produce now only grass and herbaceous plants. When the country becomes more populated these lands will produce hardy crops."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tai pin tsai, Kansu, China, November 29, 1914.





No. 12093. "Rough loess country, thru which a stream is eating its way. Hullless oats and buckwheat are cultivated on the terraces, while Medicago ruthenica is found everywhere in a very prostrate form. Elevation about 7,000 feet."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tchong dja yi, Kansu, China, January 11, 1915.



No. 12094. "Much broken-up loess country at an elevation of about 6,500 feet. Oats, peas, broadbeans, are grown here and there. Medicago ruthenica occurs everywhere along banks and edges."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tchong dja yi, Kansu, China, January 11, 1915.



No. 12095. "A small settlement along the road, where women were wanning huskless oats, which are about the only important product grown here. Elevation about 7,000 feet."

Frank N. Meyer, near Kau dja pu, Kansu, China, January 11, 1915.



No. 12096. "Yaks and half-blood yaks, much seen in the higher regions of western Kansu, where they perform the duties of draught animals. At the same time they supply milk and beef to the natives. They are remarkably hardy beasts and are able to hunt for their own food even in the midst of winter. They thrive best in a dry cold country."

Frank N. Meyer, near Gha ta pu, Kansu, China, November 21, 1914.



No. 12097. "Our carts stuck in the ice, which has covered over the whole road. It is at such times that one marvels at the strength of mules, which only subsist on ground peas, chopped straw and a handful of bran added at times."

Frank N. Meyer, near Huo shan pu, Kansu, China, January 14, 1915.



No. 12098. "Andropogon sorghum. Laborers harvesting kaoliang. The advance guard take off the heads and throw them in heaps, while followers pull out the stalks and lay them in rows."

Frank N. Meyer, near Mei hsien, Shensi, China, September 9, 1914.



No. 12099. "Andropogon sorghum. Bundles of heads of a remarkable heavy variety of kaoliang with large, dark-amber-colored grains, waiting to be threshed on the dry, level mud floor. Seeds of this variety sent under No. 2199a, SPI No. 40665. Chinese name 'Ta shi kaoliang', meaning literally 'big full high grass'."

Frank N. Meyer, near Mei hsien, Shensi, China, September 9, 1914.



No. 12100. "Andropogon sorghum. A Chinese way of threshing kaoliang by hitching an ox or cow to a stone roller and driving the outfit over a circle of heads, laid on a hard mud floor."

Frank N. Meyer, Djo tze hsien, Shensi, China, September 7, 1914.



No. 12101. "Andropogon sorghum. Matting of various sizes, made from the skins of kaoliang stems and woven by hand. This matting is used universally in northern China to cover the brick and mud bedsteads; it is also much employed as packing and cover material instead of tarpauling."

Frank N. Meyer, Paoki, Shensi, China,
September 13, 1914.



No. 12102. "Andropogon sorghum. Baskets full of kaoliang grains, exposed for sale in the streets, on a market day. These baskets are woven from the skins of kaoliang stems and are quite strong but they cannot stand much rough handling."

Frank N. Meyer, Tching to tchun,
Shensi, China, September 3, 1914.





No. 12103. "Soya hispida. Bamboo baskets of exceptional strength, each holding several hundred pounds of soy beans, with a Chinese measure-box in front."

Frank N. Meyer, Tching to tchun, Shensi, China, September 3, 1914.



No. 12104. "A crowded street on market day, in a small Chinese town. Newly harvested grains of all descriptions were the main products bought and sold."

Frank N. Meyer, Tching to tchun, Shensi, China, September 3, 1914.



No. 12105. "Highly decorative cast iron poles, in front of a two-storied gateway in the center of the town. The crowds are explained by the fact that it is market day."

Frank N. Meyer, Tching to tchun, Shensi, China, September 3, 1914.



No. 12106. "When we left Siku in search of wild almonds and Potanin's peaches we had to cross this rickety bridge, an undertaking which, in windy weather, is decidedly risky, to say the least."

Frank N. Meyer, near Lan tsai, Kansu, China, November 3, 1914.



No. 12107. "Amygdalus potanini. A tall specimen of Potanin's peach, growing in stony debris, at the foot of a dry mountain. This wild peach may be of great value in dry warm sections as a stock for peaches and almonds. See Nos. 1223 (SPI No. 39899), 2145a, 6a and 7a, (SPI Nos. 40007 to 40009)."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tchu tsai tze, Kansu, China, October 29, 1914.



No. 12108. "Amygdalus potanini. Near view of the trunk of a large specimen of Potanin's peach. This tree is locally called 'Mao tao shu', meaning 'hairy peach tree'."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tchu tsai tze, Kansu, China, October 29, 1914.



No. 12109. "Amygdalus potanini.

Clumps of bushes of Potanin's peaches as seen in a 'pocket' of warm semi-arid hills. The tree in the foreground to the left is Pistacia chinensis."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tchu tsai tze, Kansu, China, October 29, 1914.

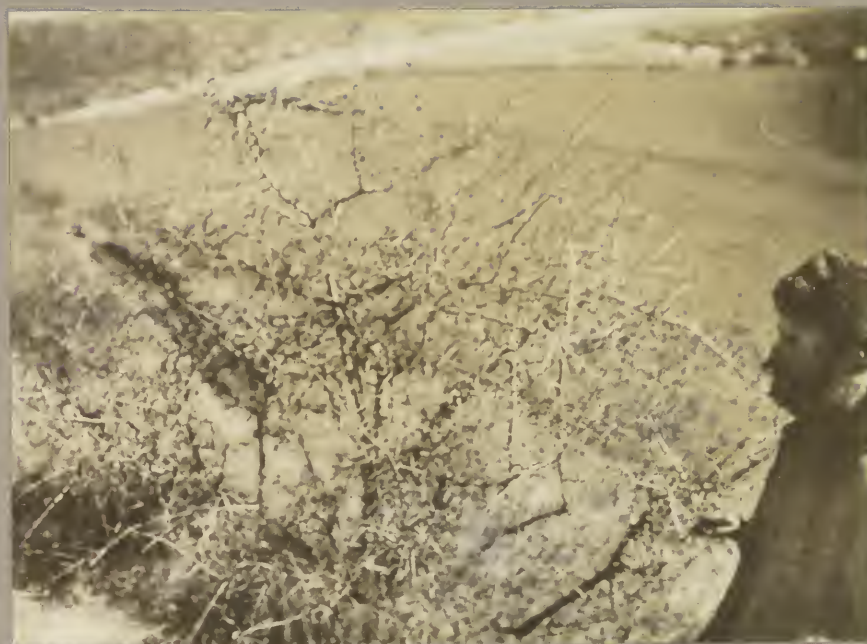


No. 12110. "Amygdalus potanini. Po-

tanin's peaches and briers, growing as an impenetrable barrier in some narrow ravines at the foot of decomposed stony hills. Elevation about 4,500 feet."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tchu tsai tze, Kansu, China, October 29, 1914.





No. 12111. "Amygdalus tangutica. A single shrub of the Tangutian almond, found amidst rocky debris, high above the Tao River. Material sent under Nos. 1222, (SPI 39898), 1242 (dead), 2148a (SPI 40010) and 2149a (SPI 40011)."

Frank N. Meyer, near Kiu cheng, Kansu, China, November 27, 1914.



No. 12112. "Amygdalus tangutica. View of the Tao river with the mountains opposite, where the Tangutian almond may be found in quantity."

Frank N. Meyer, near Kiucheng, Kansu, China, November 27, 1914.



No. 12113. "On the shores of the Tao river. Rev. C. E. Snyder of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, standing near the lumber, intended for mission use. Mr Snyder was very helpful in guiding us thru the Tibetan country where we collected some of the Tangutian almonds, Amygdalus tangutica."

Frank N. Meyer, near Kiucheng, Kansu, China, November 27, 1914.



No. 12114. "Amygdalus persica. A wild peach tree, between boulders, along a mountain stream. There is much variation to be seen in these wild peaches, especially as regards sizes of leaves."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tchau lien li, Shensi, China, September 17, 1914.



No. 12115. "Amygdalus persica. The picturesque village of Kagoba, reminding one of Swiss settlements; situated at an elevation of 7,500 feet. In the cliffs near this place we collected seeds of really wild peaches, sent under No. 2142a, SPI No. 40004."

Frank N. Meyer, Kagoba, Kansu, China, October 31, 1914.



No. 12116. "Amygdalus davidiana. Bushes of the well known Davidiana peach, found on rocky hill-slopes near a shrine, elevation about 6,000 feet. This possibly is the westernmost limit of this interesting wild peach. Seeds sent under No. 2247a, SPI No. 40722."

Frank N. Meyer, near Ghau dien, Kansu, China, January 14, 1915.



No. 12117. "Diospyros kaki. A heap of freshly picked persimmons. To remove the pucker from these hard persimmons the Chinese lay them in pots with layers of mulberry leaves between and then they pour warm water over them and let them stay in it for several hours, repeating the operation until the astringency has gone. It is not a perfect process, however."

Frank N. Meyer, near Cheng hsien, Kansu, China, October 1, 1914.



No. 12118. "Diospyros kaki. A tall and old grafted persimmon of the 'Hsiao sze tze' variety; apparently a very prolific bearer."

Frank N. Meyer, Chu kun, Kansu, China, October 19, 1914.



No. 12119. "Diospyros kaki. Persimmon trees and tall Lombardy poplars; barren mountains as background and rice fields in front."

Frank N. Meyer, Chieh chou, Kansu, China, October 14, 1914.



No. 12120. "Diospyros kaki. Persimmon tree of the 'Mo mo sze tze' variety, or 'loaf of bread persimmon'. Well kept vegetable gardens are maintained wherever there are open spaces."

Frank N. Meyer, Chieh chou, Kansu, China, October 14, 1914.



No. 12121. "Diospyros kaki. Heavily loaded persimmon trees, with pears intermixed, with stupendous mountains back of them."

Frank N. Meyer, Siku, Kansu, China, October 24, 1914.



No. 12122. "Diospyros kaki. A variety of persimmon with ashy-white bark, forming a strong contrast with the dark colored bark of the stock, Diospyros lotus."

Frank N. Meyer, near Hua yin miao, Shensi, China, January 28, 1915.



No. 12123. "Diospyros kaki."

The Chinese as a rule propagate their persimmons by patch-budding and by ring-budding. This tree shows the curious effect of one bud having taken well, but the other, although not having made any branch, still having produced live bark. The stock is D. lotus."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tung kwan, Honan, China, January 30, 1915.



No. 12124. "Diospyros lotus. A 'ghoorma' persimmon, growing in a dry loess cliff, showing the very drouth-resisting qualities this tree possesses."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tung chen, Shansi, China, August 6, 1914.



No. 12125. "Ziziphus sativa. Fresh jujubes and other fruits, exposed for sale at a fruit shop. The jujubes are of the 'Sui tsao' variety, meaning 'water jujube'. See also photo No. 13121."

Frank N. Meyer, Tungchow, Shensi, China, August 16, 1914.



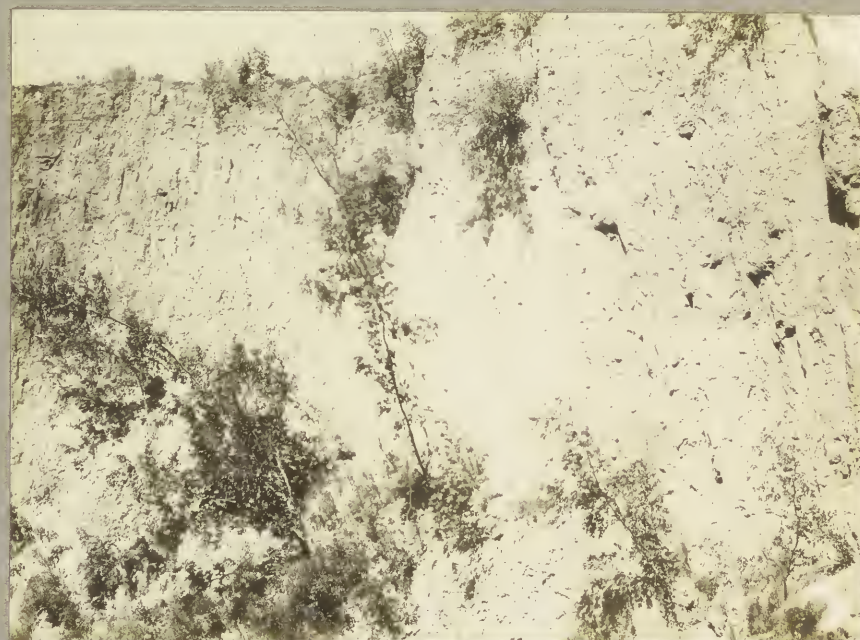
No. 12126. "Ziziphus sativa. Large groves of jujubes, of the 'Chin' or 'Fei' variety, meaning 'golden' or 'fat', thriving to perfection on gritty loess soil at the foot of dry hills. Scions sent under No. 1252, SPI No. 40506."

Frank N. Meyer, near Ta Fu tze, Shensi, China, January 20, 1915.



No. 12127. "Ziziphus sativa. Rocky cliffs, full of caves. It is around here that a thriving jujube industry has been established, not only that the fruits find a ready market, but the wood is extensively used in the manufacture of combs and various domestic utensils."

Frank N. Meyer, Ta fu tze, Shensi, China,
January 20, 1915:



No. 12128. "Ziziphus sativa. Wild jujubes occurring in dry loess cliffs. There is a very considerable amount of variation to be observed in these wild shrubs, not only as regards sizes of fruits but also in sizes of foliage, degrees of spinness and in many other points."

Frank N. Meyer, near Wu wang, on Huang Ho, Shansi, China, August 14, 1914.



No. 12129. "Pyrus sp. A very large wild pear tree on a burial ground at an elevation of about 8,000 feet. This pear has small, globose-flattened fruits with persistent calyx and short peduncles. It seems to have a decided value as a stock for pears in cold regions. Seeds sent under Nos. 2157a, SPI No. 40019."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tchen ya tau, Kansu, China, December 1, 1914.



No. 12130. "Pyrus betulaefolia. Wild shrubby pears found in loess cliffs. This species of pear is very resistant to drouth, heat, sand and alkali and deserves to be tested as a stock in an extensive way."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tey yu, Shensi, China, January 21, 1915.



No. 12131. "Juglans regia var. sinensis. Wild walnuts occur here and there in narrow valleys in Shensi and Kansu. The leaves and nuts are smaller than in the better cultivated varieties, while the trees in general do not assume very large sizes. Seeds sent under No. 2154a, SPI No. 40016."

Frank N. Meyer, near Chang chiao, Shensi, China, September 17, 1914.



No. 12132. "Chamaerops excelsa. The chapel of the Belgian Roman Catholic Mission, with tall Chinese fan palms. The climate in this district is semi-tropical but every winter it gets as cold as -11 degrees Celsius. These palms are killed when it goes to -16 degrees C. Seeds sent under No. 2167a, SPI No. 40029."

Frank N. Meyer, Huihsien, Kansu, China, September 29, 1914.



No. 12133. "Ligustrum lucidum.
A near view of the trunk of an ever-
green privet tree, measuring 8 feet in
circumference 5 feet above the ground.
This shows that, in case olives could
be successfully grafted on this species,
they would have enough trunk space to
develop into old trees."

Frank N. Meyer, village of Sze men,
Kansu, China, October 18, 1914.



No. 12134. "Ligustrum luci-
dum. A very large evergreen privet,
about 80 feet high with a trunk 8
feet in circumference 5 feet above
the ground. This privet is much be-
loved by the Chinese in the milder
parts of Kansu and is frequently plant-
ed on burial grounds and in temple courts.
Chinese name 'Tung ching', meaning 'winter
green'." Frank N. Meyer, village of Sze men,
Kansu, China, October 18, 1914.



No. 12135. "Syringa amurensis."

Near view of the twin trunks of a large tree-lilac, occurring at the edge of a stony field. This lilac deserves to become more widely known than it is now; it forms itself into well-rounded-off specimens which look especially well when planted at the edges of tree groups and seen from across large lawns."

Frank N. Meyer, Huang kua pu, Shensi, China, September 17, 1914.



No. 12136. "Ginkgo biloba." A large and old ginkgo tree, with an aerial root protruding from one of the branches. This tree is always found planted but nobody has as yet encountered it in the wild state."

Frank N. Meyer, Chu kun, Kansu, China, October 19, 1914.





No. 12137. "Wild mountain scenery,
taken from an elevation of about 4,000 feet.
Wild apricots and Thuya orientalis in front;
wild peaches occur on the slopes."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tze wu hsien, Shensi,
China, September 1, 1914.



No. 12138. "Pinus armandii. A peep
into the valley below, from a height of
about 7,000 feet. Pines, oaks and bamboos
grow plentifully over this mountain, which
is a sacred locality."

Frank N. Meyer, Chih shan, near Cheng
hsien, Kansu, China, October 1, 1914.



No. 12139. "Pinus bungeana. A single specimen of a white barked pine, remnant of a forest once covering this whole region. Adzuki beans are cultivated now as a late crop, after millets and field peas have been harvested."

Frank N. Meyer, near Cheng hsien, Kansu, China, September 30, 1914.



No. 12140. "Picea meyeri. Two species of spruce; the one on the right of the photograph is apparently P. obovata; it has blue needles and large cones. The one with the dense foliage on the left has green needles and very small cones. Found at an elevation of about 8,000 feet."

Frank N. Meyer, near Ku len tze, Kansu, China, November 25, 1914.





No. 12141. "Betula alba (?). Dense birch forest, intermixed with spruces, covering mountainsides at an elevation between 8,000 and 10,000 feet."

Frank N. Meyer, Pai tcha, Kansu, China, November 29, 1914.



No. 12142. "Picea sp. Groups of spruces with small cones, thriving especially well on the northern slopes at elevations of between 8,000 and 9,000 feet."

Frank N. Meyer, near Khan ko, Kansu, China, November 30, 1914.





No. 12143. Picea sp. Near view of a group of small coned spruces, at an elevation of about 9,000 feet. The empty mountainsides above them are due to the fact that the natives set fire to the dry vegetation about every winter."

Frank N. Meyer, near Khan ko, Kansu, China, November 30, 1914.



No. 12144. "Picea meyeri. A fine specimen of a deep-blue spruce, found among scrub, on a stony mountainside, at an elevation of about 9,000 feet."

Frank N. Meyer, near Khan ko, Kansu, China, November 30, 1914.





No. 12145. "Thuja orientalis. A mountain slope densely covered with arborvitae trees, among which various species of oaks occur, like Quercus obovata, Q. sinensis, Q. spinosa; also a small species of chestnut. Elevation about 4,000 feet."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tze wu hsien, Shensi, China, September 1, 1914.



No 12146. "Salix sp. The ashy-gray Lien hua shan, or lotus-flower mountain, with dense masses of golden topped willows in front. Cuttings of the last sent under No. 1247 (SPI No. 39921) and 1248 (SPI No. 39922)."

Frank N. Meyer, near San sze miao, Kansu, China, November 30, 1914.



No. 12147. Betula alba (?). The purplish-turquoise Lien hua shan or lotus flower mountain, with clumps of deep-blue spruces on its flanks and chaste, white birches in front. These color arrangements produce most wonderfully harmonious effects."

Frank N. Meyer, near San sze miao, Kansu, China, November 30, 1914.



No. 12148. "Picea sp. The grayish-blue Lien hua shan, or lotus-flower mountain, with forests of dark-green spruces on its slopes, interspersed with scrub in various hues. This lotus mountain assumes all sorts of different colors at various hours of the day and when seen from different viewpoints."

Frank N. Meyer, near San sze miao, Kansu, China, November 30, 1914.





No. 12149. "Picea meyeri. The purplish-gray colored Lien hua shan, or lotus flower mountain, with a forest of deep-blue spruces in front, which are interspaced with golden-top willows. The colors in this landscape are so striking and yet so harmoniously blended, as to make one enraptured."

Frank N. Meyer, near San sze miao, Kansu, China, November 30, 1914.



No. 12150. "Abies sp. Clumps of firs on a crag, with red-barked birches between (Betula bhojputra), producing a striking and original color effect."

Frank N. Meyer, near Kagoba, Kansu, China, October 30, 1914.



No. 12151. "Sophora japonica. An ancient pagoda tree with a peculiar wart-like base of gigantic dimensions. N.B. Compare the U. S. army rifle with this monstrous growth."

Frank N. Meyer, Yung lo, Shansi, China, July 23, 1914.



No. 12152. "Pistacia chinensis. A group of very old Chinese pistache trees, probably close to 3 centuries old, the trunks measuring 3-4 feet in diameter. This pistache reaches very large sizes when found on rich soil at the foot of mountains."

Frank N. Meyer, near Mei hsien, Shensi, China, September 9, 1914.





No. 12153. "Pistacia chinensis. Clumps of Chinese pistache trees along a mountain trail, loaded with countless bunches of carmin and blue berries, making a most beautiful sight. The more one sees of this pistache the more one likes it for its graceful yet individualistic growth."

Frank N. Meyer, near Huang kua pu, Shensi, China, September 17, 1914.



No. 12154. "Pistacia chinensis."

Small Chinese pistache trees, on thin rocky soil, colored-up in the brightest scarlet and carmin imaginable. A clump of these pistaches in a park cannot fail to draw attention in the fall of the year, when exhibiting their flaming colors."

Frank N. Meyer, near Fu orr yi, Kansu, China, October 7, 1914.



No. 12155. "Fraxinus sp. A very large and tall ash tree, along a mountain trail. A rare tree in China in general, for ashes are much appreciated for their tough wood, which is employed in the manufacture of farming implements and the trees are therefore always cut down before they have reached any size at all."

Frank N. Meyer, Pai po po,

Shensi, China, September 15, 1914.

FOREIGN SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION.



No. 12156. "A mountain trail passing thru a district very rich in plants. Here we found Pistacia chinensis, Amygdalus persica, Prunus sp., Juglans regia sinensis, Malus baccata, Castanea sp., Prunus armeniaca, Vitis in 3 spp., Diospyros lotus, Actinidia chinensis, A. arguta, Rhus vernicifera, R. semi-alata, R. osbeckii (?), Tilia sp., Fraxinus sp., Acer in 3 spp., Fagus orientalis (?), Pteroceltis tatarinowi, Schizandra chinensis, Eucommia ulmoides, and several others."

Frank N. Meyer, Pai po po, Shensi, China, September 15, 1914.



No. 12157. "Gleditsia sinensis. A large soap-pod tree. Beneath its benign shade our animals are resting from the stifling heat. Carts loaded with iron pipes, property of the Standard Oil Co., are seen also taking a rest here, on their long way to Yenanku, where petroleum deposits exist."

Frank N. Meyer, near Lin ko, Shensi, China, August 18, 1914.



No. 12158. "Gleditsia sinensis. A tall soap-pod tree, situated at the edge of a village pond. This tree in general thrives better on dryer places than as shown here; for this reason it is of a looser and more open growth than usually seen."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsi pu tang, Shensi, China, September 2, 1914.



No. 12159. "Gleditsia sinensis. A near view of the trunk of the tall soap-pod tree shown in the preceding photo. The water plant in front is apparently Limnanthemum sp."

Frank N. Meyer, Hsi pu tang, Shensi, China, September 2, 1914.



No. 12160. "Gleditsia sinensis. A large and old soap-pod tree, found on a dry place; the dense head of branches is characteristic of this species of locust tree as seen in the Sianfu Plain. Of decided value as a shade and park tree for those semi-arid sections of the United States where the winters are not very severe."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tien tang yi, Shensi, China, January 23, 1915.





No. 12161. "Aesculus chinensis. A very large old Chinese horse-chestnut, with an enormous spread of head. Valuable as a shade and park tree for those parts of the United States where the winters are not very severe. Seeds of this tree sent under No. 2175a, SPI No. 40037."

Frank N. Meyer, Chi shan, near Cheng hsien, Kansu, China, October 1, 1914.



No. 12162. "Catalpa bungei. Catalpas trimmed-up high and grown for rafters and other house building material. Experiments might be made with this tree on rich sandy lands, to grow it for railroad ties and fence posts."

Frank N. Meyer, Tchao yu, Shansi, China, July 23, 1914.



No. 12163. "Evodia rutaecarpa.

An ornamental tall shrub or medium sized tree with pinnated ash-like foliage, bearing many umbels of whitish colored flowers in July, followed by carmin colored bunches of capsules, ripening in September. Of value as a small ornamental garden and park tree.

Seeds sent under No. 2244a, SPI No. 40719.

See also photo No. 13166."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tchau lien li,

Shensi, China, September 17, 1914.

FOREIGN SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION.



No. 12164. "Eucommia ulmoides.

A Chinese caoutchouc tree, planted along fields and mountain roads for building purposes, the long poles serving for rafters in houses. The bark is an esteemed medicine. See also photo 13156. The taller trees with whitish bark are all Populus simonii."

Frank N. Meyer, near Fu orr yi, Kansu, China, October 7, 1914.

SPI No. 40028.

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