

very generally distributed. Its special habitat there, seems to be the upper valleys and low foot hills. It is seldom seen on the bottom lands of new alluvium, but thrives on the old alluvium and drift of the upper valleys, and delights in the moist soil and shaded retreats of dense woods. It is a luxuriant and rapid grower, very much in general habit like the grape, growing over bushes and stumps and high into lofty trees, to all of which it gives a most pleasing effect. The foliage is of a rich green and dense, and this, together with its habit of growth, would render it a most desirable acquisition as a trellis plant. The white flowers are not very conspicuous or abundant, but so far as they go, are quite attractive. The fruit forms a loose bunch of from 7 to 12 berries. These latter are oblong and flattened, usually from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; of a fine light green with occasional purple tint, which is often much deepened when ripe. The skin is thin, while the flesh is uniform and somewhat juicy. The seeds are small, and thus form no obstacle. The general flavor is sweet and very pleasant when ripe, though there is a slight astringency when green. The fruit is generally collected and sold in the shops in early autumn, the ripening occurring about the time of early frosts, the last of September and first of October. Doubtless this fruit is susceptible of great improvement by cultivation, and if so, it will prove a most desirable acquisition.

The vine, as indeed are all the *Actinidias*, is easily propagated from cuttings; in fact, the whole treatment which we apply to the cultivation and propagation of grapes, may be applied to the kokuwa. There would thus be no difficulty in winter treatment and protection where desirable. So far as known, the first plants were introduced into the United States by my friend Col. W. S. Clark in 1876, through cuttings, and the following year I sent home a large quantity of seed which was successfully planted. Both cuttings and seeds were started at Amherst, Mass., where there are a large number of finely developed vines, which, up to the present time, have proved perfectly hardy. From some of these vines, at an age of five years, a few berries were obtained last year. A vine which promises so much, not only for ornament, but as a new source of fruit, should receive the attention of all those interested in progressive horticulture.

As to the possibilities of its cultivation in Canada, there seem to be reasonable grounds for the belief that it may be successfully introduced, more especially as it has been found possible to mature grapes here and keep the vines through the winter.

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