

6827. ZEA MAYS.**Corn.**

From Cairo, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 624), July 1, 1901.

Secured for Mr. Fairchild by George P. Foaden, esq., secretary of the Khedivial Agricultural Society of Cairo.

Morelli. "It is a low-growing sort and does not exhaust the soil as the tall-growing American kinds do. As much as 80 bushels per acre are harvested in Egypt. It has been tested in comparison with the following American sorts and yielded heavier and twenty days earlier: *Morelli*, the Egyptian sort, yielded $12\frac{1}{2}$ ardebs per feddan; *Tender and True*, an American variety, yielded $11\frac{1}{2}$; *Hickory King*, also American, 10; and *Imperial Learning* only 9 ardebs. (These are Egyptian units, given only for comparison.) It is a white variety, preferred to most others in Egypt because of its extreme earliness and great productivity. It grows scarcely half as high as the American sorts. Here in Egypt the maize is broadcasted very thickly, much as we plant fodder maize. The hill system is little known. Perhaps this and the irrigation system used in the comparative test may account for the comparatively high yield of the Egyptian. This variety should be tried in irrigated regions, such as those of southern California, and a quantity should be reserved for experiments in the Colorado Desert." (*Fairchild*.)

6828. QUEBRACHIA LORENTZII.**Quebracho colorado.**

From Tucuman, Argentina. Presented by Mr. Joel Blamey, Huasan, Andalgalá Catamarca, Argentina. Received July 5, 1901.

"Large handsome trees, 40 to 50 feet high, found in the heavy river bottom forests of Argentina and Paraguay, not yet introduced into this country. The wood is of a red color, very hard, contains from 25 to 28 per cent of tannin, and is impervious to weather conditions. Logs exposed for a hundred years are still sound. It is used in Argentina for beams in house and bridge building, railroad ties, all kinds of posts, and for tannin. There were imported into the United States in 1901 60,000 tons of extract, worth nearly \$300,000. Klipstein & Co., New York, state that 240,000 tons of wood are also imported annually." (*Harrison*.)

6829.**Ebony tree.**

From Tucuman, Argentina. Received through Mr. Joel Blamey, Huasan, Andalgalá Catamarca, Argentina, July 5, 1901.

6830.**Viraris.**

From Tucuman, Argentina. Received through Mr. Joel Blamey, Huasan, Andalgalá Catamarca, Argentina, July 5, 1901.

6831. OLEA EUROPAEA.**Olive.**

From Tunis, nurseries of M. G. Castet. Presented by Dr. L. Trabut, Government Botanist of Algeria, through Mr. C. S. Scofield. Received July 2, 1901.

Chetoni or *Octombri*. This is described by N. Minangoïn as an oil olive "very common in northern Tunis at Tunis, Soliman, Tebourba, Bizerte, and Grombalia, where it enters to at least the extent of two-thirds into the composition of the olive orchards." (*Bulletin de la Direction de l'Agriculture et du Commerce, Regence de Tunis* 6 No. 8, January, 1901, p. 35, pl. 6, fig. 11.)

6832. FICUS CARICA.**Caprifig.**

From Aidin, Asia Minor. Received through Mr. George C. Roeding, July 5, 1901.

"Very large caprifig from S. G. Magnisalis, Aidin." (*Roeding*.)

6833. QUERCUS AEGILOPS.**Valonia oak.**

From Nazli, Province of Smyrna, Asia Minor. Received through Mr. George C. Roeding, July 5, 1901.

This species of evergreen oak is the one furnishing the "Valonia" of commerce, one of the best tanning materials known. The acorn cups are the parts containing the tannin.