

1254. DAUCUS CAROTA.**Carrot.**

From Kuldja, China. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen, June 4, 1898. (8 packages.)

“Chung la bon.” Grown by a Dungan (Chinese Mohammedan) gardener.

1255. BRASSICA OLERACEA.**Cabbage.**

From Kuldja, China. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen, June 4, 1898. (8 packages.)

Grown by a Dungan (Chinese Mohammedan) gardener.

1256.

From Kuldja, China. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen, June 4, 1898. (10 packages.)

Grown by a Dungan (Chinese Mohammedan) gardener.

1257. CUCURBITA.

From Kuldja, China. Received through Prof. N. E. Hansen, June 4, 1898. (4 packages.)

So-called “white melon” of China. It is grown for the seeds, which are eaten out of hand. Callers are regaled with these while they wait. Grown by a Dungan (Chinese Mohammedan) gardener.

1258. RUBUS STELLATUS.**Knesheneka.**

From Cook Inlet, near Sitka, Alaska. Received through Walter H. Evans, September 2, 1898.

According to Mr. Evans's report, a most excellent berry, representing the best from that region. Also called “morong.”

1259. RIBES.**Currant.**

From Cook Inlet, Alaska. Received through Walter H. Evans, September, 1898.

“The currants are the finest I have ever seen anywhere.” (*Evans.*)

1260. LINUM USITATISSIMUM.**Flax.**

Received from the Fiber Investigation Division through Mr. Chas. R. Dodge, September 12, 1898. (450 packages.)

1261. VITIS HYPOGLAUCA.**Grape.**

From East Australia. Received through Jared G. Smith of the Division of Agrostology, September 17, 1898.

Evergreen climber of enormous length, forming stout stem. Berries black, size of cherries. Bears slight frost, but should be sheltered from it for two or three years.

1262. MUCUNA UTILIS.**Velvet bean.**

From Florida. Received September 21, 1898. (24 packages.)

An annual leguminous plant, useful for grazing or for hay, but probably most valuable as a soil renovator. The plant starts slowly, but when once established it makes a rank growth of vines 4 to 10 feet in length, forming an excellent mulch for winter and a large amount of vegetable matter to plow under in spring.

Sow when the soil has become warm, just after the time for corn planting, in drills 3 to 5 feet apart, 6 to 12 inches apart in the row, or three or four seeds in a hill in checks like corn—about 1½ to 2 pecks of seed per acre. It is advisable to cultivate the land once or twice after the plants are up. (*L. H. Dewey.*)

1263-1282.

From Russia. Received from J. Niemetz, Vinnitza, through Prof. N. E. Hansen, September, 1898.

A collection of unnamed samples of seeds of shrubs and trees.