

2044. BRASSICA OLERACEA.**Cauliflower.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

"Geneva." Recommended for trial. A new sort.

2045. BRASSICA CAMPESTRIS.**Rutabaga.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

"Early white, strap-leaved." "Distinguished from the 'Early flat white' by its shorter oblong entire leaves, which are toothed on the margin, but not divided or lobed. The root is also thicker and more rounded in outline. An excellent kind for forcing." (*Vilmorin.*) New; recommended by Vilmorin.

2046. BRASSICA CAMPESTRIS.**Rutabaga.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

"Smooth, white, short-leaved." "A very distinct early variety, the root depressed, broader than long, smooth and regular. Leaves short, rather deep green. This variety is especially good for cooking. The flesh is white." (*Vilmorin.*) Useful for the table, replacing turnips in the winter.

2047. CLAYTONIA PERFOLIATA.**Claytonia.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1889.

Said to be better than spinach. Does well in summer. A low annual with fleshy leaves. It is a native of the Pacific coast regions of North America, and has been long cultivated by European gardeners. It is related to the well-known "Spring Beauty" of the northern woods, differing in the cup-shaped leaves united by their bases around the stems. The seeds are sown in spring 2 feet apart. Fifty or sixty stems often arise from one root. The stems are 12 to 18 inches high.

2048. CUCUMIS SATIVUS.**Gherkin.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

"Early Russian." "A truly miniature cucumber with a slender stem 20 to 24 inches long, and small bright green leaves. Well adapted for frame culture, each plant producing from 6 to 8 short, egg-shaped, yellow, smooth fruits a little larger than a hen's egg. It ripens fully in less than 3 months. The flesh is not very thick and is slightly bitter, but its remarkable earliness compensates for these slight defects." (*Vilmorin.*) Extremely early. Mr. Swingle says he does not remember seeing this in America.

2049. CUCUMIS SATIVUS.**Gherkin.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

"Netted Russian." A curious brown or nearly black cucumber, new, Mr. Swingle thinks, to America. Resembling No. 2048, but the rind becomes netted when the fruit ripens; also larger and later.

2050. CUCUMIS SATIVUS.**Cucumber.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

"Long green, fine early Fournier." Recommended by Vilmorin. Grown in cold frames about Paris. "A valuable variety, very vigorous and productive, succeeding well when cultivated in the open. The fruits are long, with very few spines. The flesh is very thick, keeping firm and tender for a long time. This renders it one of the best for selling on the markets." (*Vilmorin.*)

2051. CUCUMIS SATIVUS.**Cucumber.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

Long green, kitchen garden. Grown in cold frames. Recommended by Vilmorin. "Very vigorous and productive, yielding a large number of perfect fruits; flesh deep and tender. This cucumber is noted among gardeners for its excellence and as being the first to come on the market." (*Vilmorin.*)