

red date with a dry, though not unpleasant taste. Some of the specimens are two inches long. Skin rather tough and in most respects inferior to Algerian varieties. These seeds are from trees probably pollinated by some other variety, so they may not yield true *Amri* seedlings." (*Fairchild.*)

6446. ELETTARIA CARDAMOMUM.**Cardamom.**

From Heneratgoda, Ceylon. Received from J. P. William & Bros., May 17, 1901.

Malabar. "In planting cardamoms, nursery beds should be prepared about 3 feet wide and 6 feet long; if the soil is poor, cow-dung manure or vegetable mold should be mixed with it (half soil and half manure). Sow the seed, covering it lightly with soil, give the young plants shade, and water them regularly once every evening. Seeds will germinate in from six to eight weeks or possibly not for twelve weeks. When the seedlings are 4 to 6 inches high they should be removed to another bed and planted about 6 to 8 inches apart. When they attain 1 to 2 feet high they are ready to plant in the field about 6 to 12 feet apart, according to the nature of the soil, and should be planted in rainy weather. In planting, the bulb of the plant only should be covered and not the stem; in poor soils, holes are necessary about 1 foot deep and 1½ feet wide which are filled with surface soil, mixed with cow-dung manure or vegetable mold. Care should be taken to keep the nursery thoroughly free from weeds." (*William.*)

6447. ERYTHROYLON COCA.**Coca.**

From Heneratgoda, Ceylon. Received through J. P. William & Bros., May 17, 1901.

Huamuco. "This plant is a native of tropical South America; it thrives from the sea level up to 5,000 feet and over. The large leaved *Huamuco* variety is especially suited to elevations from 2,000 feet and upward." (*William.*)

6448. CROTON TIGLIUM.**Croton oil tree.**

From Heneratgoda, Ceylon. Received through J. P. William & Bros., May 17, 1901.

"This tree grows even in the poorest soil or abandoned coffee plantations from the sea level up to 3,000 feet and over. Once a week a coolie shakes the tree and picks up from the ground what pods have fallen off, then drops the pods in the sun, shells them, and gives another drying, which is all that is required. A net profit of about 1 shilling a tree per annum has been realized from full-grown trees." (*William.*)

6449. SANTALUM ALBUM.**Sandalwood.**

From Heneratgoda, Ceylon. Received through J. P. William & Bros., May 17, 1901.

"This tree yields the sandalwood of commerce. The same tree produces both the white and yellow sandalwood, the last being the inner part of the tree and very hard and fragrant, especially near the roots. The tree grows from sea level up to 5,000 feet on red and stony soils, and among rocks where the soil is good. The principal item of forest revenue in Mysore is sandalwood. The export to Europe and other countries is yearly increasing." (*William.*)

6450. ALEURITES TRILOBA.**Candle nut.**

From Heneratgoda, Ceylon. Received through J. P. William & Bros., May 17, 1901.

"Oil from the large seeds of this tree is much used for lamps under the name of 'Kekuna' oil; also in painting as a drying oil. In the manufacture of soap it replaces cocoanut oil at Othahiti. The cultivation is easy, the culture being possible from the sea level up to 2,000 feet altitude." (*William.*)

6451. ARTOCARPUS INTEGRIFOLIA.**Honey Jack.**

From Heneratgoda, Ceylon. Received through J. P. William & Bros., May 17, 1901.

"The fruits of this tree, including the seeds, are used as food in various ways, and are highly esteemed by the natives. The fruits weigh as much as 100 pounds. The