

**11496. CHAETOCHELOA ITALICA. German millet.**

From Chicago, Ill. Received thru the Albert Dickinson Company, July 27, 1904.

"Pellet" sample.

**11497. NICOTIANA TABACUM. Tobacco.**

From Cavala, Turkey. Presented by Mr. N. J. Pantelides, of Chios Island, Turkey. Received July 5, 1904.

"Seed of the famous Cavala tobacco, which forms one of the most important elements used in the blending of the cigarette filler of the famous Egyptian cigarettes. According to Mr. Pantelides's letter of June 18, 1904, this seed was sent him by the governor of Cavala and is no doubt authentic and of first quality. Mr. Pantelides further remarks that the cultivation and harvesting of the Cavala tobacco require great experience. From the same plant one can pick leaves of a value of only 0.50 of a franc per kilogram and of a value of 15 to 20 francs a kilogram. The lance-shaped leaves found at the summit of the plant have a very fine aroma, and it is for this fine aroma that such high prices are paid. If during the process of picking the terminal bud is injured, the fine aroma of the leaves is lost and the leaves lose their value. The processes of drying and fermentation are those which give to the leaves their fine color and excellent flavor. The Ottoman Regie pays from one to two thousand francs monthly salary to good clarifiers (clarificateurs) and 250 to 300 francs a month to good cultivators. In his country Mr. Pantelides says the seed is sown in January, transplanted during February to a place protected from the cold, and in March transplanted again to permanent locations. Each plant is set out a meter each way from its neighbors. The best soil for the culture of this tobacco is said to be a red one mixt with stones of iron pyrites, and the best locations are those on the eastern slopes of hills." (*Fairchild.*)

**11498. NICOTIANA TABACUM. Tobacco.**

From Sao Paulo, Brazil. Received thru Dr. Horace M. Lane, president of the Mackenzie College, July 25, 1904.

*Bahiano* tobacco seed, the variety from which the celebrated *Bahia* leaf is made.

**11499. PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. Chokecherry.**

"From Arden, near Dakota-Montana line. Presented by Prof. J. W. Blankinship, of the Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Bozeman, Mont. Received August 1, 1904.

"Seeds of a free-flowering shrubby species of chokecherry which is perfectly hardy when the thermometer drops to  $-30^{\circ}$  F. in winter. From the description given by Professor Blankinship this must be a very showy plant in spring. The black fruits are used for jam or 'cherry butter' making." (*Fairchild.*)

"A beautiful flowering tree, about 25 feet high." (*Blankinship.*)

**11500. PRUNUS VIRGINIANA. Chokecherry.**

From Bozeman, Mont. Presented by Prof. J. W. Blankinship. Received August 1, 1904.

"Seeds of a large, red-fruited variety, whose fruits are considered better than the black. Large quantities of cherry butter are made in Montana, and this variety has possibilities for the breeder." (*Fairchild.*)

**11501. GARCINIA INDICA.**

From Trinidad, West Indies. Received thru Mr. J. H. Hart, superintendent of the Botanic Gardens, July 29, 1904.

**11502. GOSSYPIUM sp. Cotton.**

From San Luis Soyatlan, Jalisco, Mexico. Received thru Señor Hilario Cuevas, July 21, 1904.

Cotton harvested in June from trees planted in September preceding at an altitude of 1,630 meters above the level of the sea. Sent at the request of Mr. L. H. Dewey.