

34184 to 34194—Continued.

34185. *Gossypium hirsutum* L.

"*Gapas Sanglay*. Locality, Cebu. This is one of the brown cottons of the Philippines. It is planted to a very limited extent as a garden or dooryard plant. It is supposed to have been introduced by the Spaniards, but the origin and time of its introduction could not be determined. The word 'gapas' means 'cotton' and 'sanglay' means 'mixed' or 'mixed breed' and corresponds to the Spanish word 'mestizo.' The fiber is used to a very limited extent for spinning. The leaves and immature bolls are sometimes used by the natives as a medicine for the treatment of fever. The plant averages about $1\frac{1}{2}$ meters in height. The flowers are yellow, and there are no purple spots at the base of the petals."

34186. *Gossypium* sp.

"*Toguillo*. This is apparently the kidney cotton, or *Gossypium brasiliense*. Locality, Iloilo Province. The isolated plants are found widely distributed in Panay and other islands of the archipelago. Formerly the lint was used in several districts in Iloilo Province for weaving purposes, but since the introduction of the *Taal* species it has been almost replaced by the latter. The original as well as other data relating to its introduction could not be determined. The oldest natives declare that to their definite knowledge it has been grown in Panay for more than 40 or 50 years. How much longer before that it had been planted is only a matter of conjecture. In Iloilo it is known as 'Toguillo,' 'Guillo,' or 'Visaya.' In two or three instances the fiber of this cotton is grown for commercial purposes. In some localities it is used for making fish nets, its supposed superior strength making it more valuable than the *Taal* for that purpose. It is generally grown as a perennial shrub that attains the height of 4 to 5 meters if allowed to follow its natural habit. The leaves are 4 or 5 lobed, usually the latter, and measure 10 to 22 centimeters in diameter. The bolls are longer and narrower than those of the *Taal*, measuring 4 to 5 centimeters by 2.5 to 3 centimeters. The seeds are black and quite free from fuzz, five to nine being developed in each valve. The fiber is finer, longer, and stronger than that of the *Taal*. The flowers are yellow, with red spots at the bases of the petals. The fiber is about 3 centimeters in length. Several samples of it have lately been forwarded to firms in the United States, and the reports received were very favorable. The demand for this cotton is almost unlimited, and the price quoted was 20 cents per pound and will constantly remain 4 to 6 cents per pound above that of the middling Upland."

34187. *Gossypium hirsutum* L.

"*Taal*. This species was introduced into Panay about 15 years ago from the region around Taal Mountain, in Batangas Province; hence the significance of the local name. Practically speaking, this cotton is the only one grown here commercially or with any attempt at systematic planting. It is usually cultivated alternately with rice; for this, and the further fact that it is a more heavy producer of lint, its cultivation has been gradually superseding that of *Toguillo*. It is planted as a field crop in the towns of Guimbal and Miagao, of Iloilo Province, and the towns of Bugason and Valderama, of Antique Province. Its origin could not be ascertained. It is probably the same as the 'Bulac Damo,' of Batangas. A few years back the production and spinning of this kind of cotton, and also the weaving of cotton cloth from it, constituted the chief household industry of Panay. The quantities of cloth and blankets manufactured from it were, it is said, in excess of the local consumption. The introduction of the Chinese cotton yarn and cloth by the Chinese merchants during recent years has resulted in a considerable decline in the production of this and other cottons, and to-day imported Chinese cloth