

36841 to 36845—Continued.**36845.** CUCUMIS MELO L.**Muskmelon.**

“(No. 26a. November 12, 1913.) Seeds of a large melon grown at Joazeiro, on the Sao Francisco River, 250 miles inland from Bahia. This melon is 10 inches long and 5 inches in diameter, straw colored, and heavily ribbed. The flesh is light salmon color, with a pronounced musky flavor; of fair quality. It might prove of value in parts of the arid Southwest.”

36846 to 36848. SOJA MAX (L.) Piper.**Soy bean.***(Glycine hispida Maxim.)*

From Dalny, Manchuria. Presented by Mr. Albert W. Pontius, American consul. Received December 10, 1913.

“A large variety of beans is grown in Manchuria, and together with their resultants, bean cake and bean oil, they constitute by far the most valuable item in the export trade of the three provinces. In the month of April they are sown by hand in drills and the crop is ripe in September; but as regards the beans of commerce there is an exception, namely, the small green bean known as *Lu tou* (*Phaseolus aureus* Roxb.), which ripens as early as July and can be sown again in that month and gathered early in October. The Chinese distinguish the beans of commerce by their colors. At the end of March or beginning of April the ground fertilizer (night soil and animal manure) is spread over the fields in the furrows in which the previous season's beans were cultivated. The soil in the old ridges is then turned with the ordinary shallow native plow, the new ridges being formed where the fertilizer has been spread. The ground is broken with a wooden roller drawn by a mule, the tops of the ridges being partly leveled. A line marker is then used on the leveled ridges, this implement marking a shallow trench, preparing the ground for seeding purposes.

“The planting of beans in Manchuria takes place during the month of April. The seeding is effected in two manners, the beans being sown in light furrows or in finger holes placed uniformly apart. The former method is quite simple and requires no explanation; in the use of the latter method, the finger holes are about 9 inches apart, four or five seeds being dropped in each hole. The amount of seed used differs in the various districts, a higher altitude requiring a proportionately larger quantity of seed. The following shows the different quantities of seed used in the varying latitudinal districts of Manchuria: Liaotung Peninsula (district south of Tashihchiao), from thirty to forty-five hundredths of a bushel per acre; Mukden, Tiehling, and Kaiyuan, from forty-five to sixty hundredths of a bushel per acre; Kirin, from sixty-five to eighty hundredths of a bushel per acre; Heilungchiang, eighty hundredths of a bushel or more per acre. The first breaking and weeding of the soil takes place from six to ten days after seeding and when the sprouts are from 3 to 4 inches in length. Weeding is subsequently effected during intervals of four or five days (every ten days in northern Manchuria). Native hoes and rakes are used for weeding, the ground being broken with a wooden plow drawn by a horse or mule. The period of harvesting is from the latter part of September to the beginning of October, the bean plants being cut close to the roots, a stone roller or wooden flail being used in hulling. The average crops per acre by districts are estimated as follows: In southeast Manchuria and the coast of the Yellow Sea the yield is from 10 to 15 bushels per acre; in the Liao River valley, Changtu, Kaiyua, Tiehling, and Mukden the yield is from 40 to 50 bushels per acre; at Kirin the yield is from 24 to 26 bushels per acre; and in Heilungchiang (Amur district) the yield is from 17 to 22 bushels per acre.” (*Pontius.*)

36846. “Yellow bean. *Pai mei*, ‘white eyebrow,’ from the white scar on the saddle, or point of attachment to the pod. This variety is highly prized for the quantity of oil or fat which it contains. Shipped from Fanchiatun station, near Changchun, south Manchuria.” (*Pontius.*)