

**37737 to 37740—Continued.** (Quoted notes by Mr. A. Gaulin.)

years, and is now less than 1,400 acres, distributed as follows: Bouches du Rhone, 1,025 acres; Gard, about 300 acres; Aude, 25 acres. In the Bouches du Rhone the industry is limited to the Camargue region, a vast marshy plain of alluvial formation comprising the delta of the Rhone and consisting mainly of rough pasture lands. The only commercial varieties of rice grown in the country are the *Ranghino* and the *Bertone*, which were imported from Italy. The crops for 1912 and 1913 were estimated at 1,260 and 940 metric tons, respectively, of 'risone' or undecorticated grain. According to M. E. de Laroque, Director of the Agricultural Service of the Bouches du Rhone Department, the yield of 'risone' in the Camargue during the last two years was as follows: 1912, 924 metric tons; 1913, 747 metric tons. M. de Laroque states that the cultural methods employed are rather primitive, and unquestionably inferior to the methods in vogue in Italy, and particularly in Spain. These methods are described in a pamphlet entitled 'La Culture du Riz en Italie et en Camargue,' by M. de Laroque. The annual imports of rice at Marseille average over 60,000 metric tons, of which the greater part is taken up by local mills. These imports come chiefly from Indo China, British India, Japan, Java, and Egypt. Rice exports from Marseille average about 2,000 metric tons, consisting mainly of whole rice, flour and semolina, and screenings, the French African colonies and possessions being the principal countries of destination. According to present indications this trade can be at best only of occasional interest to American shippers, so far as this district is concerned. A list of the principal Marseille importers and rice millers may be had from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce at Washington."

**37739.** "The *Ranghino* represented about four-fifths of the crop in 1912 and 1913. The weight of the straw is about double that of the grain. The price averaged 22 francs (\$4.246) per 100 kilos (220 pounds) in 1912, and ranged from 18 to 21 francs (\$3.47 to \$4.05) in 1913. In this district rice is sown at the end of April or the beginning of May. This variety is harvested in September and October."

**37740.** "*Bertone* is sown at the end of April or the beginning of May and harvested in August or September."

**37741 and 37742.**

From Brussels, Belgium. Presented by Mr. H. Meyer, acting director, Ministry of the Colonies. Received April 6, 1914.

**37741.** *CROTON ANGOLENSIS* Muell. Arg. Euphorbiaceæ.

"A euphorbiaceous plant from the Belgian Kongo. The native name is *Saku*, so called by the Nasku, meaning 'lumbago.' A large forest tree. Its aromatic and spicy bark is macerated in palm wine and then used in rubbing for pains. Its wood is of good quality and is used for building and for timber." (Meyer.)

**37742.** *PANDANUS BUTAYEI* Wildem. Pandanaceæ.

"One of the *Pandanaceæ* from the Belgian Kongo. The native name in Kanga is *Kenge*, meaning 'to tie, to bind, to twist,' alluding to the different uses of the leaves. Beautiful ornamental plant growing along rivers. The leaves serve for making solid and flexible mats, which bear the name *Mfumbu* and more rarely that of *Matea*." (Meyer.)