

**2052. CUCUMIS SATIVUS.****Gherkin.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

“Meaux, green pickling.” “This variety of Gherkin is readily distinguished from Cucumber, especially by its fruits being almost twice the length, nearly cylindrical, of a beautiful bright green. Also without spines on the stem end for about one-third of its length. Vigorous and hardy, and can be grown in the open ground. Grows rapidly and yields well.” (*Vilmorin.*)

**2053. CUCUMIS SATIVUS.****Cucumber.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

“Prolific Bourbonne.” “This is a true cucumber, fruit long and slender, flesh firm. When gathered while small it makes a pickle of a quality very seldom found. The surface is covered with spines which are very numerous but finer than those of the more common gherkins; these spines resemble short hairs. It is longer, more slender, and of a deeper color than 2052. The remarkable abundance of the fruits which continue through several weeks if gathered every day soon after their formation.” (*Vilmorin.*)

**2054. CUCUMIS SATIVUS.****Gherkin.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

“Toulouse.” Recommended by Vilmorin. A sort for pickling.

**2055. CORCHORUS OLITORIUS EDULIS.****Edible jute.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

Useful in hot countries. The leaves are eaten like spinach, or in salads. “Annual, stem cylindrical, smooth, and more or less branched at the base, 20 inches high. Leaves alternate, lower ones rather broad afterward becoming longer, attenuated at the point and sharp-toothed; flowers yellow, axillary; capsules cylindrical, rather elongated, smooth; seeds very angular, pointed, green, and very small. Their power of germination will last about five years. This plant grows in a very warm climate. It is sown in the open ground during the month of May or better a little earlier in a hotbed. It is especially grown in tropical countries where the warmth of the atmosphere is sufficient to grow it in the open ground without any care. The more tender leaves are used as a salad.” (*Vilmorin.*)

**2056. CUCURBITA MAXIMA.****Squash.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

“Prolific early marrow.” “A distinct and interesting variety, having the form of the Hubbard squash and the color of the marrow. The stem is a runner, but ordinarily does not exceed 7 or 8 feet in length and ceases to grow after having set three or four fruits which ripen before all other squashes. This, however, does not hinder its keeping in good condition until the early winter. It is not very large, rarely weighing more than 7 pounds. Good for planting in small gardens and where small squashes are desirable.” (*Vilmorin.*)

**2057. CUCURBITA MAXIMA.****Squash.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

“Portugal.” Recommended by Vilmorin.

**2058. RORIPA NASTURTIUM.****Water cress.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

“Improved broad-leaved.” A new variety. Preferred to ordinary cress, especially for garnitures.

**2059. SPILANTHES OLERACEA.****Para cress.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, February 13, 1899.

Good for hot countries, where it replaces water cress. “Originally from the West Indies. Creeping, annual; leaves entire, oval; stem terminated by the flowers,