

44581 to 44587—Continued.**44582.** RIBES VULGARE Lam.

Garden currant.

Large white. A strong, upright, early, productive currant, with pale-yellow, medium to large, briskly subacid fruits in medium to large, half-filled bunches. This currant is better than most in quality. (Adapted from Macoun, *Bulletin 56, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada, p. 14.*)

44583 to 44587. RIBES NIGRUM L.

Black currant.

44583. *Buddenborg.* A strong-growing, moderately productive, late black currant, with large to very large, thick-skinned, subacid fruits of good quality and flavor and ripening fairly evenly. One of the largest fruiting varieties and one of the best in quality. (Adapted from Macoun, *Bulletin 56, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada, p. 16.*)

44584. *Magnus.* A strong-growing and very productive black currant, with large, rather thick skinned, subacid fruits of good flavor and quality, in medium-sized clusters. It is promising because of its productiveness, large size, and good quality. (Adapted from Macoun, *Bulletin 56, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada, p. 18.*)

44585. *Eclipse.* A rather strong growing, early, productive black currant, with medium to large, rather thick skinned, fairly tender, subacid fruits of good quality. (Adapted from Macoun, *Bulletin 56, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada, p. 18.*)

44586. *Eagle.* A strong-growing, productive black currant, with mostly large, moderately thick skinned, briskly subacid fruits of medium quality. It ripens somewhat unevenly and is not as good in quality as some others. (Adapted from Macoun, *Bulletin 56, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada, p. 18.*)

44587. *Collins' Prolific.* A strong-growing, productive Canadian black currant with mostly large, thick-skinned, acid fruits of medium quality, in large bunches. It ripens late and rather unevenly, but is one of the best commercial varieties on the market. (Adapted from Macoun, *Bulletin 56, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Canada, p. 17.*)

44588. DIOSCOREA sp. Dioscoreaceæ.

Yam.

From Ogbomoshò, Nigeria, West Africa. Tuber presented by Dr. George Green. Received April 23, 1917.

The natives plant yams following a good shower in the summer or dry season (November to March). Such a storm usually comes about the end of January. The yams are cut crosswise into sections about 3 inches thick, and these sections are cut longitudinally. Only one piece is planted, about 4 inches deep, in each of the hills or heaps, which are about 3 feet in diameter, 2 feet in height, and 4 feet apart. A tuft of grass is placed on top of the hill to protect the planted yam from the sun, and soil is thrown on to prevent the wind blowing the grass away. The vines are supported by stout sticks or often by broken cornstalks. Yams require about six months to mature, those planted in January being ready for digging in July. Yams may be left in the ground for a week or two after the vines have died down. (Adapted from *note by Dr. Green.*)