

rich, creamy yellow, with a fine, characteristic, somewhat aromatic flavor. This melon seems to be well adapted to the dry regions of the West, but has not yet been successfully grown in the East. It is a promising novelty and may find a place in the fruit market. Our correspondents are accordingly advised to save the seed and avoid intermixture with the ordinary muskmelons.

3946. CUCUMIS MELO.**Winter muskmelon.**

From Green River, Utah. Presented by Mr. J. F. Brown, December, 1899. American grown seed of No. 116, originally imported from Turkestan by Prof. N. E. Hansen.

Twentieth Century. Larger than the *Khiva*, and with a different flavor. Distributed.

3947. ORYZA SATIVA.**Rice.**

From Louisiana. Grown in southwestern Louisiana in 1899, from seed imported from Kiushu, Japan, in 1898.

Kiushu. This is a lowland rice, suitable only for growing under irrigation. The methods of cultivation are the same as for other strains of lowland rice. This variety has a short, hard grain. In Louisiana it has proved to be about 25 per cent more productive than the Honduras rice, and the loss through breakage of the grains in the process of milling was only 14 to 18 per cent as opposed to 40 to 60 per cent in the case of the common field rice.

Reports received from the rice districts along the coast from Georgia to North Carolina indicate that the Kiushu rice requires a longer season for maturity than the common field rices of that region. Hence, it will be advisable to plant this seed at least two weeks earlier than the general crop throughout this section. In South Carolina the Kiushu rice is reported as no better than the Gold Seed. The Kiushu rice, so far as tried, seems to be best adapted to Louisiana and Texas. Distributed.

3948. SAPIUM BIGLANDULOSUM.**Tolima rubber.**

From Colombia. Received December 4, 1899.

This rubber is known in commerce as *Colombia virgin*. It has been exported chiefly to the United States, and, next to Para rubber, has realized the best prices in the market. Under cultivation, this tree thrives admirably, growing with great rapidity, averaging about 5 feet a year. Crops are obtainable in from six to eight years, but a tree 5 years old yields as much as 1 pound of rubber. It is a large forest tree, the trunk attaining 6 and 7 feet in circumference. Four arrobas of rubber have been extracted from a single tree, but the average yield is much less. (See No. 3820.) Distributed.

3949. ZEA MAYS.**Corn.**

From Haiti. Received through Hon. A. M. Thackara, United States consul at Havre, France.

This Haitian corn from Petit Gouaives is sold in Havre at 63.7 cents per bushel of 56 pounds, duty paid. Consul Thackara states that there is considerable demand for corn of this grade in the French markets. It is a yellow flint corn. Should be tried from North Carolina to Florida.

3950. ORYZA SATIVA.**Rice.**

From Illinois. Presented by Dr. N. Robinson, of Canton, Mo. Received December 12, 1899.

An upland rice grown in central Illinois. Prof. S. A. Knapp, of Louisiana, makes the following statements concerning it: "This would not sell, as a milling rice, for enough to pay for production. There is about 20 per cent of immature rice in it. The grains are variable in size, the hulls thick and exceedingly tenacious. After the hull has been removed the kernel is small, and I think you will find its quality differing materially from ordinary rice. The rice we produce in Louisiana, called Providence rice, depending upon rainfall, frequently presents an appearance much like this in the first two points named. I do not believe that there is a 'highland' variety of first quality anywhere in the world, nor can it be made profitable for milling purposes. Rice can be produced as far north as Chicago, provided a variety