

drill. The crop should be harvested in as dry a condition as possible. Nicaragua will do well in the greater part of Texas, in Oklahoma, western Kansas, and eastern Colorado.

An analysis made by the chemical division of the Department of Agriculture shows that first-grade wheat of this lot contains 14.76 per cent nitrogen as albumin, whereas the second-grade wheat contains 16.31 per cent, an appreciably larger quantity. Distributed.

4278. AVENA SATIVA.

Oat.

From Ohio. Received January 9, 1900.

Early Ripe. An early ripening white oat with medium-length straw which stands up well. For trial in the Northern States. A very good yielder. Distributed.

4279. CUCUMIS MELO.

Winter muskmelon.

From Applegate, Cal. Presented by Col. John P. Irish, through Mr. W. T. Swingle. Received January, 1900.

Casaba. Colonel Irish says that this is a most delicious melon, having a taste somewhat resembling a mixture of muskmelon and watermelon, with a slight dash of cucumber, which is, however, an improvement. In shape and size it resembles the Hubbard squash, but is covered with long longitudinal stripes. These stripes become closer and finer as they approach the blossom end. There are no ribs and ridges as on the ordinary muskmelon. In color it is grayish green, and it keeps well far into the winter. Repeated inquiry for this melon in Eastern markets has proved unavailing. It may prove valuable for melon growers in the South. Distributed.

4280. TRITICUM VULGARE.

Wheat.

From New York. Received January 15, 1900.

Clawson Longberry. "A dark amber berry of the finest quality; is a giant in growth, with very strong straw; grain large and long. A longberry cross from the same parentage (on one side) from which Red Clawson came, but appearing superior to that sort as it was first sent out. It resembles, in some respects, Red Clawson in the field, but is a stronger grower and a more prolific stooler; has a stout, thick-walled, wiry straw of a light-yellow shade. Heads long, wide, and full, tending to club shape on all heavy soils. Chaff dark and free from beards; grain large, of true longberry type, and when grown on strong clay soils would be classed as light red. It delights in a strong clay or clay loam. On such soils, with thorough preparation, it will often yield 50 or more bushels per acre." (*Jones.*) Distributed.

4281. TRITICUM VULGARE.

Wheat.

From New York. Received January 15, 1900.

Pedigree Early Genesee Giant. "Originated from seedlings grown from a combination of crosses from the leading standard sorts. It is of strong growth and heavy root, with the ability to withstand spring frosts and summer drought, soon covering the ground with a dense growth of side shoots and leaves. It is adapted to a great variety of soils and will be of value to the farmer in cold, bleak sections of northern Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, and as far north and west as winter varieties can be grown. It does remarkably well even when sown late. It should be sown on rich, dark, loamy, strong, gravelly, or clay soils. On land liable to heave in the spring, it will prove of great value, as its strong roots and rapid growth quickly repair the slight thinning on wet soils. It grows a little above medium height and is short jointed and stocky, the wall of the straw being very thick and hard, resisting severe winds and rain storms to a remarkable degree without lodging. Heads are long, broad, and square, enlarged near the top and completely crowded out of shape with large, plump, medium-long kernels. A noticeable point in this sort is the prominent row of kernels through center of head, which in most varieties are in a degree deficient. The straw is very strong at the base of the head, which is carried upright even when overripe. Chaff smooth, thick, and hard, varying from a light to a dark-brown color with dark spots. Beards short with many lacking on side of heads and some growing only to short spurs. Grain large and plump, standing out very prominent on the head, of a light-amber shade, very hardy, and rich in gluten." (*Jones.*)