water has subsided, and no more attention is given to their culture until the lupines are harvested. It is considered a valuable crop for increasing the nitrogen in the soil and the beans are eaten by the natives after being boiled in salt water. Should be tried as a soiling crop in arid regions where a single irrigation is possible." (*Fairchild.*)

7023. GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE. **Cotton.**

From Alexandria, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 593), July 1, 1901.

Jannovitch. "This variety is said to be losing in popularity in Egypt. Its yield is lighter, at least 10 per cent, and its staple, although longer than that of *Mit Afifi*, is said to be falling off in length. It is open to the serious objection that the bolls open and allow the cotton to fall to the ground early, thus making its cleaning expensive, since the natives pick it up from the ground where it has lain and become filled with dirt." (*Fairchild.*)

7024. VICIA FABA. **Horse bean.**

From Cairo, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 621), July 1, 1901.

Saida. "This important fodder crop of Egypt, which forms an article of export amounting in 1898 to over one and one-half million dollars' worth, and which seems entirely unknown in America, is worthy of the most serious attention. For the Colorado Desert region and southern Texas, Louisiana, and California, the broad bean may be of great importance. This variety comes from Upper Egypt, where the bean is grown most extensively. It is a *winter* crop in Egypt and must be fitted in to American conditions. It is killed by too cold or too hot weather." (*Fairchild.*)

7025. GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE. **Cotton.**

From Fayoum, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 614, April 21, 1901), July 1, 1901.

Ashmuni. "From the ginning mill of Theodore Bakoum, Fayum. This is probably of a mixed character. See No. 7018 for sample of staple. For trial against the root disease and on uplands. It is all grown here by irrigation and is claimed to be the only sort which pays in the Fayum oasis." (*Fairchild.*)

7026. GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE. **Cotton.**

From Cairo, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 649, May 11, 1901), July 1, 1901.

Jannovitch. "Seed from plants which have been grown on land containing from 1 to 1½ per cent of salt. It is presumed that this seed will be adapted to experiments with similar soils in America and possibly will prove more resistant to the wilt disease than the *Jannovitch* seed taken from plants growing in soil with less salt in it or without any. Secured by Mr. Foaden from the lower Delta region. In quality the fiber is said to equal that coming from plants grown on the less saline soils." (*Fairchild.*)

7027. GOSSYPIUM BARBADENSE. **Cotton.**

From Cairo, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 631, April 26, 1901), July 1, 1901.

7028. ERVUM LENS. **Lentil.**

From Cairo, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 627, April 26, 1901), July 1, 1901.

Saidi. "The upper Nile lentil, which is cultivated in Egypt, is an important food crop. Lentils amounting in value to over $90,000 were exported in 1898 to England, France, and Turkey. It is remarkable that America should so long neglect the culture of this most excellent food plant. For some years a very well-known invalid food, called 'Revelenta Arabica,' has been manufactured in England which consists