4323. QUERCUS SUBER. **Cork oak.**

From Fayal, Azores. Donated by Mr. Caleb Wilkinson, United States consul at St. Michaels, Azores, through Hon. Geo. H. Pickerill, January 26, 1900.

"In Portugal and Spain the best way of growing the cork oak is found to be by scooping a shallow hole in the ground about 18 inches in diameter, stirring the earth well, then making a small mound of earth in the middle of the hole, on the top of which the acorn is placed on its side. A couple of handfuls of earth are then put over the acorn lying on the flattened top of the mound and a little brushwood on the weather side of the hole to protect the seedling. Rich ground or manure is unnecessary; in fact the harsher and drier the ground the better is the quality of the cork." (*Caleb Wilkinson.*) Distributed.

4324. EUCHLAENA LUXURIANS. **Teosinte.**

From Florida. Received January 27, 1900.

"This stout, leafy grass, 8 to 10 or 12 feet high, resembling Indian corn, to which it is botanically closely related, has been cultivated in various parts of the South and West. It has a habit of tillering or sending up many—20 to 50—stalks from the same root. From this habit the bulk of fodder produced to the acre is very large, probably unequalled by any other grass. It is liked by all kinds of stock and has a special value as a green fodder when other forage is dried up. It may be cut several times during the season, but nearly as good results will be obtained from a single cutting made just before frost. The stalks are tender, and there is no waste in the fodder when dry or green. One pound of seed to the acre, planted in drills 3 feet apart and thinned to a foot apart in the drill, is recommended. It is a native of the warmer portions of Central America and Mexico. The seed rarely matures north of southern Florida." (*Tracy.*) Distributed.

4325. GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM. **Cotton.**

From Louisiana. Received January, 1900.

Lewis Prize. "A prolific variety developed by Mr. W. B. F. Lewis, of Tangipahoa Parish, La., yield of seed cotton nearly as great as that of the most prolific big boll varieties and percentage of lint nearly 35½ per cent. Although developed near the Gulf coast and at only a small elevation above tide water, it proved during the dry season of 1899 to be very hardy and very prolific at the Georgia Experiment Station, 45 miles south of Atlanta. It is recommended for trials in alluvial lands in all parts of the cotton belt except at the north, where the season may be too short. Plant in deep, rich, sandy loam or in clay loam, made mellow by deep cultivation, in drills 4 feet apart, leaving plants about 18 inches apart in the row. Keep the surface soil well stirred by frequent cultivation until the time of flowering." (*Dewey.*)

4326. GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM. **Cotton.**

From Naples, Italy. Received February, 1900.

Neapolitan. One of the best varieties of cotton recently developed in the principal cotton-growing district of Italy, near Naples; fiber of medium length, very fine. A rich, deep, mellow soil is preferable for this variety. Prepare the land as for the cultivation of upland cotton. Plant in drills 4 feet apart, leaving them about 15 inches apart. Distributed.

4327. GOSSYPIUM HERBACEUM. **Cotton.**

From Alabama. Received January, 1900.

Russell's Big Boll. "A variety developed by careful cultivation and selection from seed from a very prolific plant found in 1893 by Mr. J. T. Russell in his cotton fields in Alabama. Plant erect, broadly pyramidal, with spreading branches, and rather stout central stalk 3 to 6 feet high; bolls large, 1¾ to 2¼ inches long, rounded, somewhat clustered along the branches; lint of medium length, about three-fourths of an inch, averaging about 32 per cent of the weight of the seed cotton. Fifty-four bolls yield 1 pound of seed cotton. In variety tests at several of the experiment stations during the past two years, Russell's Big Boll has proved to be one of the most prolific varieties, and especially during the dry season of 1899, it exhibited remarkable