

In sending specimens of plants for investigation it is desirable to include the entire plant; if it is too large, portions showing leaves, flowers, and fruit are sufficient. It is best to prepare the specimens by drying them under pressure between folds of absorbent paper, otherwise the parts may shrink and break so as to be hardly recognizable. When dried plants are sent they should be protected from breakage in the mail by being inclosed in sheets of paper between pieces of stiff pasteboard. If specimens are to be sent fresh, moisten them slightly and pack them tightly in a box or in a bundle, wrapping them in heavy paper. Packages weighing less than four pounds can be sent by mail at the rate of one cent per two ounces. Write the name of the sender on the outside. In the letter accompanying the specimens state where each plant was collected, the date, the name of the collector, and add any other notes in regard to the economic value of the plant.

## U. S. Department of Agriculture,

Botanical Division,

Washington, D. C., Dec. 6th, 1890

K  
Mr. Geo. E. Davenport,

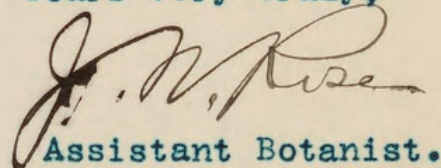
Medford, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Your package containing your interesting types has just been received. We shall prize them highly. I sent you the only specimen of *N. Nealleyi* in existence so far as I know. We shall be glad to get the prints of your new ferns.

Do you want your manuscript returned?

Yours very truly,

  
Assistant Botanist.



Rose, J. N. 1890. "Rose, Joseph N. Dec 6, 1890." *George Edward Davenport correspondence* –.

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