

**12927 to 12929. TRIFOLIUM sp.****Clover.**

From Corfu, Greece. Received thru Mr. C. S. Scofield in 1901. Seeds gathered on the place of Mr. Antonio Colla.

**12927. TRIFOLIUM MARITIMUM.****12929. TRIFOLIUM PROCUMBENS.****12928. TRIFOLIUM POLYSTACHYUM.****12930 and 12931. MANGIFERA INDICA.****Mango.**

From Honolulu, Hawaii. Presented by Mr. G. P. Wilder. Received February 20 and 21, 1905.

**12930. Russet.****12931. (Not named.)****12932. CARUM GAIRDNERI (?).**

From Winslow, Wash. Received thru Mr. John L. Hubbard, March 6, 1905.

"This plant grows thruout eastern Washington, Oregon, and Idaho, and is called by the Indians on the Umatilla Reservation, in eastern Oregon, *Sow-itk*. This plant is similar in foliage to the carrot, is a hardy perennial with a root similar to the sweet potato, and is very pleasant to the taste, either raw or cooked. When it is raw the meat is about the consistency of a raw potato, of a sweet taste; when cooked it becomes mealy, like a baked sweet potato. It was used extensively as a food staple by the Indians thruout the Northwest before the advent of the white people, and is used by them to some extent yet.

"That the plant is susceptible of material development is proven by its being found to grow much larger in plowed fields or cultivated soil, where the roots have not been destroyed by such cultivation. I believe that if your Department would give this matter your attention a new and valuable vegetable would be added to the food products of the country." (*Letter dated January 30, 1905, from Mr. Hubbard.*)

Mr. F. V. Coville, botanist, in a letter dated March 16, 1905, gives the following information: "The plant is widely used for food among the northwestern Indians. The late Major Bendire, of the United States Army, considered it one of the most delicious vegetables he had ever tasted. I shall be very glad, indeed, to see Mr. Oliver take up its culture with a view to its domestication. It would be a vegetable somewhat of the type of the sweet potato. You will be interested to know that, by reason of the summer drought prevalent in the regions where the plant grows, the growing period of the species is short, a fact which will be very advantageous in connection with its proposed domestication."

**12933 to 12937. PERSEA GRATISSIMA.****Avocado.**

From Miami, Fla. Propagated by Prof. P. H. Rolfs, pathologist in charge of Subtropical Laboratory. Numbered February 21, 1905.

**12933.**

*Baldwin.* "Tree a vigorous grower, with strong central stem; branches rather rigid; light bloomer, but heavy cropper. Blooms in February and March. Fruit at best in August; drops in September. Ripens uniformly. Shape of fruit approaching oblong, 4 by 5½ inches, not regular; color green, with a few yellowish streaks; rind smooth, thin; stem small; meat deep cream, one-fourth green, firm; flavor excellent. Seeds are rather large, firm in cavity. Buds do not take readily. Named for Mr. Baldwin, of Miami, Fla., who owns the original tree." (*Rolfs.*)

**12934.**

*Chappelow.* "Tree grows vigorously; branches diffuse, slender, inclined to droop; bark of young branches shiny, greenish yellow. Good cropper and abundant bloomer. Blooms in January and February; fruit ripens in June and July.

"Shape of fruit, bottle-necked, 2½ by 4½ inches; color dull purple; skin thin, leathery; meat greenish near rind, whitish toward seed; seed medium; firm in cavity; edible qualities good, but different from other type. The buds take readily and the tree stands more cold than other varieties planted. Most useful for home consumption. Named for Mr. William Chappelow, Monrovia, Cal. Buds secured thru Mr. William A. Taylor." (*Rolfs.*)