

1374. VICIA.**Vetch.**

From Upper Cook Inlet region, Alaska. Received through Prof. C. C. Georgeson, November 18, 1898. (1 package.)

"A promising forage plant for Alaska. Abundant in many places on good soil along the seacoast. Collected in the latter part of August when only a few pods were ripe."

1375. ECHINOPANAX HORRIDUM.**Devil's club.**

From Sitka, Alaska. Received through Prof. C. C. Georgeson, November 18, 1898. (1 package.)

"Abundant everywhere in the woods, especially under spruce timber. It produces tall, slender, simple stems, 6 to 12 feet high, covered thickly with slender, sharp prickles from the ground to the top and crowned with a thick cluster of large palmate leaves, reminding one of an ifealia. The seeds were brought as a curiosity. It has no economic value."

1376. VACCINIUM PARVIFLORUM.**Red huckleberry.**

From the mountains about Sitka, Alaska. Received through Prof. C. C. Georgeson, November 18, 1898. (2 packages.)

"Small bush with glossy, oblong leaves. Grows wherever the blue huckleberry is found, but not so abundant. The berry is bright red, rich, sprightly vinous in flavor. Professor Georgeson thinks it one of the best berries to be found anywhere. Jelly can be made from it much superior to red currant jelly."

1377. RUBUS CHAMAEMORUS.**Cloudberry.**

From Sitka, Alaska. Received through Prof. C. C. Georgeson, November 18, 1898. (2 packages.)

Quite abundant in open woods and in clearings where the sun can reach it. Plant very small, only a few inches high. Berry yellow, consisting of a few large drupes, each with a large seed. The berries are gathered and eaten by the Indians, also sold by them when they can find a market. Ripe in July and August. They make a most delicious jam, common on the table of white housekeepers in their season. The large size of the seeds is the chief objection to the berry. Also called "squawberry" and "moroshka."

1378. VACCINIUM OVALIFOLIUM.**Huckleberry.**

From Sitka, Alaska. Received through Prof. C. C. Georgeson, November 18, 1898. (6 packages.)

"There are several abundant species in Alaska, of which the largest is *Vaccinium ovalifolium*. This produces very large berries of excellent flavor which do not mature until September. They are gathered and sold by the Indian women, and also eaten constantly by the Indians. The chief drawback to their use is that the berries are frequently wormy. The sample received was mostly of the large, late berries."

1379. RUBUS SPECTABILIS.**Salmon berry.**

From Sitka, Alaska. Received through Prof. C. C. Georgeson, November 18, 1898. (6 packages.)

"A species of raspberry of very robust growth. Found everywhere in openings, especially on rich soil. The berries vary in color between yellow and red. They are sometimes of extraordinary size. Professor Georgeson saw some as large as Seckel pears. In taste they are insipid, but make good jam and preserves. They ripen early in July. They may be useful for crossing with the cultured raspberry to get a larger berry and harder plant. It is found chiefly in southeastern Alaska."

1380. RIBES BRACTEOSA.**Currant.**

From Sitka, Alaska. Received through Prof. C. C. Georgeson, November 18, 1898. (14 packages.)

"A vigorous bush abundant only in certain localities. It has long, loose racemes with few berries. The berries are covered with a thick, white bloom which is not