

in humus. Sown at Morzhansk during the last week of May, but should probably be sown earlier in this country—near May 15, perhaps. Period of growth about 112 days. It is best drilled in, at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds of seed per acre. Yields anywhere from 18 to 50 bushels per acre, depending upon treatment and the nature of the season. A yellow-seeded, panicle millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), much different from the ordinary forage millets. This particular sort is a new variety, not well known yet even in Russia, but said to give excellent results. Grown chiefly for the seed, which, besides furnishing excellent stock feed, is extensively used in Russia for human food in the form of grits or gruel and with soups. Should be tried in the Dakotas, Nebraska, east Colorado, Minnesota, and Iowa, and perhaps in Wyoming, Montana, and Washington. Amount obtained, 9 bushels.

2795. PANICUM MILIACEUM.

Millet.

From Russia. Received March, 1899, through Mr. M. A. Carleton.

Black Voronezh Broom-corn millet. From the government of Voronezh. Mean annual rainfall, 20 to 21 inches; for the growing season (May to September, inclusive), 10 to 11 inches. Soil, sandy black loam, rather rich in humus. Sown in Voronezh during the last week of May, but should probably be sown a little earlier in this country—soon after May 15, or earlier. Period of growth about 112 days. It is best drilled in at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Yields anywhere from 18 to 50 bushels per acre, depending upon the treatment and the kind of season. A black-seeded, panicle millet (*Panicum miliaceum nigrum*), quite different from the ordinary forage millets of the prairie States. Grown chiefly for the seed, which, besides being excellent stock feed, is also extensively used in Russia for human food in the form of grits or gruel and with soups. Well adapted for trial in almost all the prairie States, especially in the drier, colder districts. Amount obtained, 9 bushels.

2796. PANICUM MILIACEUM.

Millet.

From Russia. Received March, 1899, through Mr. M. A. Carleton.

Red Voronezh Broom-corn millet. From the government of Voronezh. Mean annual rainfall, 20 to 21 inches; for the growing season (May to September, inclusive), 10 to 11 inches. Mean annual temperature, 41.1°. Soil, sandy black loam, rather rich in humus. Sown in Voronezh during the last week of May, but probably should be sown a little earlier in this country—soon after May 15. Period of growth about 115 days. It is best drilled in at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds per acre. Yields anywhere from 18 to 50 bushels per acre, depending upon treatment and the season. A red-seeded, panicle millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), but having the compacted form of panicle. Grown chiefly for the seed, which, besides being good stock feed, is extensively used in Russia for human food in the form of grits or gruel and with soups. Well adapted for trial in almost all the prairie States, but especially the drier, colder districts. Amount obtained, 3 bushels.

2797. PANICUM MILIACEUM.

Millet.

From Russia. Received March, 1899, through Mr. M. A. Carleton.

Red Russian Broom-corn millet. From the government of Voronezh. Mean annual rainfall, 20 to 21 inches; for the growing season (May to September, inclusive), 10 to 11 inches. Mean annual temperature, 41.1°. Soil, sandy black loam, rather rich in humus. Sown in Voronezh during the last week of May, but probably should be sown a little earlier in this country—about May 15, or before. Period of growth about 115 days. It is best drilled in at the rate of 12 to 15 pounds of seed per acre. Yields anywhere from 18 to 50 bushels per acre, depending upon treatment and the season. A red-seeded, panicle millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), but varying greatly as to the form of panicle. Grown chiefly for the seed, which, besides being good stock feed, is extensively used in Russia for human food in the form of grits or gruel and with soups. Well adapted for trial in almost all the prairie States, but especially in the drier, colder districts. Amount obtained, 3 bushels.

2798. CHAETOCHELOA ITALICA.

Millet.

From Russia. Received March, 1899, through Mr. M. A. Carleton.

Kursk millet. From the government of Kursk. Mean annual rainfall, about 21 inches; for the growing season (May to September, inclusive), about 11 inches. Soil, a sandy, black, clay loam, rather rich in humus. Sown at the usual time for sowing forage millets. Best drilled in at the rate of 25 to 30 pounds per acre. A very good sort of the ordinary German millet, until recently known as *Panicum germanicum* or