

from 18 to 50 bushels per acre, depending upon treatment and the season. A red-seeded, panicked 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.

Reprinted from Inventory No. 4. See Carleton, Bull. 23, Div. Bot.: 29.

**2798. CHÆTOCHLOA ITALICA.**

**Millet.**

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

*Kursk.* 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 form of the ordinary German millet, until recently known as *Panicum germanicum* or *Setaria germanica*, now regarded as one of the numerous varieties of *Chaetochloa italica*. In Kursk, grown only for the forage it produces. Suitable for trial in the North Central States from Ohio to Kansas. Amount obtained,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels.

Reprinted from Inventory No. 4. See Carleton, Bull. 23, Div. Bot.: 30.

**2799. ZEA MAYS.**

**Sugar corn.**

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

*Malakhof.* From the government of Tula. Mean annual rainfall, near 21 inches; for the growing season (May to September, inclusive), about 11 inches. Considered in that region excellent sugar corn, and especially one that ripens very early. Suitable for trial in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and perhaps South Dakota, Michigan, and Illinois. Amount obtained,  $\frac{2}{3}$  bushel.

Reprinted from Inventory No. 4. See Carleton, Bull. 23, Div. Bot.: 27.

**2800. AVENA SATIVA.**

**Oat.**

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

*Tobolsk.* From Tobolsk government. Mean annual rainfall, about 18 inches; for the growing season (May to September, inclusive), 12 inches. Mean annual temperature, 31.7°; for the growing season, 56.5°. Seems an excellent sort of white oat for a cold climate. Should be tried in northern New York, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, and southern Alaska. Amount obtained, 12 bushels.

Reprinted from Inventory No. 4. See Carleton, Bull. 23, Div. Bot.: 21.

**2801. FAGOPYRUM ESCULENTUM.**

**Buckwheat.**

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

*Orenburg.* From the government of Orenburg. Mean annual rainfall, 15.5 inches; for the growing season (May to September, inclusive), 8 inches. Mean annual temperature, 37.9°; for January, 4.5°; for July, 68.8°. Soil, black, sandy loam. Sown as soon as there are no longer night frosts of any importance, at the rate of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre. Period of growth about 90 days. A very large seeded buckwheat, of a deep brown color, wingless. Grown much in east Russia and west Siberia. A sort of gruel is often made of the hulled seed, or it is made into cakes and served with soups. Should be tried in the Great Plains from Oklahoma or Kansas northward, and in portions of the mountain States and perhaps in Iowa and Minnesota. Amount obtained, 15 bushels.

Reprinted from Inventory No. 4. See Carleton, Bull. 23, Div. Bot.: 30.

**2802. LATHYRUS SYLVESTRIS WAGNERI.**

**Flat pea.**

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

*Tambof.* From the government of Tambof. Mean annual rainfall, 20 inches; for the growing season (May to September, inclusive), 10 inches. Considered an excellent forage plant in the drier regions, though it is slow in obtaining a start. Suitable for the plains States north of Oklahoma. Amount obtained,  $\frac{2}{3}$  bushel.

Reprinted from Inventory No. 4. See Carleton, Bull. 23, Div. Bot.: 31.