

ferent climatic and cultural conditions and soil, can be determined only by making tests elsewhere, - which is strongly recommended.

The leaves are used as a green manure and as cattle feed. An analysis of the leaves made by Dr. A. W. K. de Jong, of the Agricultural Chemical Laboratory, is as follows:

	Fresh leaves	Dry leaves
Albumen	5.3 per cent	26.7 per cent
(nitrogen	0.87 per cent	4.27 per cent)
Fat	1.4 per cent	7.0 per cent
Starch	1.9 per cent	9.6 per cent
Crude fiber	4.0 per cent	20.1 per cent
Crude ash	0.9 per cent	4.5 per cent
Water	80.1 per cent	
Nutritive value	34.4 per cent	

The roots and stems will perhaps be suitable for the manufacture of paper, where the transportation facilities are favorable. The wood which remains after the removal of the fiber is very thin and smooth, but it burns well and without smoke and is much in demand by the inland women as firewood. It has no commercial value, but it is very acceptable in regions where firewood is scarce. By cultivation one easily obtains 50 to 100 piculs (6,666 to 13,333 lbs.) of dry sticks without any trouble.

The seed from an old planting is very plentiful; from a planting harvested solely for fiber there is perhaps enough seed for a new planting. Whether from the seed a profitable by-product can be made has not yet been demonstrated. Probably it is a good chicken feed. An analysis of the seed follows:

Water	12.9 per cent
Oil	2.98 per cent
Albumen	23.25 per cent
(nitrogen	3.72 per cent)

In the neighborhood of a *Crotalaria* plantation bees multiply rapidly and produce very good honey. (Adapted from Journal of the Linnean Society, vol. 42, p. 346; and Mededeelingen uit den Cultuurtuin No. 12, 1918.)

Digitaria iburua. (Poaceae), 51257. **Grass**. From Kaduna, Nigeria. Seeds presented by Mr. P. H. Lamb, director of agriculture, Northern Provinces. "'Iburu' is grown by the natives of northern Nigeria as a cereal. The grains separate fairly readily from the husks when pressure is applied, and the seeds are pure white.