

**28048 to 28058—Continued.**

**28052. PHASEOLUS ANGULARIS** (Willd.) W. F. Wight. **Adzuki bean.**

"Red bean. Chinese name, *Hungchiangtou*. Commonly grown in central Manchuria for human food. This seed sample comes from Mukden, Manchuria, 42° north latitude. The beans are sometimes cooked green, but more commonly dried and boiled with millet or kowliang."

**28053. PHASEOLUS RADIATUS** L.

"Small green bean. Chinese name *Lutou*. Commonly grown in central Manchuria for human food. This sample comes from Mukden, Manchuria, 42° north latitude. These beans are usually cooked with millet or kowliang for food. They are also ground into meal and the meal mixed with kowliang meal in the production of vermicelli."

**28054. CANNABIS SATIVA** L.

**Hemp.**

"Chinese name *Howma*. Grown in large quantities in Manchuria for the production of fiber. This sample comes from Mukden, Manchuria, 42° north latitude."

**28055. FAGOPYRUM VULGARE** Hill.

**Buckwheat.**

"Chinese name *Chiaomai*. Common throughout all Manchuria, where it is sown in the latter part of June, or the first part of July, following barley or wheat. This sample comes from Mukden, Manchuria, 42° north latitude. Manchurian buckwheat, as a rule, appears to have larger and heavier kernels than varieties common in America."

**28056. ORYZA SATIVA** L.

**Rice.**

"Upland rice. Chinese name *Tschingtze*. Common in north central Manchuria. This sample comes from Mukden, Manchuria, 42° north latitude."

**28057 and 28058. ANDROPOGON SORGHUM** (L.) Brot.

**Kowliang.**

**28057.** "High stalk, spreading panicle. Chinese name *Sungma Kao-liang*. This plant is the chief and characteristic crop of Manchuria. Its seeds are the every day food of most of the common people, as well as the chief food of the farm animals. The leaves are stripped off the plant for live-stock food, and the stalks are burned to boil the water and heat the mud houses for all Manchuria. This sample of seed comes from Mukden, Manchuria, 42° north latitude, and is of a tall-growing variety with open or spreading panicle. This tall kowliang thrives best in latitude 38° to 42° north, maturing usually in October and requiring a late autumn to ripen properly. It will withstand drought, hot, drying winds, and an excess of moisture better than maize. The stalks are fibrous and rigid and do not lodge under stress as easily as maize."

"Seeds large, yellowish brown; glumes, light brown; contains a slight mixture of a black-glume variety." (*Carleton R. Ball.*)

**28058.** "Short stalk, compact panicle. Chinese name *Chinma Kao-liang*. This species matures somewhat earlier than the tall variety (S. P. I. No. 28057) and is grown commonly in Manchuria north of 42° north latitude. This sample comes from Mukden, Manchuria. Usage same as No. 28057."

"Seeds large, pale brown to reddish brown; glumes black and shining." (*Carleton R. Ball.*)