an important article of their food. The leaves are useful feed for stock in adverse seasons, and both cattle and sheep often eat the young seedlings and taller plants even when other feed is plentiful in the pastures. In consequence of this, the tree is not so plentiful in some districts as formerly. This tree is well worth extensively planting in the interior about homesteads, from both an ornamental and an economic point of view. The drought-enduring qualities of established trees are remarkable, for their growth seems to be neither seriously affected by the hot winds that are periodically experienced in summer nor by the long periods of dry weather which prevail in adverse seasons. There would be no difficulty in bringing it under systematic cultivation, for when left unmolested for a time it produces quantities of fruit, and under ordinary conditions the nuts germinate readily. Under cultivation the succulent portion of the fruit might be considerably increased and the kernel enlarged, which would add greatly to its importance as a fruit and nut producing tree. Plants grown from seeds in nursery rows do not bear transplanting very well, for if the root system of the young seedlings is disturbed they will take some time to recover or they may eventually die. The nuts, therefore, should be planted where it is intended that the trees are to grow permanently, and the best time to do this is in the early autumn or early spring, when the earth is moist. The nuts should be left covered with about 1 inch of soil. If the trees are intended for growing in rows or in groups, the nuts should be planted not less than 15 feet apart, and it is advisable to set two together in case one fails to germinate. Should both germinate, the weaker of the two seedlings should be cut out when about 2 years old. The following method of raising seedlings I have found very successful: In 3-inch flower pots that have been drained and filled nearly to the brim with a light compost, one nut was planted in the center of each, and left covered with a quarter of an inch of soil. The pots were then plunged to the rim in a bed of ashes in a sunny position and regularly watered. In a short time the nuts germinated, and the young seedlings were large and strong enough for transplanting in about 18 months. The young plants I had under cultivation made about 1 foot of growth annually. Germination may, under some conditions, be facilitated by slightly cracking the nut, but very great care must be taken not to injure the kernel containing the germ. Only the best developed nuts from the ripest fruits should be selected for planting, then there will be no difficulty in getting them to germinate and develop into strong plants." (*Fred Turner, F. L. S., Sydney Morning Herald, Dec. 16, 1912.*)

For an illustration of the dried fruit and nuts of the Australian quandong tree, see Plate VII.

35324 to 35399.

From Bangalore, Mysore, India. Presented by Mr. G. H. Krumbiegel, economic botanist, Government Gardens. Received March 24, 1913.

Numbers in parentheses are exhibit numbers in the Official Handbook of Exhibits of the Mysore Dasara Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition, 1912, in which certain details concerning the yields and methods of cultivation of the respective numbers are given.

Seeds of the following:

35324 to 35331. ELEUSINE CORACANA (L.) Gaertn. **Ragi.**

35324. (725) White.

35325. (743) White, large seeded.

35326. (751) Dark red, large seeded.

35327. (754) Yellowish red.