

only, and is therefore sown in such regions as can be irrigated two or three times. It should be sown in autumn, on land with a limited power of irrigation, and will yield, on an average, about 6 tons of green fodder per acre at the first cutting and 4 or 5 at the second. It makes better hay than the *Muscovi*, but can not be considered of as great importance as that variety. The root system of this variety is longer than in either of the others." (*Fairchild*.)

7658. TRIFOLIUM ALEXANDRINUM.**Berseem.**

From Cairo, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 643, May 9, 1901), October 10, 1901.

Facht. "This variety differs materially from the *Muscovi* (No. 7659), being used on land which is irrigated by the basin system, that is, by being overflowed for forty days in the autumn. The seed is broadcasted at the rate of a bushel an acre on the mud, and no later irrigations are found necessary, as the plant gives only one cutting. This, however, yields 9 tons of green fodder per acre and makes a better hay than the *Muscovi*. In order to secure the seed of this variety it is the practice to sow the same broadcast with wheat or barley, and the seed is separated from the grain by thrashing, it being much smaller and lighter. This variety will be limited in its use to regions where only one irrigation can be given during the winter, or possibly may prove valuable as a spring forage crop." (*Fairchild*.)

7659. TRIFOLIUM ALEXANDRINUM.**Berseem.**

From Cairo, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 644), October 10, 1901. Secured through the kindness of the secretary of the Khedivial Agricultural Society of Egypt, Mr. George P. Foaden.

Muscovi. "The great fodder and soiling crop of Egypt. An annual, leguminous, green fodder crop, considered indispensable by the Egyptians as a half-year rotation with cotton. Its fodder-producing value, effect upon the soil in storing up nitrogen, and cleansing effect are considered exceptional. It will be best suited to irrigated lands in warm climates, but might also be tested as a spring fodder crop in the northwestern coast States. In Egypt the seed is sown generally in October, after the soil has been thoroughly irrigated to prepare a moist bed for the seed. It is sown broadcast at the rate of not less than 40 pounds per acre. Even as high as 50 to 60 pounds are sown. This is due in part to the prevalence of weevils in the seed, which sometimes destroy the germinating power of a large percentage. The seed should be harrowed into the soil lightly, and when started the young plants should be given plenty of water. In Egypt the plants grow so rapidly that if sown toward the end of October a first cutting can be made after forty-five or fifty days, but if sown later, after the cooler weather has set in, it takes a much longer time for the plants to develop. Depending upon the amount of water and the temperature, the plants yield from four to five cuttings, yielding for the first and second cuttings about 8 tons of green forage per cutting and for the third and fourth cuttings somewhat less. In order to secure seed for next year's planting the plants should be left to stand after the fourth cutting, when they will go to seed. In Egypt the seed production is larger and heavier than in the case of clover. After each cutting a sufficiently long period should elapse before the plants are irrigated again, to allow the cut surfaces of the stems to dry out; otherwise the water will rot the plants. This fodder plant deserves a thorough test in the Colorado Desert region, beet-sugar regions of the Southwest, and as a soiling crop in the orchards of California." (*Fairchild*.)

7660. TRITICUM VULGARE.**Wheat.**

From Cairo, Egypt. Received through Mr. D. G. Fairchild (No. 638, May 9, 1901), October 10, 1901.

Bohi. "A soft wheat which is grown popularly about Cairo, and is considered one of the best soft wheats of Egypt. This sample comes from the grounds of the Khedivial Agricultural Society and was remarkably free from *Puccinia*, although the American wheat varieties, *Henderson's Pedigreed* and *Gold Corn*, growing adjacent, were very badly rusted. This *Bohi* is an early ripening sort, at least one month earlier than above-mentioned American wheats. It is improbable that this variety will withstand a very low temperature, and it ought to do best in irrigated regions of the Southwest. It is planted about the 20th of November in Egypt and is cut the first week in May, although, from an American standpoint, it would be ripe by the last week in April. All wheat is left until dead ripe before cutting in Egypt. The temperature during the winter seldom goes below 40° F." (*Fairchild*.)