

10577. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE.**Red clover.**

From Riga, Russia. Secured by Mr. E. A. Bessey from Mr. H. Goegginger. Received April 15, 1904.

"Red clover from Ufa, a dry region and cold in winter but having little snow. Seed rather poor, but for climatic regions ought to be valuable." (*Bessey.*)

10578. PHILEUM PRATENSE.**Timothy.**

From Tokyo, Japan. Presented by Dr. Oscar Loew, of Komaha Agricultural Experiment Station. Received April 13, 1904.

"Sample of seed for Mr. Gilmore's experiments in the selection of better races of timothy at the State Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y. Furnished Doctor Loew by the Tokyo Plant Seed Company. The origin of the seed is uncertain. Presumably, however, it was gathered in Japan." (*Fairchild.*)

10579. EUTREMA HEDERAEFOLIA.**Dry-land wasabi.**

From Yokohama, Japan. Presented by Mr. H. Suzuki, of the Yokohama Nursery Company. Received April 18, 1904.

"This wasabi is said to grow well in ordinary dry soil in shade, but it being a native of the central part of Japan it might not resist your climate.

"It seems to be much easier of cultivation than the ordinary wasabi which we sent you before, tho it will take some years before it grows to the size of ordinary wasabi roots, but, as the leaves have a very good flavor, it is said to be eaten by the natives as one of the best kinds of spice. It is mostly growing wild and not in cultivation yet." (*Suzuki.*)

10580 to 10582. PRUNUS CERASUS.**Cherry.**

From Moscow, Russia. Secured by Mr. E. A. Bessey, thru Mr. Emil Meyer, head gardener of the Agricultural Institute. Received April 18, 1904.

10580. *Vladimir.***10582.** *Vladimir.***10581.** *Roditsky.***10583 to 10586.****Barley.**

From Svalöf, Sweden. Received thru the Allmänna Svenska Utsädesaktiebolaget (General Swedish Seed-Breeding Company), April 18, 1904.

"A collection of pedigreed brewing barleys, each one 100 per cent pure seed, which have been produced by selection at the Swedish Seed-Breeding Institute in Svalöf, under the direction of Dr. N. H. Nilsson. They are recommended for their remarkable uniformity of growth, their heavy yielding character, and the low nitrogen content of their kernels. Belonging to the two-rowed type of barley, they require to be kept longer on the growing floor or in the growing drum of the malt house, but in the opinion of European experts these pedigreed pure races of barley grow more uniformly and make a better quality of beer than the ordinary types of barley grown in America, which are all of mixed races. The different sorts represent practically pure types of Doctor Nilsson's various barley races and translations of his descriptions are given herewith." (*Fairchild.*)

10583. HORDEUM DISTICHUM NUTANS.

Princess. 0105. Head relatively thick and broad, with somewhat separated kernels and spreading awns. Before ripening, yellowish. Kernel finely built, medium in size, full, on both sides unusually finely wrinkled, yellow, with a slightly whitish tint. Plant strong, of medium height, thickly leaved, very well stooled, with strong, relatively stiff stems; leaves somewhat high on the stem. Medium late, ripening a few days later than the *Chevalier*. Extraordinarily productive, especially suited for mild, moderately strong, not too heavy soils. As a brewing barley, especially high prized. Belonging to Doctor Nilsson's Alpha group.

10584. HORDEUM DISTICHUM NUTANS.

Chevalier II. 0403. Head long, small, and loose, with kernels not divergent; never reddish colored. Kernel medium sized, full, and especially finely