

10583 to 10586—Continued.

formed, finely wrinkled, and strongly yellow colored. Plant medium strong; leaves abundant, but placed low on the plants. Not very abundantly stooled, with somewhat weak culms. On account of this latter habit a variety especially suited to warm, light, not very heavy soils. Productivity, medium. Ripening time, not very early, but still a few days before the *Primess*. As a brewing sort, in suitable locations, much esteemed. Belonging to Doctor Nilsson's Alpha group.

10585. HORDEUM DISTICHUM NUTANS.

Hannchen. Head unusually thick for nodding barley; kernels not divergent and therefore the head is more compact, narrower, small, standing horizontally on the straight culm; light yellow in color before ripening. The awns are often thrown off. Kernel small, especially fine in form and color; light yellow, very finely wrinkled. Plant of peculiar habit, late starting into growth, but nevertheless very heavily stooling with several equally strong, graceful, but hard and very stiff culms which have few leaves, and these are near the ground. Ripens very early, little later than the *Svansnekk*. Productiveness very good. Especially adapted for light, warm soils, and above all for high altitudes. Can stand well heavy manuring. As a brewing barley well qualified. It belongs to Doctor Nilsson's Alpha group.

10586. HORDEUM DISTICHUM ERECTUM.

Primus. 0706. Head rather long and relatively small, somewhat loosely built, with awns slightly spreading. Head borne on the culm, which is bent above almost horizontally. Kernel good, medium large, especially finely formed and full, finely wrinkled, rich yellow. Plant strong, moderately stooled, with upright very strong culms. Ripens early, scarcely perceptibly later in maturing (a day or so) than the *Hannchen*. Productiveness especially good. Quite certainly, so far as quality is concerned, the highest grade yet known among the "Imperial" barleys. Especially suited to heavy, cold loams and clay soils, such as are to be found in middle Sweden. Bred in the region where the sort already—thanks to its strong culms and earliness—has opened quite new regions for the culture of brewing barley.

10587. JUGLANS hyb.**Walnut.**

From Santa Ana, Cal. Received thru Mr. P. H. Dorsett, of Chico, Cal., April 18, 1904.

"I am sending you a tree which, as near as can at this time be determined, is a hybrid between the southern California black walnut and the native live oak. Native black-walnut seeds were planted as stocks, and these trees appeared in the rows. Walnut buds 'take' on these as readily as on the native stock, or even more readily." (*Dorsett*.)

10588. LOLIUM PERENNE.**Rye-grass.**

From The Hague, Holland. Presented by Mr. Berendsen, hortulanus of the Royal Zoological-Botanical Society. Received April 17, 1904.

Westerwoldicum. "A variety of rye-grass originated in the north of Holland, which has the reputation of being much superior in rapidity of growth and quantity of hay cut to that grown from the Scotch variety, which is sometimes planted here." (*Berendsen*.)

10589. PHELEUM PRATENSE.**Timothy.**

From The Hague, Holland. Presented by Mr. Berendsen, hortulanus of the Royal Zoological-Botanical Society. Received April 17, 1904.

"According to Mr. Berendsen the timothy seed used in Holland is usually imported from Scotland. This may be of Scotch origin. Imported for the timothy experiments conducted at the Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station, Ithaca, N. Y." (*Fairchild*.)