

1495. TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE.**Brittany red clover.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898. (9 packages.)

"Trèfle violet de Bretagne." Brittany.

"A variety of *Trifolium*, ordinarily very vigorous and productive, of a luxuriant vegetation, especially suitable and better than the others for making hay, while the clovers of Bordeaux, Beauce, etc., are more frequently reserved for green consumption or for pasturing.

"We devote to the Brittany violet clover a short special note, because, for several years the seed has been found more regularly in the market; one must pay a higher price than for the common clover if he wishes to get the true Brittany violet clover, of which the seed is large and generally of a dark violet color." (*Vilmorin*.)

1496. TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM.**Crimson clover.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898. (18 packages.)

"Trèfle incarnat hatif" (Early crimson clover).

"An annual, native of the Mediterranean region, which has been long cultivated in the warmer portions of Europe, and is now grown in many of the Eastern and Southern States for an early soiling crop. The stems are erect, tufted, soft-hairy all over, from 1 to 2 feet high, and the bright scarlet flowers are borne in elongated heads. In Virginia and southward it should be sown in autumn to furnish winter and early spring forage. It is susceptible to drought. It is not suited to the Northern and Northwestern States, as it suffers severely from excessive cold. Twenty pounds of seed should be sown per acre. Hay made of crimson clover contains about 13 per cent of crude protein. To make the best hay it must be cut when in full bloom; cut later there is some danger in feeding it, especially to horses, on account of the bristly hairy bracts of the inflorescence, which form hair balls in the stomach. A number of such cases, resulting in considerable loss, have been reported during the past seasons." (*Jared G. Smith*.)

1497. TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM.**Crimson clover.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898. (16 packages.)

"Trèfle incarnat tardif" (late crimson clover).

"Variety of the preceding, from ten to fifteen days later, and which has thus the advantage of following it in fruit." (*Vilmorin*.)

1498. TRIFOLIUM INCARNATUM.**Crimson clover.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898. (18 packages.)

"Trèfle incarnat très tardif à fleur blanche" (crimson clover, very late, with white flowers).

"A variety from eight to ten days later than the preceding, but less hardy; germination capricious and incomplete; suffers from cold and insects, and is very much subject to degeneration; the seed is white, while that of others is yellow." (*Vilmorin*.)

1499. TRIFOLIUM PANNONICUM.**Hungarian clover.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898. (6 packages.)

"Trèfle de Pannonie" (Pannonian clover).

"A perennial species indigenous to southern Europe, closely allied to red clover and much earlier, but less readily eaten by stock." (*Jared G. Smith*.)

1500. TRIFOLIUM ALEXANDRINUM.**Egyptian clover.**

From France. Received through Mr. W. T. Swingle, December, 1898. (9 packages.)

"Trèfle d'Alexandrie" (Alexandrian clover).

"An erect, annual clover, native of Egypt, which in warm climates and upon rich soils makes an exceedingly rapid growth. Two or three heavy crops may be taken