

color and possesses a good gluten content. Adapted for trial in the North Central States. It will stand considerable drought and rather hard winters. Should be sown early in September." (*Carleton*.) Distributed.

**4308. SORGHUM VULGARE. Sorghum.**

From Kansas. Received January, 1900.

*Colman*. Grown from selected seed at Medicine Lodge during the season of 1899. An improved variety containing a high percentage of sucrose. Distributed.

**4309. SORGHUM VULGARE. Sorghum.**

From Kansas. Received January, 1900.

*Collier*. Grown from selected seed at Medicine Lodge during the season of 1899. An improved variety containing a high percentage of sucrose. Distributed.

**4310. SORGHUM VULGARE. Sorghum.**

From Kansas. Received January, 1900.

*Folger's*. Grown from selected seed at Medicine Lodge during the season of 1899. An improved variety containing a high percentage of sucrose. Distributed.

**4311. SORGHUM VULGARE. Sorghum.**

From Kansas. Received January, 1900.

*Amber*. Grown from selected seed at Medicine Lodge during the season of 1899. An improved variety containing a high percentage of sucrose. Distributed.

**4312. SORGHUM VULGARE. Sorghum.**

From Kansas. Received January, 1900.

*Edgar*. Grown from selected seed at Medicine Lodge during the season of 1889. An improved variety containing a high percentage of sucrose. Distributed.

**4313. GOSSYPIMUM HERBACEUM. Cotton.**

From Georgia. Received January 22, 1900.

*Truitt's Big Boll*. "A very hardy, prolific variety developed by careful selection and good cultivation by Mr. George W. Truitt in dry, hilly upland of medium fertility at La Grange, Ga. Plants large, 3 to 5 feet high, with rather long, spreading limbs; leaves firm in texture; bolls very large, about 2 inches long, roundish; maturing rather late; lint 30 to 32 per cent of the weight of seed cotton; staple three-quarters to seven-eighths of an inch. This is one of the hardiest and best drought-resisting varieties of the Piedmont region, and has borne good crops even under adverse conditions. It is recommended as one of the most prolific varieties for the upland region of the cotton belt. Plant in drills 4 feet apart, leaving plants 15 inches apart in the drill. Keep the surface of the ground well cultivated until the time of flowering. Save seeds for planting from early pickings from the most prolific plants." (*Dewey*.)

**4314. ZIZANIA AQUATICA. Wild rice.**

From Minnesota. Received January 22, 1900.

"A tall, erect annual, 3 to 10 feet high, growing in shallow water along rivers and lakes from Canada southeast to Florida and westward to Texas. The grain is a favorite food of the reed bird, and it is cultivated to some extent by sportsmen with a view to attracting these and aquatic fowls. It grows very rapidly in 1 to 8 feet of water, and matures its seeds in August or early September. It succeeds best when sown in the fall broadcast in 2 to 3 feet of water having a muddy bottom, but it can be sown in spring, in water from 6 inches to 5 feet deep. Before sowing soak the seeds in water a few hours, so that they will sink readily. This grass is abundant in the tide waters of the rivers of the Middle States—notably, in the Delaware below Philadelphia, where it is designated as 'the reeds.' This grass is the 'manorrim' of the Chippewa Indians, who gather the grain for food." (*Scribner*.)