

three times, when young, as fodder, with little or no injury to the ear, which is formed afterwards. In Lahoul, on the Sutlej, and in Ladak a kind of beer is made from this grain, and in the latter a kind of spirit which is used by some of the richer inhabitants. A dark purple variety of barley is cultivated near the Sutlej, and a clear translucent barley of superior quality called "paighambri." A similar naked barley is grown in Nepaul.

- 8,782. Barley. Dacca.  
 8,784. Barley. Hugli.  
 8,786. Barley. Bogra.  
 8,788. Barley. Rajshahye.  
 8,790. Barley. Faridpur.  
 8,791. Barley. Howrah.  
 8,792-3. Barley. Patna.  
 5,917. Barley. *Hordeum hexastichon*. Kattywar.  
 6,121. Barley. *Hordeum hexastichon*. Ahmednuggar.  
 6,171. Barley. *Hordeum hexastichon*. Nassick.  
 6,187. Barley. *Hordeum hexastichon*. Belgaum.  
 6,289. Barley. *Hordeum hexastichon*. Kolkapoor.  
 6,086. Barley. *Hordeum hexastichon*. Aden.  
 380. Barley. Thawur Hindoo of Boobuc. Sind.  
 3,742. Barley. H.H. the Maharajah of Benares.  
 867. Barley. Indore.  
 3,334. Barley, Country. Amritsur.  
 3,335. Barley, Fine. Amritsur.  
 3,366. Barley, Kulu. Kangra.  
 3,367. Barley, Palampur. Kangra.  
 3,403. Barley. Kashmir.  
 3,563. Barley. Oude.  
 2,219, 2,220. Barley. India Museum.

#### OATS.

##### *Avena sativa*.

Oats were introduced some years ago, and are now grown sparingly at Patna and Mounghur, the original stations, and in one or two other localities, but beyond these does not seem to meet with favour, and the cultivation shows no tendency towards expansion. The paleaceous envelopes develop in greater luxuriance than in Europe to the deterioration of the grain.

954. Oats. Nagpur.  
 2,197. Oats. Monghyr. India Museum.

#### MAIZE OR INDIAN CORN.

##### *Zea Mays*.

Maize introduced into India is now widely distributed, not only in India proper, but in Burmah, and is universally employed for human food. In the Deccan, Colonel Sykes says, that the spikes are seldom allowed to ripen, while the grain is yet soft and milky the spike is taken off. It is fried or parched and eaten with ghee and pepper or sugar, when the Koonbee and his friends cannot consume in this way the produce of a field the grain is allowed to ripen and is ground into flour. Baden Powell observes in his "Punjab products," that "Maize grows everywhere throughout the hills and appears to flourish just as well in a temperate as in a tropical climate. At 7,000 feet or more it is the favourite crop of the people, and for six months of the year forms their common staple of food. Although superseded in the valleys by rice, there is always a little plot of maize around the cottage of the

"peasantry which is reserved for themselves, while the rice is disposed of to wealthier classes. To the uplands maize is an admirably suited crop. It is very hardy, requires little rain, and is rapidly matured. In sixty days from the day of sowing the cobs are fit to eat, but the grain will not keep. Weevils attack it in preference to any other grain, and it is a popular saying that the life of maize is only a year long."

959. Maize. Nagpur.

1,486. Maize. G. Bidie. Madras.

Used chiefly as a luxury; a garden crop.

Composition in 100 parts:—

Water	-	-	13.50
Nitrogenous substances	-	-	9.90
Starch and dextrin	-	-	64.50
Fat	-	-	6.70
Cellulose (from bran)	-	-	0.40
Ash	-	-	1.40

8,794-6. Maize. Patna.

8,795. Maize. Cynthia.

8,797. Maize. Shahabad.

6,904-23. Maize. Kattywar.

6,063. Maize. Dharwar.

6,082. Maize. Aden.

6,120, 6,276. Maize. Ahmednuggar.

6,255. Maize. Mr. V. Pretwell. Khandeish.

6,283. Maize. Kolkapoor.

6,295. Maize. Kutch.

388. Maize. Jumal Rutton of Karachi.

3,598. Maize. Oude.

809. Maize. Berar.

3,404. Maize. Kashmir.

3,723. Maize. H.H. the Maharajah of Benares.

855. Maize. Indore.

3,336-7. Maize, White. Amritsur.

3,338. Maize, Red. Amritsur.

3,368. Maize, Palampur. Kangra.

3,369. Maize, Kulu. Kangra.

2,265. Maize. India Museum.

#### CHOLUM OR JOWAREE.

##### *Sorghum vulgare*.

This grain is the most universally cultivated of any grain in the wet crop, it is in fact (in some parts) the principal support of man and beast. It will grow upon most soils, but luxuriates in the black soil (*Sykes*). There are several varieties, but principally one with red seeds, and one with white. When grown for fodder it is much more thickly sown than when grown as a grain. As a fodder plant it is highly esteemed. A single plant found growing by itself is described by Sir John Hearsay in the Journal of the Agri. Hort. Soc. of India for 1858 which produced 12,700 seeds. Some botanists recognise at least three species in cultivation, more or less, in India, viz., the present *Sorghum vulgare*, Pers., *Sorghum cernuum*, W., and *Sorghum bicolor*, Moench, whilst others regard these as mere varieties of the one species which is extensively cultivated over the world, and exhibits, like all largely cultivated plants, a great tendency to variation.

955. Jowaree, White. Nagpur.

956. Jowaree, Black. Nagpur.

957. Jowaree, Red. Nagpur.

1,483. Jowaree. G. Bidie. Madras.

1,484. Jowaree, Yellow. G. Bidie. Madras.