The frame, furrow opener equipment, gauge wheels, and markers were made from standard, but somewhat remodeled, drill and planter parts.

The drive originates from one front wheel of the tractor by means of a "universal" gear drive to a flexible cable. The flexible cable in turn drives a standard V-belt operating on variable-pitch pulleys. This arrangement provides an adjustable drive and permits the operator to vary the linear travel of the hopper belt to fit the length of plot desired.

The development of this machine was cooperative between the Departments of Agricultural Engineering and Agronomy.—L. W. Hurlbut, F. J. Bell, and A. F. Dreier, Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Nebr.

TWO NATURALIZED SORGHUMS IN THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES

A WILD sorghum, known locally as chicken corn, was a weed in cultivated fields of the Blackbelt soil area of Alabama and Mississippi about 1870 to 1890.¹ ² It has largely disappeared in recent years. A small amount of seed was collected near the Tombigbee River by W. C. Young, Soil Conservation Service, Nursery Manager, Thorsby, Ala. Plants grown from these seed were identified by J. A. Swallen, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., as Sorghum vulgare var. Drummondii (Nees.) Hack.

Another naturalized species known locally as wild Sudan occurs beside highways, in vacant lots of towns, and in some fields of the Everglades south of Lake Okeechobee, Fla. Swallen has identified this species as Sorghum arundinaceum (Wild.) Stapf.

Both species are reseeding annuals. The chicken corn has stems intermediate in size between Sudan grass and an early variety of sweet sorghum as Amber. The wild Sudan has stems about the size of Sudan grass. Neither is free of stem and leaf diseases. The reseeding habit may be of possible value for special purposes such as a feed crop on game bird farms.—Paul Tabor, U. S. Soil Conservation Service, Spartanburg, S. C.