

red and juicy, and when fully ripe of rich aromatic flavor.

Griotte Imperial.—Fruit large, dark red, inclined to conical, flesh and juice red. Mildly sub-acid when ripe.

Brusseler Braune.—Fruit large, nearly round, purplish red in color, juice slightly red, flavor pure and quite acid.

Lutovka.—Fruit large, yellowish red when ripe, flavor pure and sprightly; season late.

Bessarabian (No. 62).—Our favorable report of this variety of 1885 we are glad to repeat. It will endure more abuse of tree than most of our forest trees. Our original tree has been cut for buls and scions for five years, taking off all the new growth. Yet the tree is sound to-day. Fruit large, dark red, firm fleshed, and when ripe very mildly sub-acid.

Sklanka.—Fruit large, skin yellow and red. Flesh yellow, firm, very mildly and refreshingly sub-acid.

Fraendorfer Weichsel.—Fruit large, dark red, truncate. Flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, and good for any use.

Strauss Weichsel.—Fruit large and nearly black when ripe. Flesh juicy, refreshing and nearly sweet. A few days later than Richmond.

Lithaur Weichsel.—Skin nearly black, flesh quite acid, colored dark red, and with much grape sugar. Most valuable for culinary use.

Griotte Du Nord.—Fruit large, nearly black, flesh firm.

Juniat Amarelle.—Fruit much like Richmond in size, color and season, but firmer in flesh and better in quality.

24 Orel.—The name is not yet known on account of loss of invoice when the one year old trees were imported. Fruit about the size of the English Morello, dark red, firm, colored flesh, mildly acid, season of the late Richmond.

27 Orel.—Another strong growing, hardy sort of great promise.

26 Orel.—This is the "Lianzkaja Black" of East Europe, which we will send out in the future as "Orel Sweet." Fruit medium in size, black, with very small pit. Flesh, dark colored, and decidedly sweet. Very promising as the hardest sweet cherry in our collection.

25 Orel.—This was spoken of in the Bulletins of 1885 as one of the Vladimir varieties; but it proves to be a Griotte, much like 23 Orel, but some later in fruit and larger in size of tree.

Heart-Shaped Weichsel.—Fruit large, heart-shaped, purplish black in color, and nearly sweet.

George Glass.—In leaf and habit of growth it much resembles Bessarabian. Its fruit also shows a near relationship to that variety. Very promising.

PROMISING VARIETIES FOR SOUTH IOWA.

Abbesse De Oignies.—Fruit large, round, dark red. When ripe mildly sub-acid.

Red Oranien.—Fruit in season and quality much like the preceding.

Amarella Bunt.—Another variety of the Red Dukes much prized in North Silesia for dessert use and cooking.

Duchess De Angouleme.—Of Red Duke family. A heart-shaped fruit of large size and excellent quality.

Gros Gobet.—Fruit large, red. Flesh white, quite acid, and best for canning.

Red Muscateller.—Fruit large, and said to be of good quality for dessert and other uses.

Double Glass.—A large fruited variety of the Red Dukes, likely to prove valuable south of Des Moines.

Vi ne Sweet.—Fruit was large, early and sweet. We regard it very promising for trial in South Iowa.—[Reported in Vick's Magazine.

The Farm.

European Agriculture.

(By Our English Agricultural Correspondent.)

London, November 7.

FARM WORK.

Harvest is finished in England, except that there is a piece of late oats or beans here and there on the hills of the North; but in the Highlands of Scotland there is still a good deal more to do. More than half our wheat has been sown under favorable conditions, and as an abundance of rain has fallen during the past week, the land, previously too dry in some places, is all fit for the completion of the work, provided that we have fine weather for two or three weeks. Early-sown wheats are up, and looking well. Roots and potatoes have been nearly all stored, except turnips left for feeding on the land. The potato crop is a good one, though not nearly as heavy as that of last year; and there are moderately good crops of mangolds and turnips. As the autumn has been for the most part mild, and feed in the fields has been abundant, farmers have greatly economized their stores of winter food for stock; and this will help to keep up the prices of cattle, sheep and meat.

On the continent of Europe, sowing is generally finished, and a good start for next year's wheat harvest has thus been generally made.

THE WHEAT CROP.

Sir John Lawes has published his annual estimate of the wheat crop of the United Kingdom, based on the average yield of five of his experimental plots at Rothamsted, Herts, where he has grown wheat for forty-five years without intermission. His average is 26½ bushels per acre; and although he says the average for the Kingdom is more likely to be below than above his own, he takes the latter in working out his totals. Then he credits the Kingdom with a total production of nearly nine million quarters (of eight bushels), allows about ¾ million quarters for seed, and so gets at about 8¼ million quarters as the quantity available for consumption during the current cereal year, ending with August, 1889. For a population, reckoned at 37,771,175 for the middle of the cereal year, he allows 5.65 bushels a head (which includes what live stock consume, the human consumption being almost exactly 5½ bushels a head), making the total about 26½ million quarters. Hence he concludes that we shall have to draw from imports and reserve stocks about 18½ million quarters. Now, Sir John's estimate of the home crop is at least two bushels an acre more than the judges reckon; and the most common estimate of the crop available for human consumption is 7 million quarters, while it is supposed that we shall have to import about 19 million quarters, when the promise of an early and abundant harvest enables us to lay our reserves unusually bare. But even if we can do with imports of a little over 18 million quarters, we shall not get that quantity without paying higher prices than those now current, for reasons given in previous communications. The expected deficiency of the American surplus has been fully confirmed; and we know now that we shall not get large supplies from India, because there is a fear of famine in several parts of that country, owing to the failure of the autumn harvest of the common food grains used by the people. Even in Russia, of

which such high expectations have been raised, a report just issued by the Minister of Finance shows that the crop is not nearly as large as that of last year.

CROPS IN RUSSIA.

The following are the figures alluded to as to wheat, and those for other crops as well. They were given in chetaverts, but I have converted them into quarters:—

	1888. Qrs.	1887. Qrs.	1886. Qrs.
Wheat	30,833,400	33,718,400	19,041,000
Rye	88,000,000	80,164,000	80,066,000
Oats	66,355,000	74,649,400	68,519,000
Barley	17,021,500	20,339,250	15,897,500
Millet	5,712,300	6,310,940	7,783,400
Buckwheat	7,212,500	7,501,000	9,665,000

These quantities, it must be explained, relate to European Russia, exclusive of Poland and the Caucasus. In nearly all Russian statistics these portions of the Empire are excluded.

THE FRENCH DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The French Government spends a great deal on agriculture. The Chamber has just agreed to the Budget of the Minister of Agriculture for 1889, the amount of credit voted being about one and a-half million pounds sterling.

THE WHEAT CROP IN ITALY AND SWITZERLAND.

An official report estimates the Italian wheat crop at the equivalent of 102,684,000 bushels, or 16,000,000 bushels less than the average for the last six years. An importation of about 40,000,000 bushels will be necessary. Switzerland, too, has a poor crop, only 1,648,000 bushels, according to the official estimate, and that little country will need 11,360,000 bushels from foreign sources. These deficiencies will help to drain the Russian surplus; and there are others in France, Spain, and elsewhere.

THE BRITISH DAIRY INSTITUTE.

This new institution, founded by the British Dairy Farmers' Association, will be opened on Monday next. It is a modern building, surrounded by its own grounds, and commanding an extensive view of the Vale of Aylesbury, with the long line of the Chiltern Hills in the distance. The dairy, which is separated from the house by an open yard, consists of five parts—the milk-setting and separating room, the butter dairy, the cheese dairy, the cheese-curing and storing rooms, and offices for cleaning the utensils. The rooms are fitted with complete apparatus for making butter and cheese by every method which allows of successful results, in order that students may learn how to make the best use of ordinary appliances, as well as of new ones which are not to be found in ordinary farm dairies. The course of instruction will embrace elementary chemistry in its relation to dairy produce, food, manures, and soils; botany, in relation to the grasses and forage plants of a dairy farm; elementary physiology and veterinary science in connection with the treatment and feeding of cattle in health and disease; and practical dairy farming in all its branches. Both male and female students will board in the building, and females only will lodge in it. The fees are £2 a month or £5 a quarter for either butter-making or cheese-making, and £3 a month or £8 a quarter for both subjects. Board is 10s. a week extra, which includes lodging for the female students. The factory system is being extended in the country, both for cheese and butter.

A VALUABLE PUBLICATION.

The new half-yearly number of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal has just been issued, and it is full of interesting and in-