

endure more frost than that. This variety is now so largely grown in Russia that it no longer brings its former high price. My trees do not produce fruit in the same quantity every year. In quality they are variable. *Beurre Blumenbach* is a better pear and more productive.

7. *Nina* (Elizabeth de Van Mons, Manning's Elizabeth *Beurre de Jelles*). One of our best varieties of summer pears; yellow, blood red on sunny side, melting, of excellent agreeable sweet taste. This variety ripens in August and keeps a couple of weeks. The tree is not large, but is productive and hardy, enduring the climate of Kersk and Chernigov; good variety for market; very beautiful and delicious, but the tree is not very widely distributed.

8. *Liegel's Winter Butter Pear* (Supreme Coloma *Kopertsche*). This variety is commended by the German Pomological Society. It is very hardy and suitable for commercial orchards. The fruit is large, greenish yellow, somewhat buttery and agreeable mushy taste. It keeps until January. The tree is pyramidal and an annual bearer. The fruit, notwithstanding its size, does not drop early. Formerly Moscow imported a large quantity of this fruit, but now it is grown widely in western and northern Russia and in Poland, at Roon. The young twigs endure 25° below zero, F. This pear, which is highly prized in Europe, I do not notice in your American or Canadian catalogues.

Descriptions of other hardy varieties of Russian pears will follow. Scions of these which I have here described I have forwarded to you.

XIV. WINNITZA RAMBOUR.

(Sent to Canada under the name of *Niemetz' Winter Rambour*)

The tree is of uncertain origin. I found it in a garden which I purchased some time ago and Russian pomologists think it is a new variety of the class *Rambour*, and gave it the name of the place where it was found.

The fruit is roundish, ribbed at the cavity, light yellow with a slight blush, often without it, or with only a rose stripe. Flesh almost white, very firm, sub-acid, moderately juicy and of an agreeable flavor. The seed vessel is very small compared with the size of the fruit. The fruit ripens in October and keeps till January in perfect condition.

The tree is spreading, pyramidal in form, an annual bearer. In size and weight it is one of the largest apples in the world. I have frequently had fruit as much as 14 centimeters in diameter and 2½ to 2½ pounds in weight. It is difficult to grow such large fruit on a standard tree and for this reason I propose to grow it in the dwarf form on which it reaches a larger size.

It is a very suitable kind for exhibition, but for the table it is not so desirable.

XV. LITHUANIAN PIPPIN.

This apple has been a long time in Russia, but, notwithstanding its excellent quality, it was for a long time unappreciated. Now our new society of Russian fruit growers, with its president, Grand Duke Nikolaus, cousin of the Emperor, drew attention to this excellent variety and made an exact description of it, giving its true value. I send you scions of this apple under the name of *Tirol apple* (see *Canadian Horticulturist*, 1890, page 190). It is also called *Glogiernoka* in Poland, *Hungarian Rosemarine*, *Tirolka*, etc., but the Russian Fruit Growers' Association determined to name it *Pippin of Lithuania*, as this apple is grown there in large quantities, and from there has been distributed into other parts of Russia. It is supposed that this kind occasionally grows true from seeds of the *Tirol-Rosemarine*, while others confirm that this is impossible.

The description of the fruit is as follows: Fruit large on young trees and of medium size on old ones, irregular, oblate; in shade it is yellow, even almost white, on sunny side it is beautifully painted with a carmine blush, and generally is a beautiful apple to behold; flesh white, juicy, tender and highly flavored. The fruit in quality is not inferior