

seems to me that we are encouraged thereby to extend our planting of these Russian apple trees, in the firm persuasion that out of them we will eventually obtain varieties that will gladden the hearts and homes of the dwellers in our most extreme North-land.

Further, it is my conviction that we are also to obtain from this source no mean collection of pears that will thrive at least as far north as latitude 44. Professor Budd states that he found pear trees in Russia growing as street trees where the winters are so severe that the Duchess of Oldenburg will not endure the winter, and where the thermometer goes down, down to fifty below zero, and that with but scanty snowfall. Since his return he has imported scions of some of these, and having propagated and disseminated them, now gives us the results of his experiments. He says that Bessemianka, planted on dry soils and sufficiently deep to protect the tender seedling roots on which we are obliged to graft, is doing well so far north as the 44th parallel; that the fruit is of medium size, nearly seedless, tender in flesh, juicy, mildly sub-acid, almost buttery, and very satisfactory for dessert use. Ripe in September.

Gakovska, he thinks, will be hardy enough to plant as a street tree in North Iowa, having never heard of any injury to the trees by winter's cold or summer's heat. The fruit is large and handsome, valuable mainly for cooking, for which use he says it is not excelled.

Autumn Bergamont he ranks in hardiness with Bessemianka, says the fruit is small to medium, nearly sweet, very juicy, and good for dessert use.

In addition to these the Professor mentions Kriskaya Victorina, and Medviedevka as fine hardy trees that have not yet borne fruit in this country, but which are highly commended by Russian pomologists. The Early Bergamont, Flat Bergamont and Saccharine he says are fully as hardy as the Wealthy apple.

I cannot close without saying a few words about the Russian cherries. For our knowledge of these we are greatly indebted to Professor Budd. Although some of them have fruited with me, yet that fact is no evidence of their being sufficiently hardy either in tree or fruit-bud to be of value in those parts of the country where the Early Richmond and English Morello fail. From Professor Budd I learn that young cherry trees which he imported in the spring of 1883 have had very hard usage, having been fully exposed to the recent test summers and winters which literally killed out the trees, young and old, of the grade of hardiness of Early Richmond and English Morello, and have in addition been most unmercifully cut for scions in autumn and for buds in summer. Yet, notwithstanding this, many of them have proven to be as hardy in tree and fruit bud as the native wild plums, and although during the season of blooming in the spring of 1888, they were visited with severe frosts, yet twenty or more sorts fruited, some of them very heavily. I will name some of the varieties that he mentions, those that seem to me most worthy of our attention.

Professor Budd says that Late Amarelle trees from five to six feet in height were, this past season, bending with weight of the fruit; and that, notwithstanding the severe spring frost when in blossom. The fruit is medium to large in size, dark purple when ripe, which was about the 20th July.

Shadow Amarelle, so called from the mirror-like reflection from the shining skin, resembles the Late Amarelle in size, quality and season of fruit. The trees were also laden with cherries the past season.

King's Amarelle ripens with Early Richmond, has white flesh, juice slightly red when fully ripe, pit very small.

Orel is of the Vladimir family, of dwarf habit, coming into bearing when the trees are only from three to four feet high. Fruit larger than Montmorency, nearly black when ripe and very mild sub-acid flavor. I have no doubt but that this will be a valuable sort in our very cold north-land.

Bessarabian, fruit large, dark red, firm flesh, very mildly sub-acid when ripe. Tree exceedingly hardy.

Professor Budd says the Sklanka tree is as hardy as the Manitoba maple. Fruit large, flesh yellow, firm, very mildly and refreshingly sub-acid, pit very small, season of the Montmorency.

These are a few of the varieties which Professor Budd has found to be hardy, productive, and valuable. He advises that the cherry trees also be planted from four to