

the American market much more expensive than for the Argentine and other markets which do not require such an excessively high grading." (Swingle.) For distribution later.

VITIS VINIFERA. (Vitaceae.) 33074-076, 33111-118. Cuttings of grapes from Bhamdun, Mt. Lebanon, Syria. Presented by Rev. Alfred Ely Day. Eleven varieties of grapes of table, raisin and wine sorts. For distribution later.

NOTES FROM FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

CUBA. Central Soledad, Cienfuegos. Mr. Robert M. Grey, superintendent of the Harvard Botanical Experimental Station, writes April 23, 1912, "I have a variety of cane that is rich in sucrose but cannot be fertilized with its own pollen. This year I covered one of the panicles with gauze cloth and fertilized the flowers with quantities of pollen from Indian corn which resulted in my obtaining over seven hundred seedlings from one cane panicle thus treated. The plants are small yet and show no traces of corn and it is possible that the corn pollen simply acted as a stimulus to fertilization."

RUSSIA. Rostoff-on-Don. Mr Frank N. Meyer wrote Dec. 11, 1911: "I went to the newly established Selection Station at Saratov, where I saw Mr. A. J. Stebut, who is in charge. This Station was started only some months ago, so the buildings even were not finished and the grounds were not laid out. Mr. Stebut told me of their plans. And here are his main remarks. Southern Russia derives her greatest income from the durum wheats, therefore this selection station will devote the major part of both time and money to the study of these wheats, the aim being to select types better suited to drouth than the present varieties: to create good winter durum wheats, if possible; to hybridize durum wheats with other wheats, so as to develop new races; to study "Poltavka", a soft wheat; to try to develop strains of sunflowers, resistant to the ravages of Orobanche, which is a pest in Southern Russia (one variety of sunflower called "Selonka" seems much more resistant than other varieties and will be taken as a starting point); to study all the local varieties of wheats, as there are several existant, which are grown in limited localities only and have escaped the attention of describers; to investigate the reasons why durum wheat degenerates so seriously, when sown on soil which grew wheat before; to create new races of forage plants, better suited to local conditions than alfalfa or red clover, cooperating in this line with Mr. W. S. Bogdan, at Krassny Koot. Later on they would also start the