

and tree; but there should be no trouble to distinguish the Golden Russett from either of those sorts, as the form and characteristics of the fruit, and the habit of growth of tree, are distinct and totally different. The tree is a vigorous, upright grower when young, forming a spreading bushy, somewhat irregular, head when fully grown. Young shoots, slender, reddish-brown, sometimes downy, with numerous white dots, which give a decidedly speckled appearance. Fruit, medium or small medium in size, and very uniform, roundish or slightly flattened. Skin—rough, covered with dull yellow russett, frequently bronzed in the sun. Stalk—short, small. Cavity—variably from deep to quite shallow. Calyx closed; basin broad. Flesh sometimes greenish-white, generally a tinge of yellow, fine grained, firm, crisp, juicy, sprightly, sub-acid. Ranks as very good; keeps until spring, and bears handling and shipping very well, and is a favorite in the English markets.

PAPER UPON MARKETING APPLES,

READ BEFORE THE F. G. A. AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF 1881
BY C. R. H. S.

MR. PRESIDENT,—If I mistake not this is *the 18th annual meeting* of this Association, and, while we believe there are none present who were among those who organized this Society, we are glad to know there are many here who were first on its list of members, and these are the men to whom the Association owes its very existence *to-day*. Who, Sir, is there amongst us, on this occasion, prepared to estimate the work or the value of the work, done by this Society since its inception, or its influence upon the fruit growers of this Province? Can it be done? I answer most emphatically, no. Why, Sir, look at the Exhibition of to-day, or more particularly that of last September, held at Kentville, and contrast with the exhibitions of fifteen or twenty years ago, and what do you find? Is not the difference that you see sufficient proof that some mighty power has been at work among the fruit growers, until to-day we stand in the foremost ranks of apple growers on the continent, aye, and on the face of the earth. Now, we contend that our position is very largely owing to the exer-