seemed to be none other than Antonovka, yet three fruit growers there each declared it to be distinct, and said it was as hardy and as productive.

Possart's Nalivia is said, at the Pomological School at Warsaw, to be a synonyme, Dr. Lucas, in one edition of his Pomology, held this view, and, in another edition, thought not, and this latter opinion is shared at Proskau and Riga.

Mr. Goegginger, of Riga, after a good deal of correspondence, rather thought they were not identical. Mr. Fritz Lucas now inserts it in his catalogue as a synonyme.

APORT.—This is the family of which our Alexander is a member, a large and widely scattered family and often of strong family type. No accurate notes seem to have been taken of the places where they live and thrive. We cannot in this country expect to do such work; the most we can do is to find out what is good there, import and propagate it here.

It is named Aport because imported long ago from Oporto in Portugal, just as another Russian apple which long ago found its way into Virginia, comes back to Russia via Germany under the name of Virginischer Rother.

Some of the apples we find under this name, show by their features that they are near relations of the Emperor Alexander, many others show no likeness whatever. Sometimes under other names, we find typical apples, like the Borodovka Belui of Orel, which is just like Alexander, but white. At Kursk too we find, under the name of Sklianka, a fruit of Aport form, but almost without color.

I am not sure that we saw the Alexander in Russia, though I believe it to be grown there. At Volsk we found a fruit very like it, only wanting in that slight flatness of the vase which our Alexander has. In the Kozlof market we find an apple just like it, though perhaps slightly larger in calyx, but it proved somewhat tough in texture, a sharp acid mingled with sweet, a fine apple, and it would seem a pretty good keeper. At Orel we find another, alike in look, but sweet, not as good as that in Kozlof or Veronesh markets.