

EXPORTABLE APPLES.

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All extensive growers of fruit know by sad experience that a home market may be glutted. This is bad enough with strawberries and other small fruits, into and out of the production of which we may go at will, according as they are profitable or not. But when there is a glut of apples from over-production it is a serious misfortune to those who have labored and waited for years while their orchards have grown into fruitfulness, hoping, perhaps, that they would be a resource of support in old age. To see our trees loaded with the finest fruit, and yet to know that the only thing to be done with it is to work it into cider, is painful in the highest degree to the laborious and careful orchardist who has given twenty or more of the best years of his life to perfecting their growth; yet this has frequently occurred in America. Thousands of barrels of the choicest Baldwins, Greenings and Russets, to say nothing of fine fall and summer fruit, went to the cider mill or rotted under the trees in New England in the autumn of 1878. Similar occurrences, not only in New England, but in New York, Pennsylvania and the west, have many times led to the cutting down of orchards—actually clearing the land of costly fruit trees in perfect health and full bearing, as though they were forest trees, useful only for fuel and timber.

In Lower Canada and Northern Vermont the efforts of fruit-growers, striving against the severity of almost Arctic winters, have not yet been able to produce so great a superabundance of apples as this. Yet the introduction yearly of new and superior sorts adapted to the climate and productive of large crops of marketable fruit, the awakened interest of the people in orcharding, and their increasing knowledge of what can be grown and how to grow it, make this a quite possible danger of the not very distant future.