APPLE CULTURE IN THE COLD NORTH.

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It is well known that the lines of equal temperature for the whole year, or for the different seasons, do not follow the geographical lines of latitude. Indeed, so widely are these lines divergent that England, whose southern limit lies several degrees north of the city of Quebec, has a winter climate like the sea coast of Virginia and North Carolina, while Quebec has the summer temperature of the South of France.

Even on our own continent the windings of the isothermal lines are remarkable, and have a vast influence upon the growth of vegetation, and the suitability of points on the same degree of latitude for the growth of crops. Especially is this the case in regard to trees, which must endure all extremes; and tree fruits of all descriptions are found, or not found, on the same lines of latitude across the continent, not according to the location of those lines, nor even according to the isothermal lines of annual temperature, but according to the lines of equal winter temperature—the so-called isochimenal lines.

Thus, while even the peach will grow and produce fruit freely around the Grand Traverse Bay, at the northern extremity of the southern peninsula of Michigan, on the same line of latitude in the meridian of Quebec, or even of Montreal, only a few of the hardiest apples succeed. On the parallel of 43°, west of the Adirondac Mountains and south of Lake Ontario, is one of the most favored fruit regions of the world; while on the same line eastward, in the Green Mountains, and even in the Upper Connecticut Valley, not enough tree-fruit of any description is grown for home use. To cite one more, and perhaps the most striking instance of all—while on the eastern shore of Lake Michigan every kind of tree fruit of the temperate zone flourishes, on the west shore, but a hundred miles away, in Wisconsin, the climate is even less favorable for the orchardist than that of the Province of Quebec.