ON THE NORTHERN LIMITS OF VINE CULTIVATION.

[From A. D., Vol. XII, No. 239, 1875.]

They would probably at that time have been cut down or unplanted. John Topham, Wateringham, Sept. 23.

<< Par 43.>>

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the vineyards, which have been cut to the root, and have been abandoned, even as far north as Noma-gou, beyond which they lie on the opposite side of the river, the vines were cut

Home Correspondence.

Wood formed by the descending Sycamore.--The drawing was made in the churchyard of Kirk Rigg, near Sedbergh, a few days ago, and represents an Ash tree which, growing in contact with a tombstone, accidentally affords a good example of the deposition of wood in that manner. The tree is growing up the side of the tombstone, and the wood is in contact with the edge of the tombstone, and the wood is in turn growing into the base of the tombstone, which has been deposited in a rounded mass upon the upper surface of the flat slab. The dates inscribed

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Continued from p. 726.

ANALOGOUS facts regarding the retrogression of limits of vine cultivation have been noticed in the northern provinces of Austria. In the Prussian part of the Rhineland, where the vine was cultivated long since that epoch, M. J. G. Büschel has published a Konigsegg journal as an article on the subject of the cultivation of vines in a country under the Teuton. The vines were made to grow, and now-a-days are unprofitable with many of the northern wines. The climate of the country is better than that of Austria, and it has been more favorable for the growth of vines. M. Strieder assures me that grapes are not grown now in any of the southern provinces, and that only the wines of Hungary are cultivated.

To return to the present limits of the vine, there are certain localities in which the vine is cultivated extensively in that part of Europe, and it does not extend beyond the limits of the French province of Picardy, where it is cultivated in every degree. Here it passes the province of Bucovina, and there are vineyards in favorable localities, but there are also vineyards in unfavorable localities, where the vines are grown only, no wine being made. Descending the Danube, below the first vine is met with at Mohacs under the vineyards of the most fertile country, and that which is cultivated on the Bug under the vineyards of the most fertile country. On the banks of the Bug under the vineyards of the most fertile country.

where covered with mists during the winter, the cold often descending to 5° Fahr.

In New Mexico and California the climate is more

whereas at the same time it is not impossible that some future limits may be in Oregon.

In the southern hemisphere the vine is weakest in Chili, and excellent wine is made to the east of the coast of the Andes at Mendoza, San Juan, and La Ríoja, but its southern limit is not known. Sooner or later the vine is likely to spread into that part of the world, and to reach the southern hemisphere, where the climate is favorable for its growth.

To these details may be added a notice of the usual state of the weather, and of the customary rural opera-

whereby the vineyard begins and ends with this month, and the grapes ripen during the last months of June and July, and are harvested during the first days of August. This is the usual period of ripening in the northern provinces of Austria. In the northern provinces of Austria, where the climate is milder, the vine is cultivated for a longer period, but the grapes are not fully ripe until the middle of September. In the southern provinces of Austria, where the climate is more severe, the vine is cultivated for a shorter period, but the grapes are fully ripe by the end of July. The climate of the southern provinces of Austria is more favorable for the growth of vines, but the wines are not so good as those of the northern provinces, where the climate is more severe, and the winters are more severe. The wines of the southern provinces of Austria are not so good as those of the northern provinces, where the climate is more severe, and the winters are more severe. The wines of the southern provinces of Austria are not so good as those of the northern provinces, where the climate is more severe, and the winters are more severe.