ON THE NORTHERN LIMITS OF VINE CULTIVATION.

(From A. de Candolle’s Geographie Botanique.)

Continued from p. 286.

Aridous regions around the Mediterranean sea, and the mountains of the Northern Alps, have been considered as the type of the vine growing climate. The climate of these regions is characterized by a long, hot, and dry summer, followed by a mild and moist winter. The vine thrives in these regions due to the favorable climate and the rich soil provided by the mountainous areas. The vineyards are typically found on the hillsides of these regions, where the soil is well-drained and the sun exposure is ideal for grape ripening.

The vine is a hardy plant and can adapt to a variety of climates, but the northern limits of its cultivation are marked by the climate where it can no longer grow successfully. In the United States, the northern limit of vine cultivation is typically around 40°N latitude, where the growing season is too short to allow for successful grape production. However, with modern viticultural practices and technology, it is possible to extend the growing season and produce wine in regions with shorter growing periods.

Home Correspondence.

Wood formed by the descending sap.—The accompanying figure was made in the vineyard of Mr. Brand, in the 24th Ave., a few days ago, and represents an Asa tree which, growing in contact with a tombstone, has formed a large mass of wood by the descending sap. The fluid ascending through the central portion of the tree has no opportunity to escape to its surface, but, during the last few years of the growth of the Asa, the latter has come into contact with the edge of the tomb-stone, and the accumulation of the descending material has been impeded, so that wood has been deposited in a rounded mass upon the upper surface of the flat slab. The date inscribed upon the stone measures—January 7, 1800. The stone is about 2 feet 6 inches below the surface of the ground, and the tree has grown around it, forming a huge mass of wood.