

is planting them by the thousands, "and is determined to plant no other vine." Mr. Frederick Schnicke, thinks it not only best American grape, but the best in the world.

From these and very many other testimonials, it would appear that the Delaware is likely to have full justice done to it.

The Delaware is at first a slow grower, but when once established is all that could be desired. It is perfectly hardy, and ripening its fruit full three weeks before the Isabella. The limbs and berries are medium size, and of a rich vine color.

It is difficult to describe the flavor of this grape. To say that it is juicy, winey, sugary, spicy, with a fine delicate aroma, is to use words that convey very little meaning except to those who are familiar with the fruit.

The above description is furnished us by Mr. A. A. BRACKETT, of Winchester, a gentleman of large experience in grape culture, and who is perhaps as well qualified to judge of grapes as any person among us.—*New England Farmer*.

Water Cress.

A correspondent of the *Horticulturist* gives his simple method of growing Water Cress:—"This salad is easily raised wherever there is a well or pump. Take flooring boards, and make tank four feet wide and one deep: pitch the ends, and sink in the earth; fill with good soil, and set plants. Run in all spilt water.

"I have raised it in this way for three years, and the above size furnishing an ample supply. The last two years I sashed it, and cut from 1st of May until the middle of December. It should have a warm aspect to get it in bearing early, but it is better shaded by an arbor of vines, squashes, etc., in July and August, or the cress is apt to cook it."

Bees and Fruit Trees.

A writer in a literary journal of Paris states that the bees greatly improve the fructification of fruit trees. Orchards in which several hives are kept, always produce more fruit than those in which there are none. In the provinces on the Rhine, the fruits are more abundant and earlier than in any other part of Germany, and there it is the custom to keep large quantities of bees. Plants, too, which bees visit, thrive better in the neighborhood of hives.

Greenhouse Plants in Rooms.

The various greenhouse plants which are kept in rooms require a constant supply of water, which should always be applied on the tops of the pots, and from no consideration whatever should any be suffered to remain in the water in saucers under the pots, and they must be kept clean from dead leaves. &c. They should be fumigated when there is any appearance

of insects. With respect to air, the plants should have a good share in fine, warm weather. It is a very common practice to open the under-sash window where the plants stand; when thus exposed to the draft it injures them more than if they were entirely exposed to the open air. When they begin to grow long and spindling, the tops of the shoots should be nipped off with a pair of scissors, which will cause them to become thick and bushy.

Hardy Grapes.

Mr. Wm. A. Woodard, of Mortonville, N.Y. has communicated to the *Horticulturist* the results of observations he has been making upon grapevines on his premises in regard to their capacity of withstanding the severe changes of winter. He residence, he says, is in the highlands of the Hudson, at an elevation of about four hundred feet above the Hudson river, (lat. 41° 30' and where the thermometer sometimes indicates 30° below zero. The following he classes as perfectly hardy with him. They were exposed to the open air, tied to a trellis, and not protected in any manner. They are three years old, and grew last year strong, healthy wood, which was pruned down to four feet last fall, and intended for fruiting in 1861.

Clinton—Wood of last year's growth, 15 feet, very strong, ripe early, now green and healthy to the end.

Hartford Prolific—Growth 10 feet, strong, ripe wood, uninjured.

Concord—Growth 15 to 18 feet, strong, vigorous, ripe wood, uninjured.

Perkins—Growth 20 feet, robust, large, ripe, wood uninjured.

Early Northern Muscadine—Growth 16 feet, strong, and vigorous, uninjured.

New Native of Orange Co.—Fruit ripened by first week in September; wood fully ripe by first of October, uninjured.

The following he considers *half-hardy* and recommends protection for them during winter: *Isabella*, *Catawba*, *Diana*, *Tokalon*, *Union Village*, *Garrigues*, *American Hamburg*, *Hyde's Eliza*.—*Maine Farmer*.

Dwarf Pears.

[The following paper was recently read before the Hamilton Horticultural club, by Mr. Charles Weston, gardener, of that city.]

There is perhaps no hardy fruit tree that claims our attention at present more than does the pear, and more especially the pear grown as a dwarf. At a time when peaches, the finer varieties of cherries, (and to a great extent the plum) are cut off from the effects of a severe winter, it behoves every cultivator of fruit trees