

reason that this variety is perfectly hardy in our own climate, and ripens so early that it will perfect its crop every season. I felt that every Canadian had an interest in knowing whether this Grape would yield to him, in his more Northern home, returns as satisfactory as it afforded to these Islanders of Ohio, and the result of all my investigation and enquiry has fully satisfied me that we can, in this part of Canada at least, raise the Delaware in greater perfection, and of higher flavour, than any that I saw upon the Islands. It is true that at the time of my visit the best of the crop of Delawares had been gathered, but the condition of the remaining fruit and of the foliage of the vines told an unmistakable tale. If these conclusions be correct, what a field of enterprise and remunerative industry is opened to us? A vineyard of the Delaware grape in full bearing will easily yield three tons of grapes to the acre. An acre of land may be set down, say as worth one hundred dollars. Suppose that it costs one hundred and fifty dollars to get it planted with first class Delaware vines, and another hundred dollars to put up a suitable trellis, and fifty dollars a year for four years to cultivate it. This will make a total cost of five hundred and fifty dollars for the acre of vineyard. One crop of three tons at ten cents per pound will repay the entire outlay.

Such are my convictions on this subject that I intend to plant a vineyard of five acres next spring with Delaware vines, and should we live to see its first full crop, I will tell you just what it has cost, and what it yields.

FLOWERS IN THE WINDOW.

HERE is nothing more attractive to the eye of the outsider than the plants and flowers in the windows of houses during the season when garden culture is out of the question. Here every one, without regard to circumstances, may have a miniature green-house with all its luxuries and a few of its inconveniences. The expense is not worth mentioning, and the labor is a pleasure to all who love these most loveable beauties of nature. In many of the public schools of New England, the female teachers and larger scholars cultivate many flowers throughout the year, either in doors or out. So in numerous factories, it has become a usual sight to see at all times the hanging flower or fern vase, the pots on the window-sill, or in some little nook out of the way

of the busy factory girl's movement, carefully tended and universally prized during the hours of labor.

Mr. Buist, in his little manual, advises as follows for window culture :

"A copious supply of water, frequent sponging and syringing of the foliage, and judicious airing, will result in success; nearly all plants will grow in earth from the woods, or very rich sandy soil; they will even grow in sand if watered freely with manure water. The following plants are adapted for windows, and will give a succession of bloom all winter : Azalea, Begonia, Cactus, Calla, Cupheas, Camellia, Daphne, Dracena, Ferra, Fuchsia, (kept wet,) Geranium, Hoya, Jasuime, Justicia, Netrosideros, Myrtle, Oxalis, (with sun,) Olea, Oleander, Passiflora, Primula. These, with Bengal and Tea Roses, will make up an ample variety for three or four windows, and afford bloom nearly the whole season.

FLOWERS FOR PEREUME.

ACCORDING to the New York *Tribune*, the quantity of flowers manufactured into perfumes in the town of Cannes alone, amounts to the following quantities, which we give in tons instead of pounds :—Orange blossoms, 700 tons; roses, 265 tons; jasmine, 50 tons; violets, 37 tons; acacia, 22 tons; geranium, 15 tons; tuberose, 12 tons; jonquil, 2 tons; amounting in all to over 1100 tons of flowers, and being sufficient, if piled on waggons like loads of hay, to form a close procession more than three miles long, or sufficient to fill twenty good sized barns. According to the same article, the rose is the most productive of the petals, the plants set about three feet apart yielding two and a half tons to the acre,—which seems to be rather a large story, but may possibly be true if the fresh or undried petals are taken; the other plants do not yield near so much, but being higher priced are also profitable, the returns per acre varying from one to two hundred dollars.

TO CURE WOUNDS UPON TREES

HAVE wrought almost miracles of restitution in badly wounded trees (horse-gnawing, rash pruning, scraping with waggon hub, &c.,) both when the wounds were fresh, and when they were so old that the wood was rotting and the tree apparently dying, by simply covering the wound with rosin tempered with tallow and applied warm.