

ground, but not often. In an orchard of about five hundred trees that we examined this spring we caught only fifteen grubs.

Old trees are sometimes so cut and perforated that it is impossible to get them all out without destroying the tree, which is the best way; for if one tree be left with a few grubs in it, it may be the means of stocking the whole orchard with them. My observation of the habits of this insect, has satisfied me that it does not travel fast, and persons who plant good *clean trees* in a locality where there are no grubs within a mile, may not be troubled with them for a life time; but don't plant trees unless you examine them well before you plant, as they are often sent out *gratis* with the trees.

GRAPE MANURES.—Strong or stimulating manure is most dangerous to the vinous property of the Grape. The general rule in wine producing countries is to manure only with its own cuttings, or the refuse of the grape when pressed, which contain tartar, essential to the vinous property of the grape. Excessive richness of the soil, though it gives a larger crop, and the best fruit for the table, detracts from the character of the wine. There have been several remarkable instances of this fact; amongst others, the celebrated vineyard of Johannisberg, which some fifty years since having been richly manured, it for several years afterwards produced a grape which gave wine of an inferior character, and much deteriorated in quality. It took twenty years before the soil became sufficiently poor to restore the vinous quality of the grape. Soils which produce choice and rare wines are never manured with any description of fetid manure, generally applied for the purpose of fertilizing land; but wool, horn, bones, and the cuttings and refuse of the vine itself, being only used. The scientific botanist tells us that the vine only takes up from the earth carbonic acid, ammonia, etc.: practice and experience, both ancient and modern, affirm the contrary.—*Florist and Fruitist.*

Suckers in Apple Orchards.

The remark is often made, that the suckers of apple trees used to graft stocks in, are apt to produce suckers. This is only true so far as those particular trees which sucker most abundantly are apt to be selected from which to obtain the supply, and of course the new stocks have the same peculiarity. Suckers should never be used for stocks; but if they are, they should be taken from trees producing the fewest. To clear suckers from orchard trees, they should not be cut off, for new shoots will spring from every stub left. The right way is to keep the ground smooth, mellow and clean; and then about the middle season of growth, or during the first half of summer, put on thick cowhide boots and stout buckskin mittens, seize one sucker at a

time, placing the boot upon it close to the base, give a sudden jerk with the hands, and it will be torn out root and branch, leaving no stump. An occasional repetition of this process will keep the orchard clear. Suckers always give a slovenly appearance to an orchard, and do not be suffered to grow. They also favor depredations of the borer.—*Country Gentleman.*

Miscellaneous.

COFFEE.—The consumption of coffee is estimated in the following manner:—The whole of North America consumes 337,500,000 lbs. being in the largest proportion. France, Spain, Italy, Portugal and adjacent islands, consume amongst them only 201,000 lbs.; Germany, including Austria, 291,000 lbs.; Holland and Belgium, 142,500 lbs.; Denmark, Sweden, Russia, Finland, Poland, only 75,000,000 lbs. among the nations for something stronger. Great Britain and Ireland consume about 60,000,000 lbs.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—The third annual fair of the American Institute will be held at the Palace Gardens, in Foulton street, this city, commencing on Tuesday the 25th.

American cotton manufacturers have in the most profitable business during the past year, and their prospects for the future are all encouraging. The anticipation of good crops from all parts of the world is a matter of encouragement to the manufacturers of England in a similar manner. In Lancashire, about 40,000 operatives are wanted, and in the small manufacturing district of Bury, no less than 100 cotton factories are now being erected.

THE IDEA OF FIRE AMONG THE ANCIENTS. According to Pliny, fire was for a long time unknown to some of the ancient Egyptians, when Exodus the celebrated astronomer learned it to them, they were absolutely ignorant. The Persians, Phoenicians, Greeks, and other nations, acknowledged that their ancestors were once without the use of fire, and the Chinese confess the same of their progenitors. Pompanius, Mela, Plutarch, and other authors, speak of nations who, at the time they wrote, knew not the use of fire, or had scarcely learned it. Facts of the same kind are attested by several modern nations. The inhabitants of the Mariana Islands, which were discovered in 1521, had no idea of fire. It was astonishment greater than theirs, when we saw it on the descent of Magellan to their islands. At first they believed it a kind of animal that fixed to and fed upon the trees. The inhabitants of the Philippine and other Islands were formerly equally ignorant. It presents even in our own day, some of the same deplorable state.