

**RE-APPEARANCE OF THE SEVENTEEN-YEAR LOCUSTS IN NEW YORK STATE.**—The *Troy Times* says:—The report that this is the year for the re-appearance of locusts is confirmed by a farmer residing in North Greenbush, who says they have already appeared in large numbers in that locality. They come out of the ground in the shape of large grubs, but soon after their wings are developed and they take to flight. They are not destructive to crops, but feed upon trees and shrubbery, in some instances completely removing the foliage from a large tract of country. Although their appearance has only been reported in one locality, there is no doubt they can be found in this section. When full grown they are about an inch and a half in length, and they make a loud humming noise while flying through the air. A singularity regarding their emergence from the earth is, that they all come out backwards. They are called the "seventeen-year locusts" from the fact that they appear only every seventeenth year. In 1860 they were numerous, and this was the first time of their appearance since 1843. In 1826 they were so plentiful that the trees were covered with them, and they could be gathered by the bushel with little trouble.

**NEW WAY OF PROPAGATING HYACINTHS.**—The gardener of the University of Berlin has found that hyacinths may be propagated by their leaves, thus revealing a new way to raise a large number of specimens of rare varieties. The leaves require to be cut off as close to the bulb as possible, put in a saucer, and covered with a thin layer of sandy leaf-mold. The saucer having been placed in a greenhouse, close to the inner surface of the glass, in eight or nine weeks the leaves will develop buds.

In America three-fifths of the cereals consist of maize. In Europe oats predominate; then come wheat, rye, barley and maize, in the order given. The nations of Europe which produce, relatively speaking, the most wheat, are Spain, Italy, and France; those which furnish the most rye are Finland, Switzerland, and Germany, and those which produce the most barley, the Scandinavian States and Germany. Oats predominate in Ireland, the Scandinavian countries, Hungary and North Germany. Maize takes the first rank in Roumania, Serbia, and Portugal.

**GRAFTING THE PEAR ON APPLE TREES.**—The following curious note on the subject of grafting the pear on old apple trees has been sent by a Mr. Tipton, of Burlington, Kansas, to the *Horticulturist* (New York):—Pears grafted or budded on bearing apple trees is the quickest, surest and cheapest way I ever grew pears. I never picked better pears from standards, or any other undergrowth for the pear, than I have picked from old apple trees topped and luddled or grafted with pears; and they always bore early and profusely. In large apple orchards are sometimes found worthless or scraggy trees; on such, I have practiced changing to pears. I never failed in two years to get a good crop. In some trees the pears would die out in six years, while others were healthy to my knowledge for eighteen years, and still doing well the last time I saw them, in 1855, in Franklin County, Ohio.

#### Cultivate the Young Trees.

Young orchards or trees of any particular value should be as carefully cultivated as the growing crops. Especially is grass detrimental to young orchards.

Trees often die because the moisture is thus all

absorbed from their roots through the neglect of cultivation. A too vigorous growth often delays the time of bearing, but the fruit is always of a much finer quality, and the tree less liable to be attacked by insect depredators. Even forest trees need this care in cultivation, until the roots get hold of the soil, and the branches give sufficient shade to protect the ground from the sun's rays, so that the moisture is never so much diminished as to damage the trees.

These little attentions are often withheld because these beginnings of waving branches and cooling shade are not so much appreciated as when they actually stand upon the border of every doorway. Even when they are bereft of their leaves they temper the Winter's wind and become of greater value on that account. He is certainly a careless man who fails to plant an abundance of trees for their various uses, among the first things done on a homestead, and be sure and give them an abundance of protection and care until they get large enough to care for themselves. No better legacy can be left to future generations to keep the memory green of those having lived before them, than these monuments of ever present delight.

secured 47 7-10 bushels per acre, against 28 1-7 bushels where the phosphate was not used. On two-rowed barley he raised 42 3-8 bushels, against 25 5-6 on land not so manured.

The Turkish paper money, called caime, has depreciated more than one hundred per cent. Bread costs more than it did during the Crimean war.

A law is likely to be passed by the Massachusetts Legislature, establishing a commission of women to inspect prisons and hospitals in that State, in which women are inmates.

A large lion was killed in the mountains between Santa Cruz and Santa Clara, Cal., recently, by two young men named Tompkins and Reed. The beast got in among their horses, on Mr. Mair's ranch, and killed three. The young men chased him all night with their dogs and finally despatched him. He was treed several times during the night. He measured nine feet in length.

The Duke of Sutherland in Scotland, and Dr. Hamn in Austria, have employed dynamite in clearing land, and for digging much deeper than any instrument could. A number of dynamite cartridges are buried at regular distances in the soil, and exploded by electric wires.

A grapevine on W. G. Phelps' premises, Stockton, Cal., measures at a distance of one foot from the ground, twenty-six inches in circumference.

An island was put up at auction in London with no bidders. It was Herm, one of the Channel islands, three miles from Guernsey and Sark, comprising 400 acres, with a good harbor, granite quarries, excellent fishing, an old-fashioned residence, with a chapel and new villa, and no taxes.

A French horticultural society recommends watering geraniums and pelargoniums once a week with a solution of 150 grs. glue in two gallons of water.

PETER HENDERSON, author of *Gardening for Profit* and another work on floriculture, who is withal a practical, reliable man, claims that the reason why the market gardeners, who cultivate tracts on the shores of Communipaw Bay, are able to grow cabbages year after year on the same land, is that it was used for ages by the Indians of New Jersey as

a clam baking ground, filling the soil to the depth of a foot or more with the shells of the bivalves. Club-footed insects, so injurious to cabbages, find the lime in these highly calcareous soils too soluble and corroding for their comfort or subsistence. Shells contain some phosphoric acid which benefits cabbages as it does other crops.

**GRAIN TRADE.**—The struggle between the Welland Canal and the Erie Canal for the control of grain trade of the Western States has been affected during the season of depression by the rivalry of the railways, which have carried freights at lower rates than ever before. The whole wheat crop of the United States is estimated at 247,482,160 bushels, and the corn crop amounts to 1,062,585,625 bushels. Of this, a very large portion seeks an outlet through the lake cities, Chicago, Milwaukee, Duluth, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland. Milwaukee as a rule ships more wheat than Chicago, and when the grain comes eastward Montreal handles more of it than Oswego. The largest quantity of grain and flours ever taken down the St. Lawrence in a single year equalled 35,000,000 bushels.



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#### Foreign Notes.

**A NEW DEPARTURE.**—Immense quantities of potatoes have been shipped at Belfast for New York.

At a meeting of the Western New York Farmers' Club, a member reported that he used 150 lbs. of phosphate to the acre on a field of barley, and