

dian Farmer has not much cared about the adoption of methods of economising fodder, but he now feels that the time has come when it behoves him to discover and practise them. If his farming is to continue remunerative he must increase his number of cattle, that they may manufacture manure for him; but these must be fed, and every one knows that it requires a large amount of fodder, to keep much stock through our long winters. We commend therefore the following plan to their attention. At the time of cutting grass or clover be provided with an abundance of good straw—when the field is quite dry, cut it, and carry the grass or clover at once to the barn, and there stock it and the straw in alternate layers. One ton of the former to two of the latter, will be about the right proportion. The straw will imbibe the superabundant moisture of the hay; and become as nearly acceptable to the cattle. We have practised this method with carrot tops also, that is, stacked straw and tops in layers, with great advantage. The former plan is well known, and is very commonly practised in Britain, and deserves the consideration of our agriculturists.

REED'S ANGLO-AMERICAN APPLE.

This is to say that I have a seedling Apple that will excite all fruit growers, when once brought to notice. As I am in possession of most of the leading varieties of the present time, and these in bearing, I am fully able to judge of its qualities pretty correctly, and when brought on the table with *Gravenstein*, *Sweet Bough*, *St. Lawrence*, and other leading apples of the same season, it is always consumed first, and the remark always comes out, if any are present that have not partaken of it before, O! what a splendid apple! In short, it is among Apples what the *seckel* is among Pears,—it possesses a mingling of juices that is not to be found in any other Apple. It may be called sweet, soft-fleshed, melting and rich. It is a good baking or stewing Apple. Begins to ripen in August, and last till December. The Apple has crimson stripes from the stem half way up its sides with a prominent seam from stem to blossom, which feels and looks like a thread stretched over the skin. Its great excellence caused me to graft it on large trees immediately, so that at this time I could cut a great many grafts. I have not yet let it go out abroad, but intend to do so. If you would like to propagate some four or five thousand, I could furnish you with the scions. I brought fifteen or twenty fine large Apples from the tree, on purpose to send to you, and hid them in a bed room off the kitchen, till I could go to the station; and when I brought them out to send to you, they were too ripe,—the cooking stove had spoiled them.—*Horticulturist*.

CROPS IN BRADFORD CO., PENNSYLVANIA.—“Wheat is scarce and high—at present worth \$2 a bushel. Rye is \$1.06—Corn, 50 cents—Oats, 40 cents. Buckwheat was an entire failure. Potatoes half a crop. Grass excellent.”

MRS. GRUNDY'S GATHERINGS.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

The fashions for winter are now, to a certain extent, decided; and the quantity of new stuffs invented for Winter were is more than usually large. The old fashion of ribbed stuffs has been adopted with an eagerness amounting to exaggeration. That charming material which our grandmothers loved so well for the ease which it lent to the peculiar *mouvement de jupe* they appreciated so highly, is now being made both for *promenade* and evening wear. The manufactures have had the good sense to maintain its old fashioned name, and still call it *reps*. This stuff has been made in every colour; in check and *ecossais* it has a most beautiful effect, the softness of the material annulling the hardness of the lines. A dress of this stuff of the new colour, *vert Siliestr.*, striped with *grossille*, was the one chosen by the Empress, from a great number presented to her notice by the *maison Delisle*. *Popeline Pashah* is also an entirely new material. It is also ribbed, but the ribs are thrown up at wider intervals. This material is generally made of two or more colours, sometimes the ground is shot and the ribs striped of the two colours composing the ground, and recurring alternately. This stuff promises to hold a favoured place amongst the articles proposed to our fashionables. It is very becoming, and, being very expensive, cannot soon fall into the *domains du vulgaire*. It will be seen by the soft thick texture of these new tissues that the reign of flounces, which have maintained so obstinate, so exclusive a dominion for the last five years, is drawing to a close. As yet we have found nothing better to replace them than the weaving of a distinct pattern at the bottom of the dress. But this fashion, instead of increasing the fullness of the skirt, considerably diminishes its width, and has no doubt originated the necessity for the tremendous, and vulgarly exaggerated under-petticoats of crinoline which are beginning to cause the figures of our fair Parisians to swell out to dimensions bordering on caricature. We shall long regret the abolition of flounces, and, although the Empress herself has been the first to dispense with them, we still hope they may find favour a little while longer. The sliding step by which her Imperial Majesty accustoms us, as it were, by degrees to the absence of flounces, is a very pretty and graceful fashion, said to be of her own invention. Flat bands or tucks of the same material as the dress, diminishing in width towards the waist, cover the skirt entirely. These tucks are edged with lace, and form a very light and pleasant ornament. The dress in which her Majesty drove recently from the Tuileries to St. Cloud, was of silk, with broad stripes of grey and white. The *jupe* was covered with these bands a *l'Andalouse*, of alternate grey and white. The white bands edged with black lace, and the grey with white. The *corsage* was made a *revers*, edged with