

In his "American Pomology," Dr. Warder says of this apple:

"This little foreigner was brought from Russia, and seems as well adapted to our climate and tastes as are its companions from the same regions.

Tree vigorous, hardy, productive, upright; leaves broad, pale or light green.

Fruit small to medium, round, flattened somewhat conic, angular, surface smooth, yellow, striped, splashed carmine, white bloom. Basin shallow, folded; eye large closed. Cavity wide, wavy, or deep, acute, stem short, yellow.

Core large, closed clasping; seeds numerous, plump, brown. Flesh yellowish white, breaking, fine grained, juicy; flavor acid; quality good; use, market or kitchen; season, June, July—before Early Harvest.—*Western Rural.*

HOW TO KEEP PASTURES IN GOOD CONDITION.

It is with a pasture as with a man, the income must be greater than the expenses or it grows poor. Crops are the expenses. It is quite possible to make the surface of any soil unproductive and unprofitable, by carrying off more than is put on. Pasturing with cows that are yarded at night does this. Sheep or bees that remain upon the land, on the contrary, return more than an equivalent in manure, and keep the land improving. Where plaster meets a want of the soil it may be kept improving by sowing broadcast a bushel and a half to the acre every spring, and feeding off the grass. Many farms in the grazing districts in the interior are kept up mainly by plaster and feeding. Some of them will carry a bullock to the acre. Other lands need lime, and the lime brings in clover, and this plant, by the large drafts it makes upon the subsoil and the atmosphere, always improves the pasture. In other districts ashes are accessible at reasonable rates, and they are always a reliable top-dressing. The effects are visible in some soils in increased crops of grass for twenty years. Cheap ashes will keep up any pasture, pay their cost, and leave a profit. So will home made compost, if the waters of a brook can be turned into a pasture, nothing more will be needed to keep it in good condition. Changing soils oftentimes has a wonderful influence. Sometimes on the same field of twenty acres there will be sandy or gravelly knolls nearly bare of vegetation, and hard clay or muck in swales. A top dressing of the sand would pay on the swales, and nothing could be better for the knolls than the muck or clay. Our old pastures to be kept profitable, must have something done for them. It will not pay to devote ten acres to a single cow.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

HEALTH, COMFORT AND BEAUTY.

LADY'S BREAD.—A lady wishing to improve her form and flesh, should eat the following bread:—take half wheat and half rice flour (rice contains the greatest amount and finest quality of starch.) Diffuse the yeast cells in milk instead of water; before baking add butter and salt. No food can supersede this bread for the above purpose.

All persons suffering from affections of the liver should use not too finely bolted rye flour in preference to wheat. As the digestion improves, wheat flour may be mixed with the rye. Such bread should be thoroughly baked, and not eaten before it is two days old. More salt should be added than is ordinarily necessary.

STUDENT'S BREAD.—All students and intellectually engaged persons, with perfect digestion, should eat wheat bread of such flour as has the strongest and richest flavour (gluten and gum.)

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION BREAD.—Under certain circumstances of the body, additions of oatmeal, or flour made of peas or lentils, would be of advantage. Especially is this the case in pulmonary consumption; for the sake of the lime which oats, lentils, and peas contain more than other grains. Bread for consumption should be made of finely bolted rye flour, with the addition of some finely bolted (dry) oatmeal or lentils; some yeast dissolved in water, half water and milk, or pure milk, according to the digestive power of the patient; afterwards some fresh butter and salt should be added. Such bread contains the greatest amount of sulphur, lime, magnesia, and silex. In consumption these minerals are used in the body to calcify those diseased cells which cannot be expelled, thus rendering them harmless to the organism.

FAT MAN'S BREAD.—A fat man wishing to have bread to produce the least fat, should eat the following bread:—Take the remains of the flour which is left after bolting, consisting principally of cellulose and gluten; use sour leaven instead of yeast; let the dough stand longer than for the other bread, and bake well. Such bread has a very agreeable odor; its taste, when properly made, indicates a tendency to acidity (lactic acid); it digests very slowly, and contains no fat rendering material, and is very healthy.—*Dr. C. Bath, in Good Health.*

SMALL TALK—FLYING STRAWS.

The Clover seed crop is blighted in England, foreign growths are under average, and clover seed will be dear next spring.—Four thousand persons visited the American Pomological Society's Exhibition at Philadelphia in one day. Next meet is to take place at Richmond.

—The Agricultural Society at Fish Pools has revived with 44 members.—Bran is found to contain nearly two per cent of phosphoric acid, whilst flour contains less than one per cent; soluble phosphates in Bran, one and a quarter per cent; in flour less than a tenth; hence the value of brown bread as food for children, phosphates being essential to the formation of bone and blood.—The Dutch method of planting live fences along the shore line to prevent the encroachment of the sea has been suggested as applicable to the Acadian marshes.—In New Hampshire the beautiful climbing fern *Lygodium palmatum* (which is not rare, however, in more southern States,) is protected by an Act of the Legislature, a penalty of five dollars being imposed upon those who wantonly destroy it.—The Vaporer Caterpillars have been unusually destructive this season in England and the United States, as well as in Nova Scotia. There are myriads of their eggs sticking to every fence in Halifax.—The Chicago market is now supplied with California fruit, which occupies five days on the journey, and pays freight at the rate of \$940.00, per car load.—Our crop of wild mushrooms came this season in October instead of August.—The average price of butcher's meat in Russia is four copecks, or a penny per pound.—A correspondent of the *Agricultural Gazette* advocates the increase of frogs as pasturage for the lily white ducks; it is, he says, the only way in which duck rearing can be made profitable.—The harvest weather has been unfavorable in many parts of England.—The instruction of women in science is now being attempted at South Kensington, with every appliance to command success; Professors Huxley, Guthrie, and Oliver are to commence courses of lectures on Natural Science in November. Several Duchesses, Countesses, Marchionesses, and other ladies of the creation form the working committee.—Messrs. Walcott & Campbell of New York State, have purchased a Booth Short Horned Heifer, Bride of the Vale, for one thousand guineas in England.—The new Japanese Virginian Creeper is said to be perfectly hardy, and a great beauty.—The Royal Horticultural Society of London, held a "Fungus Meeting" on the 5th October, and no doubt ate toad stools till their stomachs ached. The principal complaints made in a leading article in the *Gardener's Chronicle* are that there was too much butter (a very likely thing), and the plates were cold.—At the Philadelphia Agricultural Festival, an officer of the Washington Agricultural Department, complained that the produce that they were most in want of was the produce of the Mint Plant, and appealed to legislators to recollect that the Mint and the Legislature were of no use without corn and potatoes.—A new