

having his dear "black" bread, as well as most other articles of his food, fried up in abundance of rich linseed oil or on high days and holidays with sunflower oil, the hardy denizen of the woods of Archangel, or the roamer over the steppes of Tamboy, is able to prosecute his work through all seasons of the year in spite of even Siberian weather.—*Professor Smyth's "Three Cities of Russia."*

PRICES OF NEW DAHLIAS.—The following high prices have been given by members of the nursery trade to amateurs who were so fortunate as to raise new varieties of merit;—Beauty of Telfont was the first that commanded a high price; this variety was raised by the Rev. S. B. Ward, of Telfont, in 1835, and was purchased by the Messrs. Brown for £60. Yellow Defiance, purchased by the same firm, at £200, the highest amount, we believe, ever given for a dahlia; it was sent out in 1840. Essex Triumph raised in 1841, was sent out in 1843, at £60. Marchioness of Ormond, £100. Shyllock, Beeswing, Alice, and Cleopatra for £100 each. Lady Sale, £70. Nonpareil, Sir John Richardson, Duke of Wellington, Bob. Sir. R. Whittington, and British Queen, £50 each. And Queen Victoria came out in 1835, £105. We have not heard of such prices being obtained since.—*Scottish Farmer.*

TAKE CARE OF YOUR POOR FEET.—"Of all parts of the body," says Dr. Robertson, "there is not one which ought to be so carefully attended to as the feet." Every person knows from experience that colds and many other diseases which proceed from colds are attributable to cold feet, the feet are at such a distance from "the wheel at the cistern" of the system that the circulation of the blood may be very easily checked there. Yet, for all this, and although every person of common sense should be aware of the truth of what we have stated, there is no part of the human body so much trilled with as the feet. The Young and would-be genteel-footed cram their toes and feet into thin-soled bone-pinching boots and shoes, in order to display neat feet, in the fashionable sense of the term. There is one great evil against which every person should be on their guard, and it is one which is not often guarded against—we mean the changing of warm for cold boots or shoes. A change is often made from thick to thin-soled shoes, without reflecting upon the consequences which might ensue. In cold weather boots and shoes of good thick leather both in soles and uppers, should be worn by all. Water-tights are not good if they are air-tights also. India-rubber overshoes should never be worn except in wet splashy weather, and not very long at once. It is hurtful to the feet to wear any covering that is air-tight over them, and for this reason India rubber should be worn as seldom as possible. No part of the body should be allowed to have a covering that entirely obstructs the passage of carbonic acid gas

from the pores of the skin outwards, and the moderate passage of the air inward to the skin. Life can be destroyed in a very short time by entirely closing up the pores of the skin. Good warm stockings and thick-soled boots and shoes are conservators of health, and consequently of human happiness.

COAL ASHES FOR GARDEN WALKS.—As many persons have at this time large heaps of coal ashes, they can dispose of them in no way to better advantage than by hauling them into their garden alleys. Remove from four to six inches of the dirt, and having screened the ashes, or separated the core and cinders, first apply the coarse stuff, then oyster shells if you have any on hand, small stones, glass or pieces of bricks, and top-dress with the ashes. Roll it, and you will have one of the best walks ever seen in a garden. The ashes become very hard, and are never wet, winter or summer, if the weather gives the water the least chance to get away. In summer, in five minutes after a shower there will be scarcely enough moisture to dampen the soles of your shoes. If there is not sufficient ashes for all the walks, commence with the principle ones, and in a couple of years the garden will be complete. Then, each spring after, give them a slight top-dressing of the ashes, which will about consume your annual stock.—*Germantown Tele.*

CUT WORMS ON THE CABBAGE PLANT.—Mr. J. P. Jewett, of Lowell, writes to the Main Farmer, that after being baffled in his attempts to raise cabbages, by the depredations of the cut-worm, he adopted the plan of wrapping the stalk of each plant in paper, and succeeded. He says,—"I selected my plants, wet them, and wound a small piece of paper around the stem of each plant, commencing at the root and extending up, so as to enclose the stem and some of the lower leaves. It is easily done with the thumb and fore-finger, giving it a slight roll two or three times round, being damp, it easily retains its position." "In transplanting," he says, "let the paper be covered about half an inch with earth, while it extends up about an inch, and this is sufficient to protect the stem where the attack is always made." Mr. Jewett is entitled to the thanks of the community, for thus promulgating the results of his simple but sensible experiment. We know that many persons have been obliged to abandon the cultivation of cabbages because of the ravages of the cut-worm, who would gladly resume it if the paper wrappers will prevent the greedy vermin from destroying the young plants.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE VINE DISEASE.—Dr. Telephe, of Bordeaux, has been the first to remark, that since the appearance of odium the large kinds of edible fungi, and especially