

SELECTIONS.

PRESERVATION OF APPLES.—Apples intended to be preserved for winter and spring use, should remain upon the trees until quite ripe, which usually takes place at the coming of the first heavy frosts. They should then be plucked from the trees by hand, in a fair day, and packed up immediately in casks, in alternate layers of dry sand, plaster, chaff, saw-dust, or bran, and conveyed to a cool, dry place, as soon as possible. The sand or saw-dust may be dried in the heat of summer, or may be baked in an oven at the time required to be used. The peculiar advantages arising from packing apples in sand, are explained and commented upon as follows, by the late Mr. Webster, author of the "American Dictionary of the English Language." "1st. The sand keeps the apples from the air, which is essential to their preservation. 3d. The sand checks the evaporation or perspiration of the apples, thus preserving in them their full flavor—at the same time any moisture yielded by the apples is absorbed by the sand—so that the apples are kept dry, and all mustiness is prevented. My pippins, in May and June, are as fresh as when first picked; even the ends of the stems look as if just separated from the twigs. 3d. The sand is equally a preservative from frost, rats, &c.; but after the extreme heat of June takes place, all apples speedily lose their flavor, and become insipid."—*American Agriculturist*.

OUR POSSESSIONS IN THE EAST.—Chusan, which was to have been surrendered in December last, still remains in our possession; and it is not likely that we shall part with it so long as the nominal opening of the five Chinese ports is but a disguise for a continued system of exclusion. The recent establishment of a British settlement on the little island of Labuan is an event of great importance to navigation. Abounding in coal, and affording a safe and convenient anchorage midway between Hong-kong and Singapore, it will yield inestimable advantages to our shipping in those seas; and it will especially facilitate our intercourse with the magnificent island of Kalamantan, (improperly called Borneo,) which has been recently laid open to us by the surprising fortunes of our good and gallant countryman, James Brooke, now hereditary Rajah of Sarawak. The next mail will probably bring us interesting intelligence from that quarter. Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane had sailed from Singapore, at the date of the last dispatches, with a large force, to chastise the piratical Sultan of Bruni, and to crush the Malay rovers, who, forgetting the lessons inflicted on them two years ago, have lately resumed their murderous courses with extraordinary audacity. Measures are in progress for the establishment of a steam navigation from Singapore to Sydney. This would be connected on the one hand with the line from England, via Ceylon, and on the other it would link together in one continuous chain all the British ports and settlements from Chusan to New Zealand.—*Spectator*.

PERFUME FOR CLOTHES.—Take an ounce of cloves, one of cedar and one of rhubarb, pulverize and sprinkle them in a drawer or chest in which clothes are to be placed. It will prevent moths from injuring the clothes, and create an excellent scent.

THE NARROW MIND.—A narrow mind is like a short blanket; we cannot stretch ourselves out under without exposing some part of our body. We must draw up our limbs and huddle ourselves together before we can be comfortable. We must endanger the circulation of the blood if we would avoid the contact of the air. We must lie very quiet if we wish to preserve any degree of heat. So with the narrowminded man,—if his soul expands towards a truth one way, it withdraws from some truth another way. He dares not stir for fear of unsettling his faith. He dares not look at things broadly and bluntly, for fear of losing the little assurance he hath.

You find a family suffering from cholera or fever, and there is a filthy drain close by. You say to the head of the family. "Would you like to know why you all have the cholera? It is that abominable drain." The answer will be, "It is really most nauseous, sir, but our landlord will do nothing." "Well, then," answer, "pay a pound or two a year more rent, in a healthier spot, where the landlord will do something; you will more than save the sum in escaping sickness."—*Medical Gazette—Dr. Laycock's Lectures*.

CONSEQUENCES OF WANT OF SANITARY REGULATIONS.—Dr Southwood Smith has recently shown, that every day's neglect of efficient sanitary measures costs in England alone the sacrifice of 136 lives daily—in other words, that 136 persons, whose lives might be saved, are allowed daily to perish. The last quarterly report of the Register-general continued the remarkable passage, that in the quarter, i. e. the three months ending the 30th June 1846, the deaths in England alone were 43,582. If the mortality had not been higher in the towns than in the poor country districts, where the air is pure, the deaths in that quarter would not have exceeded 33,000, so that in the last three months 10,000 lives have been destroyed in a part of England only, by causes which there was every reason to believe might be removed. Thus 40,000 persons are slaughtered annually, not from natural causes, but in consequence of gross neglect. But this is not all. For one death there must at least have been ten persons struck with disease; so that the actual number of sufferers must have been 400,000 in one quarter of a year, in one part of England only. All this, too, the result of the adoption of preventive remedies within the power of the legislature.

A PLEASANT REFLECTION FOR THE LIVING.—It is of little avail to have secured a sum of money, whether by insurance of life or other means, for the future support of those we regard, unless proper care is taken that it shall come into their possession. It will be sufficient to arouse the attention of individuals who have property to dispose of, to state that since the 1st of January, 1838, between seven hundred and eight hundred wills, or codicils, have annually been rendered null and void, from their not having been executed, or attested, according to the act, commonly called the "New Wills' Bill," which came into operation at that date. It was a saving of Lord Thurlow, when Lord Chancellor, that in England there were two kinds of wills; one that the testators made themselves, which the law could not carry out; and the other that lawyers made for them, which the law could fulfil—but in a manner contrary to the intentions of the testators. Lord Eldon, who was also a Lord Chancellor, and had amassed a large property, amounting to £200,000 in money, and as much in land, in bequeathing by his will, certain annuities and legacies, charged the payment of them primarily on the whole of his £200,000 personal estate; and failing that, upon the estates, in the county of Dorset—a characteristic instance of extraordinary caution, and of the ruling passion strong in death. His Lordship must clearly have had his doubts whether it might not be possible, by some public commotion, private mismanagement, or legal technicality, that his £200,000 personal property might be dwindled down so as to make it an inadequate security for these small bequests.—*Post Almanac for 1846*.

THE TIARA OF THE POPE.—The triple crown which is now used at the coronation of his Holiness is the same that Napoleon presented to Pius VII.; there is also another which was given by Pope Gregory XVI. The tiaras and mitres are kept at Fort St. Angelo, where they are taken back after the ceremony. The tiara given by Napoleon is of white velvet; the three crowns are of sapphires, emeralds, rubies, pearls, and diamonds; on the top is a large emerald, surmounted by a diamond cross. The tiara is estimated at 80,000 Roman crowns (about £17,000.)

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FLOUR, Canada Superfine, per bil.						per bil. 200lbs.	47	6	a	0	0
196 lbs.	33	6	a	34	0	Prime,	42	6	a	00	0
Do. Fine,	31	6	a	32	0	Prime Mess, per tierce, 304lbs.	00	0	a	00	0
Do. Sour,	00	0	a	00	0	PORK, Mess, per bil.					
Do. Middlings, ..			none			200lbs	72	6	a	75	0
Indian Meal, 168lb.	15	0	a	00	0	Prime Mess.....	55	0	a	60	0
Oatmeal, bil. 224lb.	29	0	a	00	0	Prime,	50	0	a	52	6
GRAIN, Wheat U.C.						Cargo,	40	0	a	00	0
Best, 60lbs. ...	5	9	a	6	0	BUTTER, per lb. ...	0	7	a	0	8½
Do. L.C. per min.	0	0				CHEESE, Am. 100lb	30	0	a	40	0
BARLEY, Minot, ...	3	0	a	3	3	LARD, per lb.....	0	5	a	0	6
OATS, "			do.			TALLOW, per lb. ...	0	5½	a	0	5½

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