

over the fire, adding salt enough to season to taste but no more, allow them just to come to a boil, and then while hot turn them into stone jars with small mouths, cork the jars up tightly and seal over the corks so that no air can get in. The jars must be quite full when the corks are put in. They can be used as fresh tomatoes for stews, etc., all winter. Keep in a cool cellar where they cannot freeze.

TO STAIN FLOORS.—To strong lye of wood ashes, add enough copperas for the required oak shade. Put this on with a mop, and varnish afterwards.

SMOKING BAD FOR CHILDREN.—Children should never be allowed to remain in a room where people are smoking. I have known many children ruined by breathing day after day the vile smoke of the father's cigar, and sometimes the mother's pipe. If a parent is so ignorant of the laws of life as to smoke where young children live, he is a barbarian, indeed.—*Herald of Health.*

TO KEEP UP SASH WINDOWS.—This is performed by means of cork, in the simplest manner and with scarcely any expense. Bore three or four holes in the sides of the sash, into which insert common bottle cork, projecting about the sixteenth part of an inch. These will press against the window frames along the usual groove, and by their elasticity support the sash at any height required.

TO REMOVE MUD FROM CLOTHES.—Mix soft soap with powdered starch, half as much salt, and the juice of a lemon, lay it on the part with a brush, then lay the article on the grass day and night till the stain comes out. Iron stains may be removed by the salt of lemons. Many stains may be removed by dipping the linen in sour buttermilk, and then drying it in the sun; wash it in cold water; repeat this three or four times. Stains caused by acids may be removed by tying some pearl-ash up in the stained part; scrape some soap in cold soft water, and boil the linen until the stain is gone.

HOW HAIR IS INJURED.—A writer says:—"Putting up the hair of children in curling papers breaks it and checks its growth, often pulls it out by the roots. Curling irons are fatal to the hair of both children and grown people. The heat saps up the juice out of the fibres as effectually as fire or frost saps the vitality of a green branch, leaving but a dry, withered skeleton. The practice which hair-dressers have of frizzing out the hair with a comb, to make the most of it, is one of the most cruel injuries that can be inflicted on the living hair. The comb cuts it in the act of frizzing it. You can test the truth of this by combing out the hair after it has been so dressed. The hair sometimes comes out by handfuls, and further, this process tangles up the hair, and a great deal of it is broken and pulled out in trying to comb it straight again."

Miscellaneous.

The Aurora Borealis—Its Prognostications.

The phenomena of the aurora borealis in this country have been often minutely described on the occurrence of unusually fine displays of it. But no one, so far as I am aware, has studied carefully its prognostications. Thoroughly inquired into, however, these may prove practically valuable, as the following illustration will serve to show. Every one knows that when the aurora first begins to exhibit in the autumn, it is regarded as a sign of broken weather following. But at that period of the year it supplies a prognostic of far greater precision and importance. I have repeatedly mentioned to my friends the observation I have invariably made, that the first great aurora after autumn is well advanced, and following a long tract of fine weather, is a sign of a great storm of rain and wind in the forenoon of the second day afterwards. I must have noticed this fact very early, because I applied it on the occasion of the first meeting of the British Association in Edinburgh, on 8th September, 1834. There had been a long tract of very fine weather—for a fortnight and more—when on Saturday evening, the 6th of the month, there appeared the widest, brightest, and most flashing aurora I have ever seen. Next day, the weather continuing remarkably fine, Professor Sedgewick described, at breakfast at Dr. Alison's, in glowing language, the magnificent exhibition which the philosophers of Edinburgh had provided for their southern visitors. Presenting, then, to him the dark side of the picture, I told him that the Association meeting was to be inaugurated with a great storm. He was surprised at this, and appealed to the continuing cloudless sunny sky against me; but I told him the particulars of the prognostication, and that the storm would not begin till the middle of the following day. Next morning the weather was equally splendid. But soon after eleven the eastern sky began to be overcast; an ominous low north-easterly black cloud rose by degrees; at twelve, as the offices of the Association opened, rain began to fall from that direction; and in a short time there commenced the most incessant and heavy fall of north-east rain I have ever witnessed, lasting without intermission till one o'clock on Wednesday, the 10th, when the fine weather was again restored to us and our visitors. I have often made the same prognostication since, and with inviolable accuracy; and several friends to whom I have mentioned it have made the same observation—viz., that the first great aurora, occurring after a long tract of fine autumnal weather, foretells a storm commencing between 12 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the second day thereafter. I restrict the prognostication to these conditions. It is evident how valuable the knowledge of it may often be to agriculturists. Nevertheless, I never met with a farmer or farm-servant who knew it. On one occasion it was the means of saving the corn crop of a friend in Dumfriesshire, whose farm-steward was about to leave his corn half led on the day after a very great aurora, and, deceived by the beauty of the weather, was on the point of taking his labourers to other work not at all pressing. His master, trusting to my positive assurances, ordered him to haste in leading and thatching everything; and great was the steward's astonishment when a furious three days' storm set in on the forenoon of the second day.—*Prof. Christison.*

CLEANING KID GLOVES.—Have ready a little new milk in one saucer and a piece of brown soap in another, and a clean cloth or towel folded three or four times. On the cloth spread out the glove smooth and neat. Take a piece of flannel, dip in the milk, and then rub off a good quantity of soap on the wetted flannel, and commence to rub the glove towards the fingers, holding firmly with the left hand. Continue this process until the glove, if white, looks of a dingy yellow, though clean; if coloured, till it looks dark and spoiled. Let it dry, and the operator will soon be gratified to see that the old glove looks nearly new. It will be soft, glossy, smooth and elastic.

Markets.

Toronto Markets.

"CANADA FARMER" Office, Sep. 10th, 1869.

FLOUR AND MEAL.

Flour.—The market has been quiet, but steady. No. 1 Super is selling at \$5; Fancy would bring \$5 20, and Extra, \$5 25.
Oat Meal.—Market quiet, but no stock here.
Corn Meal.—But little in market—selling at 4 50.

GRAIN.

Wheat.—The market has been quiet, but firm. There have been few lots offering, but a fair demand. Spring Wheat and Midge Proof is nominally worth \$1, and Fall \$1 12, which were the prices current during the whole of the past week. There has been almost nothing doing on the street market, and street prices are, therefore, almost nominal. Spring and Midge Proof are quoted on the street at from \$1 05 to \$1 07, and Fall at \$1 08.

Oats.—The market has been steadily declining, as the new crop has been brought into market. To day 40c is the nominal price. A few loads sold at that price on the street market to day.

Barley.—There has been almost nothing doing during the past week. The nominal price by the car load is 75c. That price was also paid for one or two loads which were offered during the week on the street market.
Peas.—There has been nothing doing in car lots, stock here being exhausted. On the street market 65c would be paid.

HAY AND STRAW.

There is very little Hay or Straw coming in. Hay sold to-day at from \$5 to \$12, and Straw at from \$6 to \$8.

PROVISIONS.

Pork.—Market unchanged; no old in stock. Now selling at from \$28 50 to \$29. Extra prime is worth from \$22 to \$23.

Bacon.—Sales small. Held at 12 1/2c to 13c. Shoulders 11c to 11 1/2c.

Lams.—Supplies large; selling at from 14 1/2c. to 15c. for canvases.

Butter.—The demand continues active; selling at from 15 1/2c to 17c. A car load sold to day at 17c. Pound rolls on the market, 20c to 22c.

Cheese.—Demand trifling. Only a retail trade doing. No shipping enquiry. Selling in small lots at from 12c to 12 1/2c.

Eggs.—Market improving. Good packed lots would bring from 11c to 12c; from farmers' wagons 13c to 14c.

Lard.—Demand very light; selling at from 16c to 17c.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

During the past week there has been an active local trade, but no export demand, owing to a decline in the Montreal and Quebec markets. Prices here have declined 1/2c per lb. on all grades, in sympathy with the markets east. A few sales have taken place to supply the local trade. We quote per 100 lbs, dressed weight: 1st class, \$6 to \$6 25; 2nd Do, \$5 to \$5 25; 3rd Do, \$4 to \$4 50.

Sheep have been very scarce during the week, the supply not being equal to the demand. Prices have advanced 50c per head for first class. We quote: 1st class, \$5 each; 2nd Do, \$3 to \$3 50; 3rd Do, \$2 to \$2 50.

Lams have been more plentiful, particularly the poorer qualities. Really first class lambs are scarce, and prices have advanced 25c. We quote: 1st class, \$3 each; 2nd Do, \$2 20 to \$2 35; 3rd Do, \$1 80 to \$2 10.

Calees—Very few offering, and not much enquiry. Prices remain unchanged. We quote: 1st class, \$7; 2nd Do, \$4 to \$4 50; 3rd Do, \$2 to \$3.

PROVINCIAL MARKETS.

Quebec, Sept. 7.—Fall Wheat, per bush., 90c. to \$1; Spring Wheat per bush., \$1 to \$1 05. Oats per bush., 38c. to 40c. Barley per bush., 60c. to 65c. Peas per bush., 70c. to 75c. Wood, 30c. to 31c. Hay per ton, \$7 to \$9. Straw per load, \$3 to \$4. Eggs per dozen, 10c. to 12c. Butter per lb., 16c. to 17c. Hides, per 100 lbs., \$4 50 to \$5. Beef, do., \$7 to \$9. Pork, do., \$7 to \$9. Apples per bush., \$1 to \$1 12. Potatoes per bag, 50c. to 60c. Sheepskins, \$1 20c. to \$1 50.