

To Pickle Peaches.—Take the sound peaches, remove the down with a brush, make the vinegar hot, add to it the sugar, boil and skim it well, stick five or six cloves in each peach, then pour the vinegar boiling hot over them, cover them over, and set in a cold place for eight or ten days; then drain off the vinegar, make it hot, skim, and again pour it over the peaches; let them become cold, then put them in glass jars, and secure them as for preserves.

Potato Soup.—Here is a recipe that has the merit of being very economical, very palatable and very quickly made. Boil in a quart of water a small slice of pork and one or two onions, according to size. Take from six to eight good sized potatoes, boil, mash fine, and put them in with the pork and onions. Boil half an hour; then add milk enough to make it the right consistency—about as thick as pea soup. Pepper and salt to taste; and first, before taking up, strain through a colander, and serve.

Sweet Peach Pickle.—Peel two gallons of ripe peaches, leaving them whole, and into each peach put three cloves. Put them into a preserving-pan; to which add two pounds sugar, one quart vinegar, and a few pieces cinnamon bark; boil ten minutes. Turn into a jar and tightly fasten the cover; keep them in a cool place. They are very nice.

Very Plain Tea Cake.—A half cup of butter, two of sugar; work the sugar and butter together, and add four beaten eggs, three tea-cups sifted flour, an even teaspoonful of soda dissolved and strained, some currants or ground coriander seed, and lastly, a teacupful of sour milk.

Spice Cake.—Five eggs, four and a half cups of flour, three of sugar, one of butter, and one and a half cups sour cream, a teaspoonful of soda, cinnamon, nutmeg and cloves to taste.

How to Improve Fish.—Fresh fish is made much more palatable by stuffing and baking. Make the stuffing the same as for a turkey.

Starching Collars.—Mix some blue starch in cold water, and let it be rather thin. The collars and cuffs, when quite dry, must be dipped into it. Have ready a large basin of cold water, and quickly rinse the articles, and wring them very dry; roll them up in a thick cloth, and let them remain two or three hours, but not more. Iron them with a hot iron, and press them as much as possible with it, which glazes them. Lay them on a plate before the fire to dry thoroughly.

Vinegar.—Melt one pound of brown sugar in four pints of water; when quite melted, put it in a jar, and the vinegar plant in it, cover up with brown paper, pricking airholes in the paper. Keep the jar in a warm place, and in two months the vinegar will be fit for use.

A MODERN DAVID.

Not long since a Swiss shepherd boy, only fourteen years of age, was tending a flock of sheep among the hills in the Canton Grisons, when a bear made a raid upon the flock and seized two of the finest sheep. The courageous little fellow attempted to drive the bear off by beating him with a stick, but Bruin turned upon him, and he was forced to run for his life. The bear was gaining rapidly upon him, and there was seemingly no escape. Suddenly the lad bethought himself of a narrow ravine, three hundred feet deep, close by, across which he thought he could leap, while he hoped the bear would not notice it, and fall to the bottom. Dashing on, half wild with excitement and dread, he reached the edge of the precipice, the bear close at his heels. The chasm was upward of six feet wide, but he cleared it by a desperate bound, and landed safely on the opposite side. The bear, as he hoped, did not see the ravine, and fell headlong to the bottom, where, bruised and bleeding, and unable to rise, the shepherd lad found him.

It is said that if a tree is felled while in leaf, and allowed to lie until the foliage withers, the wood will be the soonest seasoned, as the leaves will draw all the sap before they die.

Youths' Department.

Answers.

TO DIAMOND PUZZLE IN SEPTEMBER NUMBER.
Correct answer by N. Brown, London.

W I T
L I L Y
S M I L I N G
S I L I A M W E L D
R E S E M B L E S
S E A W E E D
S L E E K
D

TO RIDDLE.

Correct answer by E. Jones, Sarnia.
Toothache.

TO ENIGMA.

Correct answer by S. W., Delaware.
Calcutta.

TO HIDDEN NAMES.

Correct answer by P. Cross, Guelph.

1. Obed.

2. Nathan.

3. Allen.

4. Amos.

5. Levi.

6. Andrew.

DIAMOND PUZZLE.

A consonant; a vessel; the qualities of man; the name of an M. P. P.; one of the points of the compass; the name of a M. P. P.; a consonant.

The centre read downward and across gives the name of a M. P. P. JAS. HOOPER.

PROVERBIAL PUZZLE.



Ground hog—Sausage.

A fireside tail—The cat's.

A military air—A platoon.

A precious volume—A bank book.

Stealing nutmegs is a small crime, but it might lead to greater.

What do liars do when they die? They lie still.

A Cincinnati market regulation—"No whistling near the sausage stands."

Othello was not a lawyer, although he was attorney-general of Venice.

A Kansas man is in jail for letting a neighbor's mule follow him.

HOW BRIDGET MENDED THE STOCKINGS.

We were amused the other day at a lady friend's account of the manner in which her Irish servant mended her stockings. When a hole appeared in the toe, Bridget tied a string around the stocking below the aperture, and cut off the projecting portion. This operation was repeated as often as necessary, each time pulling the stocking down a little, until at last it was nearly all cut away, when Bridget sewed on new legs, and thus kept her stockings always in repair.

A man having spite at a sausage maker, rushed into his shop when crowded with customers, threw a large dead cat upon the counter and said:—"That makes nineteen! We'll settle when you are not busy."

The key to Darwin's theory, which is apparent to all—is Monkey.

Markets.

GRAIN.—The latest advices from Europe indicate a serious deficiency in the grain crops, especially Wheat. Wet weather has generally prevailed through the harvest in England. The deficiency of the English Wheat crop is put at 23 per cent. at the lowest, while some reports place it higher. Wheat has been steadily advancing in price at the great commercial centres, and large orders for grain continue to be sent from Europe to America. The rise on this side does not, however, correspond with that on the other side. This is said to be mainly due to the scarcity of freight and rise in rates. The G.T.R. made a sudden advance in their rates of freight on Wheat from local points to Montreal, which has had the effect of checking competition among buyers. Our Wheat crop is very large, and must be marketed; and at even present prices must prove profitable. At New York, Sept. 18th, White Wheat had advanced to \$1.65; Spring Wheat and Red Wheat to \$1.55. Other grains rule comparatively low for want of an export demand; and the failure of the Hop crop will somewhat curtail the demand for Barley; at least the brewers must have it at moderate prices. Canada Barley is quoted as worth \$1.10 at New York.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 20, 1871.

Flour, 24s. to 26s. 6d.; Red Wheat, 10s. 9d. to 11s.; Winter Wheat, 11s. 5d.; White, 12s. 8d. per bus.; Corn, 32s. 9d. per qr.; Barley, 4s.; Oats, 3s. 2d. per bush; Peas, 40s. 6d. per qr.; Pork, 42s. 6d.; Lard, 44s. per cwt.

MONTREAL MARKETS.

Montreal, Sept. 20, 1871.

Flour.—Receipts, 5071 bbls. Market quiet, and rates generally unchanged. Sales reported: Fancy at \$5.90; Welland Canal super at \$5.60; Western States at \$5.55 to \$5.60; Canada at \$5.37½ to \$5.65; with exceptional brands of strong baker's flour at \$5.90 to \$6.00; taking sparingly at \$5.20 for choice Canada; \$5.05 to \$5.12½ for Western States. Only a limited business done for consumptive requirements.

WHEAT.—Quiet; a cargo lot of No. 2 Western was taken at \$1.25. Views of buyers, \$1.35 to \$1.37 for Canada White Wheat to arrive.

LONDON MARKETS.

GRAIN.—White Wheat, per bush, \$1.10 to \$1.16; New Red Winter Wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.08; Old Red Winter Wheat, 85c. to 95c.; Spring Wheat, \$1.05 to \$1.10; Barley, 45c. to 56c.; Peas, 55c. to 63c.; Oats, new, 30c.; Oats, old, 33c. to 40c.; Corn, 75c. to 80c.; Rye, 55c. **PROVISIONS.**—Eggs, fresh, per dozen, 13c. to 15c.; Butter, fresh, per lb., 18c. to 22c.; Butter, keg, per lb., 13c. to 15c.; Butter, dairy, per lb., 18c. to 20c.; Butter, pails and crocks, 14c. to 17c.; Cheese, factory, per lb., 8c. to 9c.; Tallow, per lb., 8c. to 9c. **PRODUCE.**—Hay, old, per ton, \$10 to \$11.50; Clover Seed, \$4.50; Timothy Seed, \$4 to \$4.75.

LIVE STOCK.

The markets for live stock are improving, with a more active demand, and we note an advance of 50c per cwt. live weight on hives at Albany and all points East, the price being now \$12 to \$12.50 per cwt. alive for prime fat cattle. Sheep are in good demand, and fetch 6c. per lb. live for choice. Lambs a little more. Hogs are plentiful with prospects of low rates. Rates at New York are 4c to 5c for live, and 6½ to 7½ for dressed.

The short crop of hay and want of pastureage will induce many to crowd their live stock on the market this fall, but the prospects are good for those who can buy to fatten, or hold their stock over winter. We quote Toronto prices Sept. 22.

BEEVES.—1st class, 4c to 4½c live weight; 2nd class, 3½c to 3¾c live weight; 3rd class, 3c to 3½c live weight; stockers, 2½ to 3c live weight.

SHEEP.—1st class, \$1.50 to \$3.00; 2nd class, \$4 to \$4½; 3rd class, \$3 to \$3½.

LAMBS.—1st class, \$3 to \$3.25; 2nd class, \$2.50 to \$3; 3rd class, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

CATTLE.—1st class, \$7 to \$8; 2nd class, \$4.50 to \$7; 3rd class, \$3 to \$4.

CHEESE AND BUTTER.—The heavy losses made by shippers on last year's product of cheese which was bought so high as to leave no margin, has made them more cautious, and for large lots, not more than 8c can be obtained. Small lots for local use bring 9c to 10c.

Butter.—The quality of what is brought in packed is not good enough for foreign markets, and only a first-class article is saleable in small lots and brings 16c to 20c. Ordinary is unsaleable. Really good roll butter is in demand, and would fetch 22c to 24c at Toronto. 15c to 20c in most local markets.

Miscellaneous.

SWINDLING THE FARMER.

A farmer recently called at the office of the Chatham Banner and related his experience in connection with some patent right speculators. It was the same old story. Patent men had a good thing; lots of money could be made out of it; was in a hurry to go somewhere else, and would give farmer the sole agency for the Township; consideration—a note at six months or a year, for \$100 or so, before the expiration of which time he could make a pile; farmer gives the note and receives the deed and parcel of blank orders; soon finds the machine is a humbug, and that it is unsaleable. The scene closes with a letter from a broker stating that the note is in his hands and must be paid at maturity. Farmer pays the note, and goes home a sadder and wiser man. This is about the general run of complaints that we hear, and the last one does not differ materially from the rest. We should think that this patent right business was about "played" by this time, and that any farmer finding an agent on his premises would be more apt to "go for him" with a pitchfork than to listen to his seductive tale. People may accept as a fixed fact, that any itinerant peddler of patent rights, or anything else, who pretends to offer such rare chances of money making to an entire stranger, is a swindler, and that the less they have to do with or say to him the better.

OPPOSITION TO GREAT INVENTIONS.

Tradition says John Faust, one of the three inventors of printing, was charged with multiplying books by the aid of the devil, and was persecuted both by the priests and the people. The strongest opposition to the press, has, however, been presented in Turkey. The art of printing had existed three hundred years before a printing press had been established in Constantinople. From 1726 to 1740, that press issued only twenty-three volumes. It then stopped, and did not resume its issues until after an interval of more than forty years. About 1780 a press was established at Scutari, and between 1780 and 1808 issued forty volumes. Again its operations were suspended, and were not resumed until the year 1820, since which time it has worked more industriously than heretofore, although fettered with the paternal oversight of the Turkish government.

The ribbon-loom is an invention of the sixteenth century; and on the plea that it deprived many workmen of bread, was prohibited in Holland, in Germany, in the Dominions of the church, and in other countries of Europe. At Hamburg, the council ordered a loom to be publicly burned. The stocking-loom shared the fate of the ribbon-loom. In England, the patronage of Queen Elizabeth was requested for the invention, but it is said that the inventor was rather impeded than assisted in his undertaking. In France, opposition to the stocking-loom was of the most cruel kind. A Frenchman who had adopted the invention, manufactured by the loom a pair of silk stockings for Louis XVI. They were presented to the monarch. The parties, however, who supplied hosiery to the court, caused several loops of the stocking to be cut, and thus brought the stocking-loom into disrepute at headquarters.

Table-forks appear so necessary a part of the furniture of the dinner table, that no one can scarcely believe that the tables of the sixteenth century were destitute of them. They were not, however, introduced until the commencement of the seventeenth century, and then were ridiculed as superfluous and effeminate, while the person who introduced them into England was called Lucifer. They were invented in Italy, and brought thence to England, napkins being used in this country by the polite, and fingers by the multitude.

The saw from Holl...
duction so...
enterprise...
tempt was...
the mill v...
erection i...
Pottery is...
into the c...
baking...
duced in...
to Staffo...
success a...
raged the...
against th...
were com...
The penc...
but so la...
when H...
standard...
passed by...

More...
the worl...
life—mo...
allow th...
body, pe...
body ma...
as a cla...
well inf...
subject...
many m...

Berk...
in answe...
who wan...
made a...
hibition...
room fo...
we subm...
teristic...
that it...
America...
what dis...
white a...
doubt a...
turned...
as a pig...
his quic...
bacon...
animal...
in his...
ransack...
definite...
of prom...
market...
to allow...
decide...
peting...
the tas...
this mi...
it woul...
a meeti...
ton.

Leav...
or Indi...
The be...
B. & C...
Railroa...
and can...

The...
Omaha...
and fo...
nia...
at Pla...
State...
Fort...
across...

And...
Red C...
Misso...
all Ka...
sas, se...
and, h...
also...

Low...
Burlin...
ing fr...
rough...
street...
can re...

Lar...
for th...
who l...
Harr...
M. R...
four...
who l...
office...
give...