

R. R. R.

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placed in a large tin, and the bacon was cured ready to hang up in a dry room for use.

RED PEPPER CATSUP.—Cut up ripe peppers and place them in a preserving kettle until it is full; then cover with the best cider vinegar, leaving the peppers above the vinegar one unit and vinegar two units. Boil for one hour, removing from the fire, as soon as the sauce is cool enough, rub it through a wire sieve. It is much better, in my opinion, to use the vinegar as it is, with its original condiments, and is of a beautiful scarlet color, and so thick that it must be put up for use in large-mouthed bottles with jars, which will keep fresh for twelve months, and will last for at least four hours.

FAIRBANKS & Co. are receiving orders from every inhabited part of the globe, and although they made more scales last week than in any week before, they have orders for more than four thousand scales ahead of production.

RECIPE FOR CORNING BEEF.—For one hundred pounds of beef take seven pounds of salt, two pounds of sugar, and two ounces of saltpetre. The two ounces of salt dissolve in two and a half gallons of water, boil, skim and pour on hot.

Gardens and Gardening.

"I am extremely desirous," says the ex-Primer of England, Mr. Gladstone in his recent speech, "that this persuit should be propagated and extended among you. I love it for its own sake and it is delightful to see the country smiling with outcottage gardens; it gladdens the eye and it gladdens the heart. Unfortunately, a great many of our moderns tend to make this earth which God has made so beautiful, so amiable and ugly. Now, a garden, besides being beautiful itself, is a sign, a symbol of good habits; for example, the first reason, those who keep their gardens tidy and nice will try to have their houses tidy and nice; and if houses be poor, much depends upon those who inhabit it, for the more comfortable the tidy woman is often more eligible than a superior one is debilitated by one who is not tidy. You know how important it is to have a house in every thing about it should be kept tidy—how much is made of with the peace and comfort of a family."

The officer in the Hungarian army, Lieutenant Von Zubovitz. This gentleman was as invested a saddle by means of which wide and rapid rivers can be safely crossed on horseback, the rider remaining dry above the waist. Considering the importance to be taken in the matter, a saloon steamer which had been chartered to accompany the swimmer, being crowded with visitors. Lieutenant Von Zubovitz rode a gray horse, the property of Mr. Henderson, the shipowner; this horse having had previously won three trials in the water; but the lieutenant states that when he commenced his work he took no difficulty in easily swimming one horse to take to the water, and on one occasion in the Danube he swam one horse for eighteen hours. The start was fixed to take place at five o'clock, by which time our Westminster Bridge was crowded with spectators. A cheer soon announced that the lieutenant had commenced his swim, and the crowd seemed to be one of those seen what appeared to be one of those aquatic tournaments, but as it approached the strange sight came to the view of a man comfortably seated in the saddle—the top of which was about three feet above the water's edge—swimming down the stream on horseback, the horse with arched neck apparently exhibiting no signs of fear beyond occasionally taking a nervous dip of the head up to the nostrils in the water. The invention consists in simply a double India-rubber saddle inflated with air, which keeps the horse aloft with ease. The saddle, when emptied, weighs between 8 lbs. and 10 lbs., and, it is stated, can be used for carrying water or fodder when not required for the purpose of enabling cavalry to cross rivers. When the Westminster Bridge was passed at twenty-five minutes past five o'clock, the steamer starting at the same time, considerable interest being evidently taken in the proceedings by the military attaches of the foreign embassies, who were on board. The rider was accompanied by a little boat in the stern of which sat Mr. Henderson, the landmaster.

there are in Chicago no less than twenty large tin plate factories, supplying the whole West with kitchen ware, one of them even exports certain kinds of tin goods to Europe, from whence the tin comes, and gives occupation to many hundreds of hands. But it is all a mistake. The ware called tin is only a wash of tin over sheet iron. We might as well speak of plated ware being silver.

We learned something very recently about the white looking tin at a metal store and listening to the curious salesman.

We learned that, unlike our extensive country produces, especially all metals, from gold to lead, there has never yet been discovered a mine. Should one be found, may be there to see, and take a few measures in it. Tin is used for various purposes other than for Britannia Ware. The fine black cloths we get from France are colored by a solution of tin.

The most beautiful red colors for carpets are made by a chemical process which requires pure tin in the composition. The best and most valuable tin is imported from the Dutch East India Island of Banca. It is taken from Banca to Rotterdam, and thence sold by auction at semi-annual sales, and from there finds its way to all parts of the civilised world. Next in quality is Malacca or Straits tin; so named because it reaches us through the Straits of Malacca. A small quantity comes from China, but the Celestials have so many ways of cheating that their tin is very unpopular. Our English neighbors send us great quantities of their Cornwall tin, and they pronounce it superior to all other; but while it is pure, it is not so soft as Banca, and neither Jonathan prefers the Cornish.

From South America we receive small supplies, but its quality is inferior and very drab.

Out of the tin and tin plates during the last fiscal year amounted to \$19,760,000, while in 1875 they were \$11,200,000.

—California Express

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