A Hard-Working Woman.

All day she hurried to get through, The same as lots of wimmin do; Sometimes at night her husban' said : "Ma, ain't you goin' to come to bed ?"
An' then she'd kinder give a hitch. An' pause half way between a stitch, An' sorter sigh, an' say that she Was ready as she'd ever be, She reckoned.

An' so the years went, one by one; An' somehow she was never done; An' when the angel said as how "Mis' Smith, it's time you rested now," She sorter raised her eyes to look A second, as a stitch she took ; "All right : I'm coming now," says she, "I'm ready as I'll ever be, I reckon."

Home-Made Tooth Soap.

A nice tooth soap, or a sweet-smelling tooth powder, may be reckoned among the toilet articles which are the delight of every well-organized woman.

But the best tooth soaps, in the language of the little girl "cost money," and mary a woman has been compelled to buy somevariety.

Here is a tooth soap which may be highly recommended. It is sweet smelling, nice tasting and cleansing without having in its composition an ingredient which could posmust add purice stone to the compound.

For the tooth soap get of powdered orris Bake in flat pans. root a quarter of a pound, of powdered myrrh two ounces, of powdered white soap three ounces, of powdered saffron one ounce with one pound of precipitated chalk.

the soap keeps well. Should you not feel over the white frosting. equal to mixing the ingredients yourself a druggist will toss them together for you, without charging you any more than the separate ingredients would cost if bought

For the delicate teeth of children a good powder can be made from two ounces of Castile soap, powdered and dried; one ounce of cuttle-fish bone, powdered; four ounces of honey and a dash of lavender for perfume.

Try these.

Interior Novelties.

ed shows the walls covered with an embossis of a soft leather color and scattered over try and meats of various kinds. it are architectural design heads. This design consists of garlands festooned from rosettes and knots of ribbon in soft hues and inclosed between gold flutings; in groups of three rosettes are set between and a molding is set above a row of pearl ornaments in gold. The effect is very beautiful.

The surface of the ceiling is panelled and divided into squares by beams of carved oak coming from carved oak bracket supports. Each of these panels is filled with canvas and treated in solid mat gold. The floor is hard wood and inlaid. Over it are scattered a number of handsome rugs.

The large library table is of highly polished oak. The low, broad divan and several chairs are of oak and upholstered in handsome leather.

In a pretty little flat where every inch of space is utilized, one room answers for both library and living room. The library consists of a combination book case and screen, an easy chair and one straight backed one for writing.

This screen is in three parts, the middle section being fitted with shelves for books. Small drop shelves are fastened part of the way down the sides with panels. There are used to hold a lamp, vase of flowers and quaint pieces of bric-a-brac.

blotter.

Above this shelf on either side are fastened two large portfolio envelopes which are pretty chintz. Writing-paper, envelopes, a hot plate and serve immediately. stamps, postal cards, newspaper wrappers, &c., are kept in these envelopes.

Burlap portieres are very handsome and effective. A good quality can be obtained for fifteen cents a yard.

A heavy fringe nine inches in depth with several rows of drawn work above it should be dyed a rich red.

Chrysanthemums, poppies, tulips, nasturtiums and orchids are all effective designs for these portieres and should be painted in a bold, conventional manner with palms, ferns or grasses in the background.

It is said upon good authority that not more than two of the swinging couches of India are in existence in America. One of these is in Chicago and it is a marvel of beauty and general utility. It consists of a wooden divan made of teak wood, richly carved. It is five by three feet and is covered with a mattress, and over that is thrown a large soft rug of rich hues. adjustable pillow is placed at either end and each is covered by a small rug. This novel divan is suspended from the ceiling and clears the floor about six inches. The chains by which the divan is suspended are of brass, heavy and very beautiful. Each separate link is of a different size and shape and a dome-like pendant, strung round with tiny musical bells which tinkle with each movement of the couch, is placed about midway of each chain. It is suprising that more Americans do not possess these novel and delightful couches. Certainly nothing could be more truly delightful for an Oriental room.

A Pretty Table.

A work table, which was an original idea with its maker and owner, will bear description and copying. The table foundation was an oblong top piece with a broomhandle tripod, upon which it rested firmly. These can be bought in any furniture store, plain, gilded or white, for fifty or seventyfive cents. Over the top was fitted a flat cover of cream cretonne covered with daisies. A straight piece fourteen inches in depth, sewed to the top piece on every side, was for large pieces of work.

narrow ribbons, seissors, emery and needle ing a strip around the baseboard to show ing the general public than any number of book. A small cushion for pins stood on its original color. the top beside a little lacquer tray as a temporary catch-all for odd buttons, spools Norway will do, but the best of white or in use, etc. An advantage of the bag cover | yellow pine is much better. was that it was not fastened to the table, but could be taken off, turned inside out shaken free of dust and restored in a moment of time and with great ease.

Useful Recipes.

JENNIE LIND CAKE. - Two cups of sugar, add half a cup of stoned and chopped rais- the same. ins, two tablespoons of molasses, one teabetween the other two.

ICE CREAM CAKE. - Two cups of sugar,

ICING FOR THE ABOVE. -Two cups of sugar, two tablespoons of cold water, the thing less dainty than she wanted, because whites of two eggs. One and a half teashe could not afford to buy the gilt-edged spoons each of rose water and vanilla. Boil the sugar and water until it threads, then add the well-beaten whites and beat well, adding the flavoring last.

CHOCOLATE CREAM CAKE. - Whites of four eggs beaten stiff, one cup of white sugar, sibly harm the teeth. Indeed, it is so mild half a cup of butter, half a cup of sweet that those who require a "gritty" soap milk, two cups of flour, two teaspoons of baking powder, one teaspoonful of vanilla.

ICING. - One and a half cups of granulated sugar, half a cup of sweet milk. Boil five fore walking upon it. It should be ready minutes, stirring constantly, then add one and of oil of lavander two drachms. Mix teaspoon of vanilla. Stir until cool and thick is a good time to paint it. In the morning, and spread quickly oncake. Have two if you must use the room while getting This makes quite a large quantity. But squares of Baker's chocolate melted and pour breakfast, lay down pieces of lath and on Vast Stretches of Grass and Gum Trees on

> ANGEL'S FOOD.—One and a half cups of pulverized sugar. One cup of flour after on Sunday, and by Monday morning will sifted. One teaspoon cream of tartar. Whites of eleven eggs. Sift the flour and cream of tartar four times, then use one cup after it is sifted. Beat the eggs stiff, add the sugar, then one teaspoon of rosewater and the flour. Beat lightly but thoroughly. Bake slowly in an ungreased tin for forty minutes.

Concerning Salads. —Salads are not as universally appreciated as they used to be. To many the preparing of a salad seems a laborious task. It is not as much work as An attractive dining room lately furnish. it appears to be, as many of the dressings, which are the chief part, can be prepared ed paper of a light olive brown with Venetian | beforehand. The dressing should not be damask design, outlined by a raised gold added to a salad till just before serving, tracery, inclosing the soft old olives, dull as it becomes watery if mixed long before blues and greens, harmonizing nicely with being used. This is an excellent way to wood-bronze and oak trimmings. The frieze | dispose of remains of fish, vegetables, poul-

> CELERY SALAD. - Separate the stalks of four heads of celery, cut in pieces an inch long and pour over it half a pint of mayon. partments, are capable of effectively stampnaise dressing.

> apples rubbed through a sieve, six table- hopper, and carried, one at a time, between spoons of salad oil or melted butter, salt and pepper to taste, one teaspoon made is thus effected a second set of feeding

> LETTUCE AND HAM SALAD. - Chop fine one slice cold boiled ham and cut up one head of lettuce. Serve with the following dcessing: Mix together thoroughly one-fourth must be changed by hand. The various cupful of salad oil or melted butter, onefourth teaspoon of pepper, one teaspoon of ent sized pulleys, which are in turn connectmade mustard, one-half cupful of vinegar | ed by gearing to the axle of the actuating and salt to season.

> THIN COOKIES.—One cup of butter, one cup of sugar and three eggs. Beat together to a cream, add flavoring to suit, then just ment, which has been placed at the disenough flour to roll out very thin. Cut out posal of the United States Government, and with biscuit cutter, and bake in a quick the working of which will be shown at the oven to a very light brown. Watch them World's Fair, is well spoken of by experts constantly as they burn very easily.

OMELET WITH BAKING POWDER. -Beat in one dish the yolks of half a dozen eggs and the whites in another dish. Both must be made as light as possible. Sift a teaspoon-In the angle formed by the two panels of ful of baking powder and a pinch of salt over the screen is a triangular-shaped shelf which | the whites then add the yolks, beating as holds an inkstand, penholder, pens and quickly as possible to mix thoroughly; then pour into a well buttered, very hot frying pan. Cover closely for a moment; then remove the cover very carefully, turn the omemade o fstout buckram and covered with let if necessary, slide it out of the pan upon

The Kitchen Floor.

housewife, and a soiled one an annoyance | the load on the station. It is clear that a which must be removed at the first oppor- meter subjected to this system could not be tunity. The material of which the floor is expected to register Board of Trade units, made has much to do with the amount of nor would it afford any fair indication of labour required to keep it clean.

not show so plainly, but the floor is very could alter the price considerably for all his hard to keep clean. Oak gives good wear, | neighbors on the same circuit. but is apt to splinter up after a little while, vexing the soul of her who wields the mop over it. An oak floor must be oiled. This grain to best advantage.

hard woods, and one which gives the most satisfactory wear, is white ash. It has a rough, and if care and labour are freely exgrandmothers' days, when their floors were

said to be " white enough to eat on." White pine makes a floor which may be kept clean and white with soap and water; but it does not last very well. The grain

is too open, and it soon wears out. Norway pine is another variety for flooring now much used, and it is considerably cheaper than the white pine. If care is used in cleaning it.

A bow of yellow ribbon finished one cor- Nothing looks more shabby than a floor only a profitable investment for the firm, the capital to the furthest point is not automatically turn the current on and off is ner, and to this was attached, by hanging from which half the paint is worn off, leave but would be far more effective in educate far short of the distance between London entering and leaving the tunnel.

A pine floor is best if paint be applied.

Now as to the paint. In color get it as near the shade of the "tracks" as you can, then it will not so readily show every footprint. Never choose a dark color; nothing shows dirt and dust worse than a dark

kitchen floor. It is all very well to say, mop the kitchen one cup of butter, one cup of milk, three floor every day, but the fact is the busy cups of flour, whites of five eggs, three tea- house-mother does not have time to do it, spoons of baking powder. Bake two-thirds and although a painted floor is easily cleanof this in two layers. To the other third ed still the space has to be gone over just

My experience with painted floors teaches spoon of cinnamon, half a teaspoon of cloves, | me that a stone gray or drab-not too dark a little nutmeg, the yolks of two eggs and |-is most satisfactory from a keeping clean more flour. Bake in one layer and place standpoint. As to the paint, don't try to mix it at home, unless under the supervision of a professional painter. Buy that put up one cup of butter, one cup of milk, two cups by some reliable firm and use it according dispute or shirking of responsibility si of flour, half a cup of corn starch, whites of [to directions. It is usually prepared to dry four eggs, two teaspoons of baking powder. as rapidly as is consistent with its wearing fection of this system, the following record many of its aspects is rendered all the

If necessary a woman can paint a floor as well as a man, and as quickly, too, after a little practice.

If you have a wide brush—three inches is a good width—the work can be more easily because more rapidly done. Keep the paint well stirred up from the bottom, and brush lengthwise of the boards, spreading it well by brushing down evenly. A thin coat is better than a thick one, for the latter will almost certainly peel up after it is used. Don't expect to cover the old floor entirely with one coat of paint. Let it stand, if possible, until perfectly hard bein 24 hours. Saturday night after supper these strips of board where it is necessary to walk. The floor may not be used much be hard and nice.

In a few days wash it well with clear cold water to harden the paint. Then in a couple of weeks give it another coat of paint

in the same way.

If the floor is badly worn three coats are none too many, then you will have a floor that will last until next year without becoming badly worn. If there are cracks in the floor fill them

with putty, before beginning to paint. A gallon of paint will cover a room fifteen feet square with three coats, and costs not more than a dollar and a half. No soap or strong suds should ever be used on a paint-

NEWS OF ELECTRICITY.

ELECTRIC STAMPING MACHINES.

The electrical stamping machines, which have been adopted in so many post office deing 30,000 letters in an hour. The letters APPLE SALAD .- One quart of steamed | are placed upon their edges in a horizontal two feed rollers. After the first separation rollers, where each letter is stamped singly, and then passed on to the stacking table. A register shows the number of envelopes concealed. The date and hour in the die rollers are run by belts, passing over differ-

TELEGRAPHING AT SEA.

The telephete, or sea-telegraphing instruwho have examined it. The instrument consists of a series of wires and electrical connections operated by a keyboard, by which 106 incandescent lights are controlled and made to produce the signals of the Morse alphabet. The wires number over 5000, and occupy a space of only 11 by 12 inches. The dots of the telegraph quarters are represented by two illuminated lamps, the spaces by twelve unilluminated, and dashes by twelve illuminated lamps. The inventor claims that 32 candle-power lamps can be seen at a distance of ten to fifteen

A NOVEL ELECTRIC METER.

A somewhat original scheme for record-It must be of something that will stand | ing the supply of current to the customers the tramp of many feet in a farm-house. of central stations has been proposed by Boys and men, with heavy boots, pass over | Prof. Garnett. The method is based on the it many times a day. Rainy weather makes | Scott meter system. It is proposed to demuddy feet; and although an attempt at vise an automatic control over the central a cleaning may be made with the broom and or governing clockwork which would make scraper at the back door (and not always, | the duration of the registering gusts of either), there is still enough adhering to current dependent upon the station outthem to leave "tracks" on the kitchen floor. put at the time. Thus more or less would A clean floor is a delight to the tidy | be charged at different times, according to the energy actually consumed, as any con-If hard wood is chosen, the tracks will sumer, by turning on several lights at once,

ELECTRICITY IN AGRICULTURE.

An electrical journal calls attention to gives it a beautiful finish, bringing out the | the limited extent to which the possibilities of electrical application to agriculture are Perhaps the most commonly used of the taken advantage of by farmers, and suggests that a series of articles should be written and distributed throughout the agricultural very straight grain; not liable to wear districts of the country showing how easily and how profitably the electric motor could pended upon it, it will be beautifully white | be applied to homestead and farm work. A | tions to beg, belongs to their order. He is and clean. Not a speck of grease must fall bit of a stream somewhere near (providing dying, too, with the virgin woods. The upon it, as it is almost impossible to remove | it has a fall), with a small turbine and | pathos which is inseparable from the passit. White ash was the material used in our dynamo, should supply, besides lights, the ing away of anything which has existed dency to specialize is growing every day in Australia has had to deal. If you had any used in its selection, using the straight and no branch of electrical work offers just | you do not reach the end without the congrained boards only, it makes a very good now more promise than its application to viction that young Australia is infinitely floor. It may be oiled or left without, If agricultural purposes. It has been stated, more interesting than anything which it has the former, no soap nor hot water must be and the statement is well advised, that if had occasion to displace.

exhibits of single appliances.

A VALUABLE ELECTRICAL SAFETY SYSTEM. The application of electricity to safety devices in banks and other buildings has reached a degree of efficiency that is simply marvelous. In a safety deposit vault in Boston the electrical devices employed consist of a triplicate system of relays, recording instruments, test boards and time stamps. One instrument is placed in the vault itself, another in the superintendent's office, and the third at the police headquarters of the city. These three sets of instruments work in unison or independently as necessity demands, and in the latter case the two other sets are quiescent. The doors of the various vaults, storerooms street entrances, gratings under the side walk, etc., are all so connected electrically an entrance without giving an alarm, and the movements of every official in the place are recorded, so that every possibility of obviated. To illustrate the wonderful perfor one night between 4 p. m. and 9 a. m. next day is given : "Vaults closed," " Door to Milk street closed," "President left," armed watchman went off duty," "Ice taken man came on day duty," "Night watchman left the office," "Door under reading room opened," "Office boy came on duty," "Mail taken in," "Stenographer came on duty," "Superintendent came," "Vault opened." "Door opened for business."

AUSTRALIAN MONOTONY.

bane.

A correspondent of the London Times, 68,249, or 13.96 per cent. writing from Brisbane, says: The first impression that is gained of Australia in the long train journey from Melbourne to Bris- £10,726,000, or as much as an Australian bane is one of extraordinary monotony. I am told that this is partly due to the circumstance that the railway line has been laid through a poor belt of country, and partly to the accident of passing the least interesting portion of the landscape. However it comes about, the effect produced is of a scarcely broken tract of grass and gum trees. From Melbourne to Sydney, from value of £31,586,000, so that the amount Sydney to the Queensland border, grass and per £1 was 6s 9d, but the ratepayer only day the eyes open on the same unvaried rates fall equally upon all the parishes, but tints of gray and green; night after night the rates for parish purposes are very unstars shine upon the same spreading masses | equal, ranging from 3s 93d down to 1s 1d. of foliage grown dusky in the absence of the sun. One acre is like another, one mile | London are the following items : is like the last. Hundreds of miles are left behind, and there is nothing to show that the end of the journey is any nearer.

The river and forest scenery of Tasmania, with its farms and orchards, its hedgerows of sweetbriar and yellow gorse, and the familiar English aspect of its gardens, fade in the distance like a dream. The tropical vegetation of the north has not yet become mustard and one teaspoon of sugar. Serve rollers carry on the envelope to the inking a reality. Between the two the immense extent of gum tree stretches indefinitely, blotting out the conception of anything but its own lightly timbered pasture. It has not even the gloom and impressiveness which we associate in England with the name of forest land, for the trees are thinly scattered, their long leaves hang vertically from the branches, and sunlight filters through with sufficient force to promote tile growth of the tussocked grass beneath. The whole would be indescribably commonplace, but that the vastness becomes at last by its own force impressive.

Here, again, you feel, as you feel in Africa, the immense size of the physical problem. The areas are so wide, the distances to be got over are so great, that even the preliminary network of civilization, which the train you are travelling in and the towns you have stopped at represent, contains subjects for marvel, and the first sensation of weariness is lost in admiration for the patience and the energy that have, as it were, lassoed the wilderness and brought its resources within the limits of the empire. In the wood clearings on either side of the train, where the practice of "ring-barking" to kill the trees is in extensive use, there stand patches of timber from which the bark and leaves have dropped, and of which the dead white trunks and branches are waiting only to be felled. Sometimes an entire hillside will be white with such a ghostly forest. The habit is not to fell them at the level of the ground, but at heights varying, according to convenience, from 1 foot to 2 or 3 above the

root. Grass spaces in which the stumps still remain form a constant feature of the landscape. Standing in uneven rows, or scattered, as they often are, in sparse isolation through the grass, the stumps have something of the limited irregularity of tombscones. In certain lights, when the wood grows white as marble and their shadows lengthen over the herbage, it is almost impossible to escape from the comparison. Wherever the eye turns it is met by these forerunners of civilized occupation. At first the effect is scarcely less monotonous than that of the living foliage. By degrees the tinge of melancholy which they give to the landscape comes to have its own significance. These lifeless trees and sylvan graveyards represent nothing less than the death and burial of primeval Australia.

The occasional black man of low type, with narrow forehead, thick lips and tufted hair, who presents himself at wayside stamotors for washing, churning, milk separ- hangs round them both. Both serve perating, cider presses, as well as heat for petually to remind you that a continent is ironing, baking and other purposes. An undergoing one of the great silent crises of equally good suggestion is, that electrical history. But while they claim the homage engineers should study house-warming, of a certain sympathy, the thoughts which pumping and dairy requirements, with a both suggest are of the future rather than view to making those arrangements a dis- the past. The journey brings you face to tinct branch of their profession. The ten- face with the situation with which young fact that the only things which man can the various departments of electrical work, doubts upon the subject before you started,

and Gibraltar. With existing means of communication, the time which it takes to go from one to the other is only one day less than the time required for the journey from London to South Africa. There is a northern and a central as well as a southern line of rail, but the railways all run parallel to each other and at right angles at the coast, carrying each the traffic of the interior to its own port, with distances of several hundred miles between lines There is no overland connection, and in order to reach the northern part of the colony it is necessary to take ship at Brisbane and go up the coast by sea.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT LON-DON.

that it is impossible for any person to effect Its Population, Expenditures Taxable Property, Paupers, Etc.

London is so huge and many-sided that it is beyond the comprehension of most of us, and the difficulty of understanding it in greater by the deficiencies in its statistics. The chaos of local government has hitherto prevented anything like a complete repre-"Mats taken up," "Door closed," "Door sentation of the conditions of its existence; under reading room closed," "Carpenter but since the establishment of the London went out," "Armed watchman came on County Council an attempt has been made duty," "Superintendent left," "Another | to collect and collate the required information, and present it in some concrete and in," "Washwoman came on duty," "Watch- intelligible form. In the second volume of statistics just issued by that body an enormous amount of material has been gathered together, and, although the information is not complete, it is in a fair way to become so, and at no distant date it should be possible to compare London with other cities in the various phases of its

The total population of the County of London, April 6, 1891, was 4,231,431, the increase of ten years being 397,237, or 10 .the Journey From Melbourne to Bris. 36 per cent. The number of inhabited houses was 557,134, an increase on 1881, of

> The total expenditure on the local government of London in the year 1889,-'90 was colony. This was equal to £2 10s. 8d. per head of population, which was met by-

	Per Head
Sundry receipts	£0 7 10
Imperial taxation	0 5 10
Rates in London	1 16
The rates were levied	l upon a ratable

gum trees stretch on every side. Day after | paid 4s 10d of this amount. The central Included in the total ratable value of

,	Railways£ Gas and electric light mains	735,000
	Water mains	446,000
	Water mains	
	pipes and wires	23,000
	Land	66,000
	Total£	3.102.000

contribution to imperial taxation: Per ct. London.....£ 9,300,000 — 23.45 The rest of England....30,366,000 - 76.55

The following is an estimate of London's

Total.....£39,666,000 — 100.00 Thus for imperial and local purposes combined London pays in taxation approximately £17,000,000. The inland revenue returns show that the total incomes earned in London amount to £123,513,000, so that the burden of taxation amounts to 14 per cent. The balance of the loans outstanding at the end of 1891 was £47,032,000.

Jan. 1, 1891, the paupers numbered 112,-547, and the cost of pauperism was in 1889. '90 £2,340,000, the cost of each pauper being £21 16s. 1d.

The number of persons committed for trial during 1889-'90 was 2,906, while 109,-748 were convicted summarily. The habitual offenders known to the police, not committed during the year, numbered 2,392. The total represents a percentage of 2.7 to the whole population. The cost of the police was £1,799,000, or £15 12s 9d. per head of the incriminated class. Industrial schools cost £20,652.

In the schools of the metropolis the pupils numbered in 1890-'91 652,351; the total cost of the Board schools was £1,960,000, of which £1,272,000 was thrown on local rates. The death rate in London in 1891 was

21.4 per 1000 of the population, which compares favorably with other large towns, Liverpool rising as high as 27 per 1,000. The open spaces in London, without

reckoning the disused burial grounds, extend to 5,449 acres. Besides there are open spaces on its borders which bring up the total of parks accessible to Londoners to 22,000 acres.

The fires in the metropolis in 1891 numbered 2,892, of which 193 were serious. The lives lost numbered 61, 31 of these having been taken out alive. The total cost of the brigade was £120,723, or 67 pence per head of the population. The fire insurance companies contributed £27,196. Property was insured for no less a sum than £806,000,000.

Geography of the Moon. Sir Robert Ball is reported to have said in

his lecture on the moon that the geography of our satellite was better known even than that of the earth. There was no single spot on the moon the size of an ordinary parish in England that had not been fully photographed and observed. Of course, this remark can only relate to the side of the moon which is always turned toward us. Nearly one-half of her surface has never been seen by mortal eye, and never will be unless the lunar globe should be tilted by collision with a comet or some such erratic body. Otherwise it is a fact that photography has done more for the earth's attendant than for the earth itself. It is analogous to the further predict with certainty are not those that nappen on the sphere he inhabits, put the movements of worlds immensely distant.

A novel way of illuminating a tunnel has any electrical house would make for exhibi- The portion of the continent which has been devised in Paris. Reflectors throw the foundation for a double row of shirred | A painted floor is more easily kept clean | tion a thorough and complete homestead | fallen to young Australia to develop within | the light from many electric lamps 16 feet on pockets, of the cretonne on three sides. | than any of these, but it must have a coat | installation, where everything was done by | the present limits of Queensland is about | above the rails to the sides of the tunnel. The fourth side had only one deep pocket of paint every few months. Once a year is electricity from top to bottom, and throw three times the size of France, and is so dis- where it is again reflected by burnished tin. not enough -- it must be kept well covered. the same open to the public, it would be not tributed in shape that the distance from a soit and agreeable light. The trains