

## ABOUT THE HOUSE.

### An Improved Clothes-Pin Bag.

The accompanying illustration shows a clothes-pin bag, which has two distinct improvements over the apron bag usually used for this purpose. It has a shoulder strap, so that its weight can be supported by one shoulder, as a postman supports his letter bag, and it has also a stout wire run into the hem around the open top to keep the edges apart when in use. The weight of a clothes-pin bag when full of pins is too great to be supported in the usual fashion about the waist, while great inconvenience is experienced in attempting to put clothes-pins with one hand into a bag whose "mouth" is continually closing.

### A Talk on Coloring For Carpets.

Rags to be colored for carpets and rugs if already cut and sewed should be wound into long skeins, of not more than three-fourths of a pound or a pound in weight. This is the most convenient size to handle, and larger skeins do not dry so readily. If not already cut and sewed the goods dry more readily, but unless all seams, thin spots, etc., are removed there is a considerable waste of coloring. It is needless to say that the goods to be colored, as well as all utensils used in the operation, must be perfectly clean, and free from grease.

In coloring for carpets and rugs—where exactness of shade between any two of the articles to be dyed is not imperative—I have found that better results may be obtained, in many cases, by using only a little water, and a part of the coloring matter at a time; not only is a brighter and deeper color obtained by this method, but less dye-stuff is required. For instance, in coloring yellow with one-quarter of a pound of bichromate of potash, and one-quarter of a pound of sugar of lead, the directions are to dissolve the sugar of lead in sufficient water to cover the goods; scald for twenty minutes in this, then ring out and scald for twenty minutes in water in which has been dissolved the bichromate of potash.

This makes a fair color, but a brighter and deeper color can be obtained by dissolving a little sugar of lead in two or three quarts of water, dipping but one or two skeins at a time, and adding more water and sugar of lead for each skein, and using the bichromate of potash in the same way, making the solution weak or strong according to the depth of color required.

For blue, dip the articles to be colored in water and vinegar—vinegar should be added until the water tastes slightly sour—then in water prepared with laundry blue, as for bluing clothes. Add the blue until as dark as desired.

For green, color the goods blue with this receipt, then color them with bichromate of potash, and sugar of lead, as for yellow. The result will be green, dark or light, according to the depth of blue. If a blue green is desired, the goods may be colored yellow first, or after coloring may be again put through the bluing process.

In coloring brown with catechu and bichromate of potash, from one-half to one pound of catechu—according to the amount to be colored and the depth of color—will be required. It makes a fine color, and as comparatively large quantities of it are usually required, it is as well to dissolve the catechu and blue vitriol—the quantity to be used and the directions for using are upon the packages—in the scalding water and put the goods in all at once; especially as they must remain in this for two hours. But the bichromate of potash may be used in small quantities, if desired, varying according to the depth of color required in the goods. Washing brown colored in this way in hot soapsuds improves the color.

To color a durable red, not scarlet, use—for say five pounds—muriate of tin two-thirds of a tea-cup to sufficient water to cover the goods. Put them in and keep at boiling heat for one hour. Wring the goods from this and let them air. Steep one pound of nicwood. Put in the goods and keep at scalding heat for one hour, air them and scald again an hour as before, stirring often. Wash them without soap and dry in the shade.

These directions are for coloring on cotton. Woolen goods require different treatment, but it is easier to get good colors on wool than it is on cotton.—Beth Day, in Farm, Field and Fireside.

### Recipes.

Every bread-baker, we are sure, will appreciate the two recipes following, and feel thankful, when they think of the failures in breadstuffs which they have had owing to poor yeast, that they were not omitted from the list chosen for our reader, from the old receipt book.

**Yeast No. 1.**—To one cup of grated raw potatoes add one-half cup of salt and one-half cup of sugar; pour over this one quart of boiling water; stir well and it will thicken like starch. When nearly cold add one cup of good yeast. It ought to be light in about twelve hours.

**Yeast No. 2.**—Take one double handful of hops and a half dozen large potatoes and boil together in one-half gallon of water till done. Strain and mash on to one-half cup of ginger, one small cup of flour, one cup of brown sugar and one-half cup of salt, and let stand till cool; then add one cup of good yeast and next day cork up tight.—C. DOERING.

**Hickory Nut Candy.**—One cup of hickory nut meats, two cups of sugar and half a cup of water. Boil the sugar and water without stirring until thick enough to spin to a thread, flavor with vanilla, set in cold water and stir quickly until white; then stir in the nuts.

**Boiled Icing.**—One and one-half cups of sugar and two tablespoonfuls of water. Let it boil on the back of the stove until it is waxy or stringy, then add the whites of two eggs and beat until cool.

**Molasses Candy.**—One cup of molasses, one cup of sugar, butter the size of an egg, and one tablespoon of vinegar. Boil until it hardens when dropped in cold water and when done stir in a teaspoonful of soda.

**Milk Frosting.**—One cup of sugar, one half cup of milk and butter the size of a walnut. Boil until thick; take from the stove, flavor with lemon or vanilla, and beat until cold. This is very nice if properly made.

**Chocolate Icing.**—One-half cake of chocolate grated fine, two-thirds of a cup of sugar, one-half cup of milk or cream, boiled and stirred to a paste.

### PEARLS OF TRUTH.

He is gentle who does gentle deeds.—Chancier.

I could never draw the line between meanness and dishonesty.—G. Macdonald.

As that is a drunkard is qualified for all vice.—Quarles.

Thought is deeper than all speech; feeling deeper than all thought.—Cranch.

We do not know what is really good or bad fortune.—Rousseau.

It is the wit and policy of sin to hate those we have abused.—Davenant.

Agreeable advice is seldom useful advice.—Massillon.

What the fool does in the end, the wise man does in the beginning.—Spanish Proverb.

History is but the unrolled scroll of prophecy.—Garfield.

Discontent is the want of self-reliance; it is infirmity of will.—Emerson.

Duty by habit is to pleasure turned.—Bridges.

All noble enthusiasms pass through a feverish stage, and grow wiser and more serene.—Channing.

The passion of acquiring riches in order to support a vain expense corrupts the purest souls.—Fenelon.

I can not spare the luxury of believing that all things beautiful are what they seem.—Halleck.

A wise man will desire no more than he may get justly, use soberly, distribute cheerfully, and leave contentedly.—Anon.

He that hath no friend and no enemy, is one of the vulgar; and without talents, power or energy.—Lavater.

Agriculture is the foundation of manufactures, since the productions of nature are the materials of art.—Gibbon.

If noble actions are the substance of life, good sayings are its ornament and guide.—C. Simmons.

So great is the effect of cleanliness upon man, that it extends even to his moral character.—Rumford.

Earnestness is the best source of mental power; and deficiency of heart is the cause of many never becoming great.—Bulwer.

No life can be pure in its purpose and strong in its strife, and all life not be purer and stronger thereby.—Owen Meredith.

It is of eloquence as of a flame: it requires matter to feed it, and motion to excite it, and it brightens as it burns.—Tacitus.

We know the arduous strife, the eternal law, to which the triumph of all good is given—high sacrifice, and labor without pause.—Wordsworth.

Conscience, honor and credit are all in our interest; and without the concurrence of the former, the latter are but impositions upon ourselves and others.—Steele.

### ALUMINUM BOATS.

**Performance of a New Torpedo Boat on the Thames—A High Rate of Speed Developed.**

A despatch from London says:—The performances of the aluminum torpedo boat recently completed by Yarrow & Company are attracting much attention on the lower Thames. The boat is sixty feet long and nine and a quarter feet beam. The weight of the hull is two tons, which is half that of a steel boat of the same size. The material used is ninety-four per cent. aluminum and six per cent. copper. A speed of twenty and a half knots has been obtained against seventeen knots from the same class of steel boat. The advantage most emphasized is the absence of vibration, which is declared to be not appreciable for the 300 horse power used. The saving of weight is of much importance in second-class boats, which are designed to be carried on larger battle-ships. The greater buoyancy of the craft was very noticeable when a smart breeze was blowing. In the lower Thames where it met the tide there was a sufficient sea to show off the paces of the little vessel, which appeared to jump from wave to wave, rather than drive through them.

### A Marvel of Modern History.

The British Empire is a political creation unparalleled in the world's history, not only by its extent and population, in both which respects it is slightly surpassed by China, but because, with an area of more than 10,000,000 square miles and with 352,000,000 inhabitants, it is scattered over the whole globe. It embraces all zones, from the icy wilderness of Hudson Bay to the tropical jungles of India and the mahogany forests of Honduras; there is scarcely a product which a British province does not bring forth in excellent quality; and not less various are the degrees of civilization of its inhabitants, from the Kafirs of the Cape to the highly cultivated citizens of Toronto or Sydney. We find, with Christians of all professions, 200,000,000 Hindus, about 70,000,000 Mohammedans, and 8,000,000 Buddhists; and the Bible is printed in 130 languages, and dialects represented in the empire, yet notwithstanding such promiscuous elements, the Government, with rare exceptions, maintains order, and no sign of dissolution is visible.

## LIGHTING SMALL TOWNS.

### Improvements in Electrical Machinery Have Rendered it Practicable to Light Small Villages and Towns.

The supplying of electric light to the inhabitants of towns of moderate size, say of 5,000 or less population, under such conditions as to insure a reasonable return on the capital invested, has hitherto proved a difficult problem. In few instances have such plants been even fairly profitable; most of them have barely earned their working expenses, and some have not even done that, to say nothing of providing for renewals and extensions. Among the causes in different localities of the comparative failure of this class of enterprises are the high cost of fuel, the employment of unsuitable machinery, defective line construction and faulty and badly designed methods of distribution.

Franklin L. Pope now shows that the improvements in electrical machinery which have been made within a very few years, especially in alternating apparatus, have rendered it in many cases commercially practicable to operate small village and town plants by means of available water powers, even when situated at distances of several miles from the locality to be lighted, and gives an instructive account of a plant that has been installed in a New Hampshire village, where conditions prevail that are common to many other towns which have hitherto longed for the electric light in vain. The village which contains 2,500 souls, lies in a narrow and picturesque valley, closely shut in by high hills, near the junction of two small rivers, one of which is but ten miles long. The staple industries are textile, wooden and ivory goods, shoes and thermometers, and the people live for the most part in comfortable cottages of seven or eight rooms. There is a quiet, conservative atmosphere about the place, which does not encourage the idea of being up with the times; in fact, as Mr. Pope says, "it is a town which would scarcely impress one as being a particularly favorable field for an electric lighting enterprise, its inhabitants being apparently largely of that thrifty class who know exactly how many cents go to make a dollar, and who are much addicted to burning the fragrant kerosene, and going to bed a few minutes after 9 o'clock."

The water power which has been utilized for operating this plant is situated on one of the little rivers at a distance of three and one-half miles from the center of the village. This stream forms the outlet of some half dozen ponds lying in an upland basin. Above the power station the river is dammed up, forming a subsidiary reservoir, which holds enough water for several nights' run, and the aggregate water supply is equal to the demands of the driest season. One interesting feature of the plant is an arrangement for the occasional lighting of a picturesque grove in the public park, where a band stand, rustic benches, tables, etc., a favorite place for picnics, open air meetings and public entertainments. On festive occasions the illuminated grove forms one of the principal attractions of the village. The plant has been so excellently designed and constructed that one man can superintend its maintenance and running without skilled assistance, thus reducing the operating expenses to a minimum. The Superintendent lives in the village. During the day he inspects the distributing system, renews lamps and attends to repairs. About sunset he drives out to the power house, gets the machinery ready and starts up, runs until midnight, then drives back to his home. Mr. Pope shows that even this modest plant supplying about eighty streets lamps and a small number (440) of consumers' lamps, should, working under its present conditions, give a balance available for dividends of over \$810 a year's operation, while if a full load for the dynamo could be obtained at standard prices for current, such a plant might obviously become very profitable, considering the very moderate amount of the original investment.

### The Apple Cure.

It argues great insight in Eve to have preferred the apple to all the other fruits of the garden, for just at present it is being exploited by physicians and food authorities as one of the most healthful of fruits. Its chemical composition has been found to consist of vegetable fiber, albumen, sugar, gum, chlorophyl, malic acid, gallic acid, lime and water, and the German analysts add, "a larger amount of phosphorus than any other fruit or vegetables." The phosphorus, a writer in the North American Practitioner claims, is good for renewing the nervous matter of the brain and spinal cord, and the acids for the liver that finds difficulty in doing its work. The fruit may be eaten uncooked, baked or stewed without an excess of sugar. It should always be pared before eating, even when baked, though pains should be taken to pare it very thin so as to avoid waste, and also because one of the best parts of the apple is just next the skin. Physicians consider the skins of the apple constipating.

### Caught in the Act.

This is a kodak snap shot of a man who went fishing with some friends. It is entitled "I don't care if I do."



## ONTARIO'S ORCHARDS.

### Our Fruit is Better Flavored and More Wholesome Than Any Sold in the London Market.

This year should be a profitable one for the fruit growers of Canada—Ontario particularly. We read in our London exchanges that the foreign customers of the English market are forwarding their supplies as rapidly as possible already to meet the early scarcity in the old country. Apples should be especially profitable. The crop has not been very plentiful from our point of view, but relatively it may be called a bountiful crop, and the quality of the fruit, always unexcelled in competition with the world, is excellent.

Within the last three years the farmers have given thousands of additional acres to fruit trees. In one year alone, 1892-3, they increased the fruit growing area of the province by nearly 5,000 acres. This movement has been general all over the province, although certain crops failing in certain districts checked enterprise, and those orchards were allowed to go back. The following districts added largely to the number of their orchards: Georgian Bay, West Midland, Lake Ontario, St. Lawrence and Ottawa, East Midland and the northern district of Muskoka and the lake region. The Lake Erie and Lake Huron orchards went back slightly owing to the failure of certain trees.

Take apples alone. It is admitted, and no successful contradiction has ever been offered to the statement, that the apples of Ontario and Nova Scotia are better flavored, more wholesome, and as large as any apples that ever were bought and sold in the Covent Garden market. Yet let us see how little we improve the advantage that ought to be ours in that market. Last year the whole of Canada sent to the English market 1,187,000 barrels of apples worth \$2,731,000; berries worth \$96,000 and other fruit worth \$25,000, along with \$17,000 worth of canned fruit. And Ontario alone has two hundred thousand acres of orchards, whilst there is not an acre of unbroken land in the province that is not capable of profitable conversion into fruit growing land.

It will help us to understand what developments this great industry is capable of when we reflect that in the English market our competitors are Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, California, Cape Colony, the West Indies and the orchards of Europe. Nor is the list yet complete, for Egypt and the East see the profit of offering their fruits to English consumers. By-and-by we will have fast steamers with cold storage on the Atlantic, and Canadian fruit can be put upon the English market with a new advantage. The farmers of Ontario have seen for themselves the possibilities of the industry, and they have in three years put seventeen thousand acres of new orchards into bloom.

### Gathering Cigar Ends in London.

An applicant for assistance to a London magistrate presented as evidence of his industrious habits a printed bill in a frame, which sets forth that the author, with the idea of showing smokers how much they wasted, had set himself the task of picking up all the cigar ends he could find in seven years between Clapton and the London docks. The distance he covered in search of these unconsidered trifles was 11,823 miles. The number of cigar ends found was 600,000, and the average length of the pieces was 1 1/2 inches. Putting the average cost of cigars at the low price of 1/3 each, the total original cost would be £3,750, and the amount wasted he estimates at £1,800. Placed end to end the cigar ends which the applicant found would measure thirteen and a half miles long. It further transpired that their ends were freed from ashes and cleansed. Then they were tightly pressed into jars and kept perfectly clean. Having exhibited the collection to the public, the applicant took out a revenue license for the sale of tobacco and sold the ends to tobacco manufacturers. The applicant said he drew the magistrate's attention to these facts to show that he was not a lazy man, but try as he would he could not get work, and he was "broke." Before the dock strike he had regular work, but since then he had been almost entirely excluded from the docks.

### Railways and Canals in Germany.

An article has appeared in the London Economic Journal on the subject of "The Railways and Waterways of Germany," in which some interesting statements are made. The writer is Prof. Gustav Cohn, and he points out the remarkable fact that nearly the whole of the net profit from the operation of the Prussian State railways during the decade of 1882-92 (£42,000,000) was expended in maintaining, enlarging, and improving the waterways, which compete more or less with the railways. From this it would appear either that further improvement in the railway system is unnecessary, or that the members of the community who control the State-owned railways are themselves anxious to reduce the cost of the waterways. Prof. Cohn finds the latter to be the fact, and asks by what right shippers by water are so favored. "By no better right," he thinks, "nay, by less right, than can be claimed for free railway communication at public cost; for traffic by inland navigation has so developed itself in recent years in Germany as to benefit more especially the larger firms; and that these should obtain gifts at public expense is a most perverted form of communism, since it compels the great mass of taxpayers to make sacrifices in the interest of the wealthy minority."

### No Sinecure.

Footman—"Please, mum, you'll have to raise my wages."  
Mrs. Highupp—"Why so Jeams?"  
Footman—"You are havin' foreign counts at most every reception, and I'm put to the extra expense of payin' a doctor to reset my jaw after every announcement."

## TIGER IN THE TEA TREE.

### BIG BEAST TERRORIZING PEOPLE IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Makes His Lair in the Deep Foliage Except When Rising Water Drives Him Into the Ranges, Where he Commits Depredation on Cattle and Sheep—Two Cubs Escaped from a Menagerie Some Years Ago and All Trace of Them Was Lost—Party on the Trail.

Some months ago it was suspected that a tiger was at large in the vicinity of Mount Gambier, South Australia, on account of the peculiar manner in which cattle and sheep were found slaughtered. This hypothesis had an air of probability, too, when it was remembered that some tiger cubs had escaped from a menagerie some years previously and were never heard of again. Search parties were organized, but as these efforts were unsuccessful the tiger story was pooh-poohed and the depredations put down to a large and ferocious dingo. Quite recently, however, the tiger was actually seen by a man named Smith, and all doubts as to its existence were at once put to an end. A fresh search party was at once formed, but so far its efforts of the capture of the animal have proved unsuccessful. The Border Watch gives the following particulars of the hunt after the Tantanoola tiger: One thing occurred at the start that was much to be regretted. Owing to a misapprehension young Smith informed Mr. Livingstone that the police would not be down till Wednesday, and as a large party were gathered it was thought well to start the search at once. When the police got down, therefore, the ground around the spot where Smith saw the beast was covered with horse tracks making the start of the search difficult. After the arrival of the police the day was spent in beating the tea tree adjacent. The police, who were well armed, placed themselves in a good position to see the beast should he try to escape, and the other men, a number of whom were also armed, disposed themselves as beaters. They however, found no tiger nor trail.

### ON THE TRAIL OF THE BEAST.

Just as daylight set in Wednesday morning the police went to have another look at the place where the tiger was seen by Smith. Thirty yards from the spot they discovered the place where the beast had evidently seized the sheep, there being indications of a struggle and great claw marks in the soil, where the sheep had certainly been rolled on the ground and been kicking. It was easily tracked thence to where Smith said he saw it. With the intention of trying to track it further they started away down the range and had gone nearly 300 yards before they picked up the next definite trace. The first things that arrested their attention were small tufts of wool that hung on the ferns and which had evidently been pulled off as a sheep was being carried through them, and, as the ferns got higher, the men could see where they were broken down and pushed aside as the beast proceeded with its burden. In that way it was tracked for over a mile and a quarter along the range. Then they lost the trail. After breakfast they went back to the place where they lost the traces. The beast appeared to have gone toward Tantanoola. They failed to obtain any more traces that day, although they certainly searched an area of several square miles.

Thursday Constable Russen, being dissatisfied with the result of the work of the previous day, resolved to make a re-examination of the traces in the same country. As before, they were lost on the range a mile or so from where the beast caught the sheep. The party kept going in the direction in which they thought the animal must have continued, and in the afternoon about 4 o'clock the police found its track again about a mile from where they lost it. There the traces were again lost, and without regaining them the party suspended the search for the night.

It rained hard Friday morning, and the prosecution of the search was no easy task. But the party, considerably diminished in number, searched a great part of the range and found nothing.

### CONVINCED IT IS A BIG TIGER.

Saturday morning the police and party were out from 6 to midday, but found neither the tiger nor its traces. There is a beaten track running along the foot of the range for some miles, and M.C. Foote went along that very day to see if the beast had crossed, in which case it must have left tracks, but found none. The whole of the search party are sure that some large animal strange to the country roams in the locality indicated, and Constables Russel and Foote are quite convinced that the animal is none other than a tiger. They believe its ordinary lair is the thick tea tree, but at the present season the rise of water in the tea tree has compelled him to seek higher and more open country, hence its being seen on the ranges. In summer it could remain in the tea tree during the day and go forth at night for its prey and not be found even by a well-organized party for months, and the police think the present is the best time to search for it.

It would appear that when the party were looking for the beast on one part of the range Thursday it was several miles off on another part of the range, nearer where Uphill saw it. It was reported that Thursday evening L. Schinckel, a young man while riding across the range, accompanied by several dogs, had a great scare. In the hundred of Kongorong, not far from the residence of a boundary rider named Buckingham, his horse stopped suddenly, became fractious, and snorted wildly, and all his dogs except one crouched round the horse. The other dog took to its heels and bolted. Mr. Schinckel could see nothing to cause all the alarm, but as the country was rough some object of terror might be very close and he not see it. After some delay he got his horse past the place and proceeded on his journey.

It is a dangerous crisis when a proud heart meets with flattering lips.—Flavel.