

## HOUSEHOLD.

### The Midsummer Month.

The midsummer month is half gone. The most sultry weather of the year is with us. In all the temperate zone, "hot July, boiling like the fire," is a month generally dreaded. In such weather every precaution should be taken to avoid exposure and fatigue. The entire programme of life which was suitable enough for the colder weather must now be changed to suit the torrid heat.

There are many days in this month when the chief part of the work should be done in the cool of the early morning, and the midday be left for relaxation and rest. Nothing is gained and a great deal may be lost by hard work during the sultry season. It is astonishing how much skill and care may be taken to mitigate the discomforts of extremely warm weather. If the house be shut up during the middle of the day, so as to keep out the heat and flies, and open in the morning and evening to let in the cool air, the temperature may be kept uniformly comfortable. Where there is no awnings the blinds must be closed, and the shades drawn in midday.

The wise housekeeper arranges her cooking, so that there shall be no excessive heat from the stove during the afternoon. By the use of boiled meats and simple stews and braises, which may be cooked at the morning fire, she avoids the strong fire required for roasts and heavier meat dishes. On ironing days or any days when it is necessary to have a strong fire in the range, she takes advantage of it to cook meat enough for two or three days. Thus by careful management she can avoid a fire in the range at least half the time, using an oil or gas stove to cook the simple suppers that are most desirable at this season. In the very character of her food, she may combat to considerable extent the discomforts of the season.

A mistake which housekeepers are quite likely to make is to serve cold food. Now a meal exclusively of cold food is one of the most difficult to digest, and taxes more severely the powers of the body, which are already weakened by the heat. The stimulus of light soups, delicately broiled steak, and other meats that are easily digested, are especially needed in a summer diet. The famous cook of Prince Esterhazy, when ordered by his master to give him something easily digestible, as he was suffering from languor, cut three slices from a well-hung fillet of beef and broiled them all rare. He laid the first slice in the centre of the serving platter and squeezed the juice of the other two over it, until nothing but the fibre was left in them. Thus he served one fillet of beef on the platter enveloped in the nourishing juices of two others. Such a dish as this contains the stimulus and nourishment necessary to combat the wear and tear of summer heat.

Cold meat heated up with a little curry is far more digestible, and therefore far more nourishing, than cold meat. Even iced tea, that favorite beverage of midsummer, is a drink of doubtful value at the dinner table. Hot tea heats the stomach and prepares it for its work, while cold tea retards digestion, like ice water taken during a meal, by chilling the stomach. The midday rest, if for no longer than half an hour, should be a part of the daily regime of every hard-working housekeeper. If she can so manage that she can get such a rest, she will feel like rising early in the morning, when she can do extra work in the cool hours of the day, and the otherwise long tour of duty of the day will be comfortably broken. A great many women toil on hour after hour without realizing till they lie down to rest at night how tired they are. They have been keeping up on their nerve-force, rather than on their strength—a most dangerous thing to do.

### A Wonderful Woman.

Physically and mentally, the late Dowager Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin was, in truth, the most remarkable woman in the century. Born on February 23, 1803, it was not until 1888 that she had any serious illness. Imagine eighty-five years of unbroken health! Her life was idyllic in its peaceful beauty and goodness. It is true that the late grand duchess had to endure the loss of her husband and half a century of widowhood, and that one by one she mourned the death of all her children, but that is one of nature's penalties for the privilege, if it be one, of attaining extreme old age. The tender affection which existed for so many years between the grand duchess and her brother the late Emperor William, was the great happiness of her long life, and its countless acts of unassuming benevolence made it a blessing to herself and others. That there must have been much that was remarkable about the duchess in her young days may be judged by the enthusiastic admiration which the sight of her superb figure and lovely face aroused in the cynical philosopher poet Heine, who confessed that to gaze upon "Our Alexandra's" pure and serene features made him feel a better man.

### A Mother's Argument.

"The most-to-be-regretted act of my life," says a lieutenant-commander in the navy, "was a letter which I wrote home to my mother when about seventeen years of age. She always addressed her letters to me as 'My dear boy.' I felt at that time I was a man, or very near it, and wrote saying that her constant addressing me as a 'boy' made me feel displeased.

"I received in reply a letter full of reproaches and tears. Among other things she said: 'You might grow to be as big as Goliath, as strong as Samson and as wise as Solomon; you might become ruler of a nation, or emperor of mighty nations, and the world might revere you and fear you; but to your devoted mother you would always appear, in memory, in your innocent, unpretentious, self-conceited, unpanpered babyhood. In those days when I washed and dressed and kissed and worshipped you, you were my idol. Now-a-days you are becoming a part of a gross world, by contact with it, and I cannot bow down to you and worship you. But if there is manhood and maternal love transmitted to you, you will understand that the highest compliment that mother love can pay you is to call you 'my dear boy.'"

### Water-Melon Cake.

Several correspondents have asked to have the recipe for watermelon cake reprinted. When it was printed several years ago it was a complete novelty, and as such met with general acceptance, but recently cater-

ers have taken it up and are making cakes in this form for sale at the shops. The cake consists of two parts, the white part which imitates the rind, and the red part which imitates the centre of the melon and has raisins in it for seeds. To make the white part, beat two cups of sugar and a cup of butter to a cream. Add a cup of milk, the whites of six eggs, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one of soda and three and a half cups of flour. For the red part, use one cup of pink or red sugar, half a cup of butter, a third of a cup of sweet milk, the whites of four eggs, two cups of flour, a teaspoonful of cream of tartar, half a teaspoonful of soda and a teacup of raisins. It requires two persons to fill the moulds with this cake, one to put in the white part which forms the border and the other to put the red part in the centre. A melon mould is the best to bake this cake in, as it is the most ornamental. Let the cake bake for about an hour in a moderately hot oven. When it is done, let it cool in the mould and invert it on a platter. Ice it thickly on the curving part with a green icing, colored with spinach green. The French vegetable colorings which come for this purpose, and cost about 25 cents a bottle, are perfectly harmless.

### How to Deal With the Mosquito.

There are very few people who attempt to deal with mosquitoes as they do with other insects. Sufferance seems to be the general rule. In many places in the mountains this insect disappears early in July, but in lowlands, near river or seashore, he takes up his quarters for the season. There appears to be no remedy quite so effectual for this pest as the odor of pennyroyal. The essential oil sold in drug stores is hardly so effectual as the fresh herb itself. A bouquet of these fragrant herbs will usually drive away this troublesome pest. When mosquitoes attack a community in force they are best exorcised by a smudge, or smouldering fire of pine boughs or fragrant wood, smothered to give forth a thick smoke. This smoke is not especially disagreeable to people in the open air, but its effect in driving away mosquitoes is remarkable.

The best antidote for the bite of a mosquito undoubtedly is ammonia, weakened with a little water or salt and water. Some people go so far as to press the poison out of the bite with some small metal instrument, like the point of a watch key, before applying the antidote. This prevents the painful swelling that sometimes occurs. As in other cases, "One man's meat is another man's poison," and the same remedy will not apply to all individuals. Some find camphor most efficacious, and salt and water will not avail. Ammonia, however, seems to be generally successful as a neutralizer of the mosquito poison. While there are large quantities of mosquitoes and no reason for their appearance is apparent, it is well to look about the premises for something which attracts them. An uncovered barrel of rain water will bring them in hordes, and damp places and stagnant pools are spots where they delight to congregate.

There are a great many objections to mosquito bars, the chief of which is the sense of suffocation which their use engenders. They keep out mosquitoes, but they also keep out the pure, fresh air. It is better to endure the presence of the pests, or to use other remedies against them, than to keep out the fresh air by the use of nets at the doors and windows or in canopy over the beds.

### Three Palatable Modes of Preparing the Tomato.

**BAKED TOMATOES.**—Choose six large, smooth tomatoes. Cut a slice off the stem end and carefully scoop out the seeds. Mix half a cup of finely-chopped cold boiled haricots, two tablespoonfuls of stale bread crumbs, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, half a teaspoonful of salt and a dash of cayenne, with a tablespoonful of melted butter. Fill the tomatoes with the mixture, heaping into centre; sprinkle over the tops with bread crumbs, put the tomatoes in a pie dish, baste with melted butter and bake in a hot oven thirty minutes. When done take up and serve hot.

**TOMATO FARCE.**—Put a layer of tomatoes in the bottom of a pie dish, cover with a layer of bread crumbs, then sprinkle with salt and pepper, put in more tomatoes, bread crumbs and seasoning until the dish is full. Put the bread on top, cover with bits of butter and bake twenty minutes.

**TOMATO TOAST.**—Rub a quart of boiled tomatoes through a colander, put in a stew pan, season with pepper and salt. Lay slices of buttered toast on a hot dish and pour the tomatoes over.

### Canary Diseases and Moulting.

The cause of most of the canary diseases is a cold, and this is generally brought on by hanging the bird in a very hot room or in a draught of air caused by an open door or window. For this cold give a paste made of hard-boiled egg and one pulverized cracker, mixed together without water. Salt pork cut into small pieces, sprinkled with red pepper, is also very good as a cure. If the bird breathes hard, caused by an over-loaded stomach, give plantain and rapeseed, moistened with water, as the sole food.

For diarrhoea, a rusty nail placed in the drinking cup, or common chalk fastened between the wires, with some broken pieces scattered through the gravel, is excellent. Costiveness is brought on by lack of something green, so give sweet apple, chickweed, or any green food. If your bird should have sore feet, wash them in warm-water, to which are added a few drops of arnica. Give him plenty of gravel to walk on, and keep his perches clean. The sore feet result from too small perches; they should be half an inch in diameter.

Canaries shed their feathers mostly in September or October. They then need special care, and should be kept in a warm place out of draughts. If the tail and wing feathers seem difficult for the bird to drop, pull them out one at a time. Your bird will fully moult in from four to six weeks.

### How a Hindoo Uses Clocks.

The Hindoo places a clock in his parlor, says a writer in Temple Bar, not because he ever desires to know what the hour is, but because a clock is a foreign curiosity. Instead, therefore, of contenting himself with one good clock he will have, perhaps a dozen in one room. These clocks are signs of his wealth, but they do not add to his comfort, for he is so indifferent to time that he measures it by the number of bamboo lengths his sup has travelled above the horizon.

## LORD STANLEY'S FAMILY.

### A Glimpse into the History of the Earls of Derby.

The Earldom of Derby stands second on the roll of English Earls and while the Shrewsbury peerage was in litigation, the grandfather of the present Lord Derby was the Premier Earl of England. The founder of the Stanleys like that of the houses of Cavendish and of Beaufort, first comes into notice by the fact that he could not use his ancestral name of DeAudley. The name of Stanley was, therefore, and for very obvious reasons, taken from a manor named Stanleigh or Stoneleigh, in Staffordshire, which came to him by marriage. A descendant, John Stanley, married the heiress of the Lathams, whose crest of the eagle and child he took instead of the proud escutcheon of the Norman de Audleys, and which is still used by the family of Lord Derby, the idea doubtless being derived from the whimsical legend that Sir Norman Latham was fed when a baby in an eagle's nest.

It was by this heiress of the Lathams that they first obtained a coat of arms as well as their now ancestral home of Knowsley. By this marriage with the Latham heiress there were three sons named, respectively, John, Thomas, and Ralph Stanley. John became a lawyer and coaxed several valuable appointments out of the King's son, Thomas, de Lancaster, who, in order to get rid of him, finally recommended Stanley to Henry V. for office in Ireland, where he abundantly enriched himself. Thomas remained in England and engaged in the Lancastrian wars, playing toward the house of Lancaster, at whose table he was fed and whose portraits had enriched him, a part which reflects but little lustre on his name or character. Another Thomas Lord Stanley, after getting all he could out of the House of Lancaster "ratted" to that of York, now favoring one faction, now another, and at length making a feat of being neutral toward all, in the hope of being able to work both sides to his own advantage. He nobly took Richard's pay while stabbing Richard in the back. While he was getting manors and castles from Richard III., Stanley was secretly betraying his plans to Henry with whom he had a secret understanding, and whose mother he had already married. Being duly commissioned by the king to raise forces in his aid, he was dishonorably aiding the King's enemies, and like the Hamiltons in the case of Douglas, he at a critical moment on the field of Bosworth by one bold and brilliant coup crowned his treachery in suddenly changing sides on the field. With all the wanton and newly-found zeal of a recreant he struck the crown from (his patron) Richard's helmet and placed it upon the head of his successor afterward Henry VII. The fortunes of the Stanleys were made from that moment. Nearly all the confiscated estates of the Yorkists fell to the two Stanleys, and the Earldom of Derby, which had heretofore been borne by an ancient and legitimately descended family, was revived in favor of Thomas Stanley. The title has since existed to commemorate in our minds this colossal act of treachery four centuries ago.

All the subsequent history of the House of Stanley is but a modification, in more or less adaptable and convenient form, of this inherent feature in their early character. As Earls of Derby the same mutability and disregard of honorable principles distinguished them as they had previously displayed as knights and as court favorites. The first Earl of Derby after the battle of Bosworth married the sister of Warwick, "the King-maker," and ousted the Scropes out of their rights in the Isle of Man, which the Stanleys immediately usurped, styling themselves Kings of Man. But the third Earl was even a better model of inconstancy. He was in early years a ward of Cardinal Wolsey's who was one of the trustees to his father's will. He got created a Knight of the Bath by Henry VIII. for sending Pope Clement VII. a spirited remonstrance respecting his violation and delay in the celebrated divorce case of Anne of Cleves. Under the King's son, afterward Edward VI., he accordingly became a commissioner to propagate the Reformed faith, which he embraced with a great air of religious fervor. Under "Bloody Mary" he, however, at once deserted it, and again veering around with unwonted fanaticism, cruelly delivering Protestants to be butchered or burned at the stake. In the reign of Elizabeth he once more changed sides, now hunting Catholics to death and persecution with the same fiendish malignity as he had formerly done in the case of Protestants, under Queen Mary.

Now let us pause to contemplate the kind of "honor" displayed by this man in the various attitudes of (1) a ward of Wolsey's, (2) a creature of Henry's, (3) a commissioner for affecting confiscations under Edward, (4) as Lord High Executioner for Mary, and finally enforcing an odious oath of supremacy against his former co-religionists and upon all who aspired for office under Queen Elizabeth. We can then, perhaps, realize how the family of Stanley survived through every changing scene during these troubled periods, how they were always utilizing every event to advance the Stanleys, and were never long trusted by either king or minister or people.

In the days of the Stuarts another earl was a rampant Puritan, but when that remarkable and high-principled body were called upon to suffer for their principles by death or exile, my Lord of Derby deserted the Puritans and joined the Royalists. With Prince Rupert he attacked Bolton in Lancashire, and after the siege was over put men, women and children to the sword. Up to this period the House of Derby immensely profited by an unbroken course of teaching, but here it unexpectedly received an irreparable check, and this Seventh Earl, (who by the way is called the Great Earl of Derby at Knowsley) and who fled after the Butchery at Bolton to his home in the Isle of Man, was pursued, arrested, and executed at the market place of Bolton, and on the very spot where, a year before, tender babies and aged men and women had vainly pleaded for mercy from his Royalist fury. When preparing for death he had the irreverence to order supper, saying, "like the Savior, a supper shall be my last act on earth," and when on the scaffold he called the crowd to witness that he died "for God, the King, and the laws." A lusty English republican of the period without hearing shouted, "Away! we have no king and we'll have no lords."

The Stanleys lost nearly all they grabbed during previous reigns in the Civil War. Their royalties in the Isle of Man were confiscated or sold, and Knowsley and Latham were reduced to ashes. Even Charles II.,

either distrustful or jealous of the family, refused to restore about half the estates of the Stanleys, and although Parliament passed an act of redemption, he positively declined to sign it. Over the door at Knowsley, in addition to the Stanley arms, are still preserved lines indignantly censuring the King for not redeeming the estates, and for not restoring to their hands all the wealth which an unparalleled career of turpitude and treachery had accumulated in the days of their ancestors.

But as is pleasant to state, the family of Stanley was not wholly bad. About the end of the last century the twelfth Earl—the famous founder of the Derby and the Oaks, known to the world of horse racing—had the good fortune to modify the bent of his family by marriage with an actress named Fearon from the County Cork. She went on the stage at the age of 14. This lady, who subsequently developed a talent for high comedy, took great care in bringing up her son. By the careful training of his voice she produced in him an orator who, when he appeared in the House of Commons as Lord Stanley, gave the impression of being the most graceful speaker, the most expert debater, and the most many-sided man of his age. He was a great scholar, a hearty and royal sportsman, a typical English gentleman, and a mighty force in the domestic and foreign affairs of the British Empire. Though he left his university without taking a degree he was three times Prime Minister of England, and stood up successfully against giants of debate like Palmerston, Gladstone, Peel, and O'Connell. His well-deserved fame, and also that of his son, the present earl, have done much to redeem the former traditional errors of the Stanleys of Knowsley. Lord Lytton thus pictures Lord Stanley in his poem "St. Stephens."

"One after one the lords of time advance—  
Here Stanley meets; how Stanley scorns the glance!  
The brilliant chief irregularly great,  
Frank, haughty, rash—the Rupert of debate!  
Nor gout nor toll his freshness can destroy,  
And time still leaves all Eton in the boy;  
First in the class and keenest in the ring,  
He saps like Gladstone and he fights like Spring.

And tired with conquests over Dan and Snob,  
Plants a sly bruise on the nose of Bob."  
"Snob" was Disraeli, then the dandy of the House of Commons and the acknowledged successor of Brummell; "Spring" was meant for the late Lord Montleage, afterward Chancellor of the Exchequer, "Bob" was Sir Robert Peel, and "Dan" none other than O'Connell who somewhat unfairly christened his opponent "Scorpion Stanley," in an address to one of his applauding Irish audiences. Such is an outline of the varying and peculiar history of the house of Stanley. Whatever of good is recorded of them is derived from an admixture of their blood with the people in the case of the Fearon marriage. Without the impetus which this refined lady gave them, the Stanleys during four centuries would have nothing to their credit but one continuous record of base treacheries and infidelity always tending to their personal advantage.

The present Earl is very rich, having an income from landed property of about £170,000 a year. He owns the town of Bury, in Lancashire, and has held many important appointments. He is married to the step-mother of Lord Salisbury, a lady who was responsible for sending the present Prime Minister adrift upon the world, and forcing him, as Lord Robert Cecil, to make his living as a miner in Ballarat or a reviewer for the English magazines—a circumstance for which the modern Cecil has never forgiven his mother, though without such an experience, and thus touching elbows with the world, Lord Salisbury would never become the clear-headed and sagacious statesman he is. However, as long as he remains at the helm, Lord Derby need not expect office. By this marriage of his mother, the breach which occurred by Lord Derby's resignation from the Beaconsfield Ministry, on the occasion of the calling out of the reserves and the sending of the English fleet to the Dardanelles in 1878, has been further widened, and neither of these great lights of the Tory party are at present upon speaking terms.

### In Labor's Interests.

Austria-Hungarian millers have to pay more for wheat than the flour from it will bring.

A liquor dealer in Kentucky has been fined \$100 on each one of 1,577 cases of illegal selling.

St. Paul is the first city to make no distinction in the wages of male and female teachers.

The total value of watches made annually throughout the world represents a value of \$185,000,000.

Forty-four families in a town in Kansas have all their food prepared by a co-operative cooking club.

There are no great woolen factories in Egypt, but looms are scattered in small numbers over the country.

In Corfu sheets of paper pass for money; one sheet buys one quart of rice, or twenty sheets a piece of hemp cloth.

Pennsylvania's woolen mills have a capital of \$30,000,000, turn out \$99,000,000 of product, and employ 55,000 hands.

The largest bee-keeper in the world is Mr. Harbison, of California, who has 6,000 hives, producing 200,000 pounds of honey yearly.

Water proof cellulose paper of one and two colors is being introduced by a German firm for table cloths and book backs, etc.

More men have died and are buried in the Isthmus of Panama, along the line of the proposed canal, than on any equal amount of territory in the world.

A project has been set on foot for the opening of the linen weaving industry in Kilkenny, Ireland. A house has been erected by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Ossory.

Prior to 1066 the horses of England were never shod, William the Conqueror being the person who is given the credit of introducing horseshoeing in the British Isles.

Over seventy million sewing needles are made weekly in the town of Reddich, in Worcestershire, England, where the most extensive needle manufactories in the world are situated.

The princess of Wales has thirteen wigs. Miss Ethel Mackenzie, daughter of the great throat doctor, is the London correspondent of a Chicago daily.

Kate Field treasures among her curiosities a lock of Browning's hair.

Princess Beatrice is writing a book on lace, to be illustrated by herself.

## ELECTRICAL PROGRESS IN BRIEF.

The graduating class at Cornell this year included 43 electrical engineers.

The summer ball at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, is to be provided with portable electric light by the Lathams and General Electric Co., London.

L. C. Gilbert and other capitalists of Exeter, Neb., have organized a company to run a line of boats from the depots to the race track. A trolley wire will be put up and the boats will be propelled by electricity.

A Dentist of Portland, Me., who has been making some experiments with a sparrow, advocates the use of aromatic spirits of ammonia in case of electric shock. There are few cases in which "grounding" will not give relief.

An improvement in cable telegraphy has been brought about by the invention of a carbon relay for submarine cables. It embodies a construction which for the first time permits of cables one thousand miles in length being operated by relay without necessitating local hand repetition.

The inspection of the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters has promulgated a new code of rules applying to electric risks. Hereafter the board will approve of only non-combustible supports for electric light wires, and there must be no opportunity of connection with any but properly insulated wires.

Mr. Nikola Tesla has discovered the little known mineral carborundum to be superior to any other except the diamond notwithstanding the strain of electric currents of high frequency, while its cost is comparatively trifling. He has used it for coating filaments of glow lamps with success, the endurance of the filament being thereby greatly increased.

The experiment of using electricity in place of steam on a standard gauge railroad is to be made at Ellwood, Pa., on the Beaver & Ellwood Railroad from Ellwood to Ellwood Junction, a distance of three miles from Pittsburg, where connection is made with the Pennsylvania road. The electric cars will be run over the same track used by the present steam cars.

Electric headlights are coming extensively into use on steam locomotives. It is reported that one Indianapolis house alone has already placed seventy of these lights on nine different roads, and has an order for an equipment of the engines of the "Royal blue" trains between New York and Washington, on the Philadelphia and Reading road, with electric headlights.

According to the statement of Prof. George Forbes of London, at the N. Y. meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, electric lighting is conducted in England in a more substantial and satisfactory manner than in America; but he was equally positive that in electric traction his country was lamentably behind-hand,—owing to opposition to the overhead trolley system.

A Dentist recently complained to an electrician that certain of his instruments gave painful shocks to his patients at a mere touch to a sound tooth. On experiment, he found that this resulted only with instruments which were entirely metallic, or were without insulated handles; and further experiment showed that the shocks occurred when the dentist had walked on his carpeted floor immediately previous to applying the instruments. He had thus charged his body with electricity. For three years past there has been in operation a telephone and electric light line combination. The circuit is sometimes used for both purposes simultaneously; the interference being so slight as to be barely noticeable. The circuit is supplied by dynamo and accumulators, producing a ten or twelve ampere current; and the vocal sounds are produced by the slight variation of this current caused by the transmitter.

The device of a Scotch manufacturer of electric-light poles, for means of ascending them, consists of a simple mechanism inside the shaft of the pillar by which at the turn of a key or handle, or the movement of a lever outside of the base, steps are shot out from the sides of the shaft sufficiently far to form a safe and strong ladder. These steps, when closed, are arranged to form part of the ornament of the shaft, or they can be made to form part of the plain or fluted surface.

A Frenchman named D'Arsonval has been experimenting with a torpedo fish, and concludes that the electricity with which this animal gives its shock is produced by the expansion and contraction of the muscles of the fish. He found that the fish was capable of giving a discharge of about two amperes at 100 volts pressure, the creature producing the current only when it rolled itself into a circle with the object of attack between its head and tail.

One danger from electricity is often overlooked, remarks a contemporary. When a fracture takes place in a wire and moisture becomes condensed upon the broken part of the wire, the electrical current produces the electrolysis of the water—that is to say, the water becomes decomposed into its constituent parts of oxygen and hydrogen, and that in the exact proportions necessary to produce a most violent explosion, very much more violent than that produced by coal gas and oxygen. The process continuing, and a spark ultimately being produced, the electric wire thus becomes its own gas producer and its own exploder as well.

### Five Helpful Hints.

Pure beeswax and clean, unsalted butter make an excellent substitute for creams and balms.

Sage-tea, or oat-meal gruel, sweetened with honey, are good for chapped hands or any sort of roughness.

A slice of apple or tomato rubbed over the hands will remove ink or berry stains.

Ingrowing nails, if serious, should receive the doctor's attention. In the first stage they can be helped by raising the edge and slipping a bit of raw cotton under the nail. Sometimes a drop of tallow, scalding hot, will effect a cure.

Whenever a nail gets broken into the quick, wear a leather stall over it until nature heels the breach.

### To Increase Hair in the Eye-Brows.

Clip them and anoint with a little sweet-oil. Should the hair fall out, having been tumbled, the following wash is productive of much good: Sulphate of quinine, 5 grains; alcohol, 1 ounce. This will also restore the eyebrows when burned, and is excellent for the lashes, applied to the roots with the finest sable pencil.