

at one end—polish gently with the bevelled end, taking care not to drive the linen up into wave-like blisters. Of course, this requires a little practice, but if you are careful and persevere, in a short time you will be able to give the enamel-like finish which is so much wanted.

**TO CLEAN STRAW MATTING.**—Wash with a cloth dipped in clean salt and water. Take care to wipe dry, as this prevents its turning yellow.

Tar may be removed from either hands or clothing by rubbing well with lard and then washing well with soap and water.

**A SURE WAY TO REMOVE TEA STAINS.**—Mix thoroughly soft soap and salt—say a tablespoonful to a teacup of soap; rub on the spots, and spread the cloth on the grass where the sun will shine on it. Let it lay two or three days; then wash. If the stain is not all out, it will disappear in the second washing. If the spots are wet occasionally while lying on the grass, it will hasten the bleaching.

**HOME-MADE CAMPHOR ICE.**—Melt half a teacupful of mutton tallow with a piece of camphor gum, the size of a large hickory nut; pour into a little cup or mould.

**HOME-MADE HARD SOAP.**—Were the good qualities of this inexpensive soap more generally known, no family would go without it. It is valuable for washing clothes, making them very clean and white, without in the least injuring them, and is excellent for flannels or calicoes. It is good also for the hands, making them soft and smooth. Take six pounds each of salsoda and lard, three pounds of stone lime, four gallons of soft water; dissolve the lime and soda in the water, stirring, settling and pouring off, then return to the kettle, using brass or copper; add the lard and boil until it becomes soap, then pour into a tub; when cold, cut in bars and dry.

**A BEAUTIFUL WHITEWASH.**—To five gallons of whitewash made of well-burned white lime, add a quarter of a pound of whiting, half a pound of loaf sugar, one quart and a half of rice flour, made into a thin and well-cooked paste, and half a pound of white glue dissolved in water; apply warm; previously scrape off all old scaly whitewash; this is like kalsomine, and gives a brilliant and lasting effect.

**CHAMOIS SKINS.**—To cleanse a chamois skin wash it in cold water with plenty of soap, and rinse well in clear cold water thus you may wash as often as you please, and still keep it soft.

**MORNS.**—Professor Riley says, in a scientific journal, that the early days of May should herald vigorous and exterminating warfare upon those subtle pests, clothes moths; closets, wardrobes, etc., should be emptied and the clothing laid open and thoroughly exposed to light and air, and well brushed before being replaced.—Spirits of turpentine should be brushed in cracks, wainscots and shelves, and camphor or tobacco placed among the