

induced by disturbance of one or more internal organs. Treatment must aim to restore the nervous power and the general health. Local stimulants may be applied, as in the case of freckles.

Sometimes this discoloration is spread uniformly over the entire body, and is then known as Addison's disease. Its origin is essentially the same as in the more limited disorder last mentioned, but the extensive destruction of blood-corpuscles gives rise to a serious anæmia, or poverty of the blood.

LOSING A FRIEND.

Two Arabs, who have been exhibiting three camels in London, were recently bereaved of one of them. A correspondent of the *Pall Mall Budget*, who describes the pathetic scene, found two camels standing with heads close together, shivering with fear, and now and then uttering short, "sigh-like cries." An Arab came forward out of the darkness—it was late in the evening—tears rolling down his cheeks, and in broken French, which his distress made hardly intelligible, related the sad story.

He walked to the middle of the yard and showed us a deep hole about a foot and a half square, which had formerly held the rubbing post for the buffaloes. In the darkness the poor camel had stepped into this hole, and broken its leg.

Then the man led the way to where the unfortunate creature stood on three legs, uttering piercing, agonizing cries, and holding up the broken limb which dangled helplessly from the knee-joint.

With broken voice, the Arab prayed for something to relieve his pet, which by this time had been induced to lie down upon its side; but the fore-leg was broken in two places, and a surgeon who had been sent for announced, after making a short examination, that nothing could be done.

When this was explained to the Arabs, one of them buried his face in the thick hair of the animal, while the other, with his arms round the poor beast's long neck, spoke soothingly to it in his native tongue, as he might have spoken to a child.

The scene was sad and grim, the darkness broken only by the glimmer of lamplight which occasionally showed the other two camels huddled together in a corner, shivering and moaning as though they understood the tragedy going on so near them.

Presently one of the Arabs arose and brought from the living quarters one of those terrible, sharp, dagger-like swords which his countrymen know so well how to use. Kneeling over the doomed animal, he and his friend seemed to utter a short prayer. The sword gleamed through the darkness, and was drawn with deadly swiftness across the camel's throat. Its suffering was ended, and the poor Arabs had lost a friend.

When a camel breaks its leg in the desert—not an uncommon occurrence—it is always killed at once; but these Arabs had heard much of the skill of English doctors, and hoped that this time the life of their camel might be saved.

A DANGER SIGNAL.

In these days, when women may choose from almost as many occupations as their brothers, there is danger that the bread winning occupations will receive undue attention in comparison with that given the old-time occupation of home-making. It is popular now for parents to give the girls a trade, and it is going to become more popular year

by year, unless it becomes a cause of too great a neglect of the principles of home-making, for there are few parents who do not want their daughters to be independent, whatever position they may assume in the abstract discussion of the subject.

This is especially true of mothers who have been obliged to feel their dependence, and have been made far from happy in consequence. Men who have so much to say against the advancement of women would be surprised and chagrined if they could know how much they were doing, by their offensive attempts to assert their superiority, to make women strive still harder for advancement.

These mothers are apt to become over-confident, and carried away by the one idea that the daughter is to have a business education, and be made independent of the duties which they have found so irksome.

"My daughter will not be likely to marry," said a lady a few days ago, "because she is abundantly able to take care of herself. I have not neglected to show her something of the life which a married woman is compelled to lead, and to compare it with the freedom and independence of the woman who takes care of herself."

That may be all very well, but there is something of at least equal importance which this complacent mother has neglected, and that is the persistence shown by Mother Nature in the carrying out of her plans. Girls do not marry so early in life when given the means of independence, and a larger proportion of them do not marry at all; but the fact remains that most of them do marry, and no mother has any right to delude herself with the hope that her girl will not be one of them, and therefore will need none of the education which will fit her to be a true home-maker. The adoption of that course virtually places her in opposition to the true principles of independence, by weakening the influence of the home, and renders it less possible for the girls of the future to attain that independence which she craves for her own. She should remember that women are held in highest respect in those countries where the home is most sacred.

The principles of home-making should be considered of the greatest importance in the education of every woman without regard to any anticipated future station in life. The woman who is given a business education will come nearest to being an ideal wife and mother if her home training has not been neglected; but it is a fact that too many mothers of the present day are made so blind by the unpleasantness of their own lives, that they are really unfit to train their daughters in any but a one-sided way, and the greatest hope for the homes of the next generation lies in the amount of outside influence which can be brought to bear upon our semi-independent girls by those who are broad-minded enough to see both sides of the question, and to realize and point out the dangers which arise from a too close adherence to either side.

A TALK WITH THE GIRLS ON BEAUTY AND INTELLIGENCE.

It is not the most perfect in outward form who usually inspire the deepest respect, reverence and love. History shows us that the most lasting and permanent attachments were lavished on women possessing but a moderate share of personal attractions. Beauty, in itself, is so alluring and captivating that it is worth our while to contemplate in what consists the mysterious and subtle charm which has the power to enchain the heart, in spite of the eyes. Beauty of person, we are sorry to say, has been regarded in every age as one of the most effectual weapons to con-