

*Mrs. Follen's Twilight Stories.* 6 vols. Boston: Whittemore, Niles & Hall. A series of unusually meritorious volumes for children. They are "True Stories About Cats and Dogs," "Made-Up Stories," "The Pedlar of Dust Sticks," and "The Old Garret, Parts I, II and III." They may be had singly at 25 cents a volume, or the whole six for \$1.50. Each is neatly bound in cloth, gilt, and illustrated by Billings. We cordially commend them. They are among the best things that have been published for young children for many years.

*The Hunter's Feast; or, Conversations Around the Camp-Fire.* By Captain Mayne Reid. 1 vol. New York: Dewitt & Davenport.—No one tells a story "by flood and field" better than Capt. Reid, as some of the earlier subscribers to this Magazine will remember; for he was one of our most frequent contributors till he went abroad. The present volume is full of stirring tales, relating to border life and prairie hunting. The book is excellently printed and graphically embellished.

*Notes of A Volunteer.* Edited by C. M. Smith, author of "Working-Man's Way in the World." 1 vol. Buffalo: A. Burke. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson.—The autobiography of a French soldier in the first years of the first French revolution. It is full of stirring incidents, naturally told, and is altogether a very readable book.

*Herodotus. A new and literal Version from the text of Baehr.* 1 vol. New York: Harper & Brothers.—Another of the "Classical Series." A good geographical index accompanies it. The translator is H. Casy, M. A., of Oxford.

### THE TOILET.

**THE EYES.**—The eye when in health, requires very simple attention, bathing with cold or tepid water being all that is needful. It is, however, so delicate an organ, that external causes easily affect it, and impair its beauty. Too strong a light fatigues the eyes, and exposure to currents of air, long continued application, or night watchings, are equally injurious to them. In evening occupation, extreme care should be taken in the management of the light, which should be considerably above the eyes, so that the glare may not shine into them. Inflammation of the eyelid, accompanied by irritation, may be speedily reduced by holding it over the steam of boiling water. There is also an inflammation, often constitutional, that occurs in the membrane which covers the globe of the eye; this may be remedied by bathing it with warm poppy water. It sometimes happens that the glands of the eye, secrete too abundantly, and become glued together during the night, in which case the following preparation will be found useful:—Chamomile tea, moderately strong, with a little brandy, in the proportion of a tablespoonful of the latter to a small cup of the tea; the eye should be bathed frequently with this mixture, and at night, before retiring to bed, a little ointment

composed of sweet oil and white wax, should be carefully applied to the edges of the eyelids with a fine camel's hair pencil. When reading or other exercise of the eyes has been too long continued, an aching sensation is felt just above them, a piece of linen doubled several times and steeped in equal parts of vinegar and rose-water will give relief. Persons who suffer from weak eyes will derive great benefit by dropping into them two or three drops of cold spring water several times in the twenty-four hours; a small machine is sold by chemists for the purpose of keeping the eye open during this slight operation which is perfectly painless. A small lump of sugar saturated with eau de cologne, and slowly dissolved in the mouth, will give temporary brilliancy to the eyes.

The eyelashes contribute greatly to the beauty of the eye: in early youth they are generally thick and long, but owing to neglect, they soon break and wear off. As they not only impart a soft and pleasing expression to the eye, but protect and preserve it, their growth should be encouraged. For this purpose they should be clipped every four or five weeks, by this means they will acquire strength, and will soon become long and luxuriant. One or more eyelashes sometimes grow inward and irritate the eye; it may be possible to train them in a proper direction with a camel's hair pencil dipped in gum-water, otherwise they should be cautiously extracted by a surgeon. The eyebrows have a great influence on the character of the face. Le Brun regarded them as the most certain interpreter of the sentiments. Their shape may be improved by judicious management, but artificial applications always give an unnatural and disagreeable effect; they may be rendered soft and compact by the use of a little pomade, and smoothing them closely together with the fingers. The hairs should never be plucked out nor destroyed by depilatories, unless they meet across the nose, which imparts so fierce and sinister an expression that it is permissible to remove them; in every other instance, it is better to leave the eyebrows as nature made them, for any artificial shape given to them will not harmonize as well with the rest of the features. A well-formed eye should neither be too open nor too closed; the almond shape is the most beautiful. The Chinese have a method of elongating the oval of the eye, by drawing out or extending the eyelid at the external angle, and by constant repetitions of this slight operation, they obtain the almond shape, which they esteem essential to beauty.

### PUZZLES.

**ANSWER TO "CYLINDER PUZZLE."**—Get a round cylinder of the dimensions of the circular hole, and of the height of the square hole. Then draw a line across the end, dividing it in two equal parts, cutting also an equal part from either side to the edge of the circular base; a figure would be the result, which will serve as a key to the puzzle.