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### HATTIE'S RESOLUTION.

A LESSON FOR GIRLS.

BY ADA E. HAZELL.

CHAPTER I.

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed Hattie Murch, giving her dusting cloth a little, petulant switch, "Where does all the dirt come from, I wonder? How I do hate to dust, it takes so much time!" and opening the piano, she rattled off first one lively tune, and then another, in quick succession. Hattle was a born musician, and her talent had received the best cultivation money could afford, for her parents were wealthy, and she was the only and idolized child. She was a fine performer, her touch firm and brilliant, yet me-lodious.

former, her touch firm and brilliaut, yes me former, her touch firm and brilliaut, yes me look from the firm and brilliaut, yes me look from the firm and the firm and the firm and the firm a wift blush at her neglect of duty crimsoning the plump cheeks, as she sprang quickly from the stool, and resumed her work.

Presently she cried: "Won't you come and see how nice I've made the parlor look, aunt?"
"Dear me!" said that lady, glancing around with a critical air, "you forgot the whatnot, Hattle."

with a critical air, "you forgot the whatnot, Hattle."

"Oh no, I didn't!" exclaimed she, eagerly, forgetting politeness in her anxiety to defend herself.

"You certainly do not wish me to think that you have dusted it. Look here," lifting one or two of the ornaments as she spoke. A faint rim showed just where each had shood.

Again Hattlo's ready color rose. "I thought —"she stammered.

"You were careless," interrupted Mrs. Larrabee, kindly. "If you wish to do things well, you must put your mind on them, and work swittly, allowing nothing to interrupt, if possible. It is a poor way to take half an hour for what ought to be done in ten minutes. Economy of time is as important as economy of money."

"Aunt Ellen," said Hattle, who was accustomed to nothing but praise at home, and who therefore felt her aunt's rebuke the more keenly, "if one does not like to do anything, it always takes longer."

"Not necessarily, dear. Is it not far better to

does not like to do anything, it always takes longer."

"Not necessarily, dear. Is it not far better to strive to do one's duty contentedly, however distasteful, than to make it doubly hard by fretting and repining?"

"I suppose so," assented the young girl. "But, auntle, mamma says you like to work, so you are not an impartial judge."

Mrs. Larrabee smiled as she replied, "At your age I did not like it any better than you do. But now I must go back to the kitchen, or dinner will be late; an unnecessary annoyance to your uncle Daniel."

Hattie followed, musing over their conversation.

sation. "Please see if my cake is done," said Mrs.

nrabee.
"How am I to tell?" inquired her niece.
"Didn't you ever bake a loaf of cake?" asked
rs. Larrabee, in some surprise.
"No ma'am, nor make one," answered Hattie,

"No ma'am, nor make one," answered Hattie, meekly.

"Yet you are fifteen years old," said her aunt, thoughtfully.

"Who taught you to do so many things?" asked Hattie, watching her aunt's deft motions admiringly. "Besides all kinds of cooking and housework, you can cut and make dresses splendidly, find time to teach music, to read, and even to study. I would give a great deal to be as smart as you."

"I may asy I taught myself, Hattie, and hard work it was, too. Your mother's father and my own, was a rich man, and as we had no mother, we were educated at a fashiouable boarding school, where we learned nothing practical. My sister married a man whose social station was equal to our father's, and to this day she has never been obliged to learn anything useful. Yet I doubt if Fannie has been as happy as my-self."

Yet I doubt if Faunie has been as happy as myself."
Hattie involuntarily recalled the picture of her
indolent, lazy mamma, idling over a new novel,
or an elaborate piece of fancy work, her only
employment killing time; and she could not help
contrasting her mother's bored, often peevish
expression, with the cheery, animated look of her
aunit's plainer countenance.
"I married a poor minister," continued Mrs.
Larrabee, and had to study the strictest economy,
in order to make both ends meet without running
in debt, of which my husband had a perfect
horror.

harden, of weath my harden and the preceding of the property o

thoroughly understands every branch of domestic labor, and is therefore capable of advising and directing judiciously. Moreover," with a loving smile, "I shall enjoy teaching you, for my great sorrow has been the want of just such a bright-faced daughter, to be a companion and comfort. "I soon found that I was paying away a good many dollars in the course of a year, to hire things done which I could do as well, with a little

daughter's eager request, yet when she did so, she had thought to herself: "Hattle will not care to go when the time really comes."

Both Mrs. Murch, and her elder child, a beautiful young lady about twenty, were busy preparing for a season of gaiety at a noted watering place, and appeared to take it for granted that Hattle would accompany them.

When, therefore, the latter found a good op-

How many loving mothers make the same de-lorable mistake!

"Why, I shouldn't think it would make any difference," said Hattle.
"Water that has been long standing, or kept boiling, undergoes a change. I believe the heavier particles settle to the bottom. At any rate, it is not so good for the purpose of making tea."
"May I not help, Aunt Ellen!" asked Hattle, watching her aunt's swift, quiet movements, as she laid the cloth, and tastefully arranged the table.

"Hadn't you better be company to-night, dear?"
"No, thanks. Besides, 'It's alsy larn me,'



effort. At first it was rather discouraging. Sometime I will tell you a few of my experiences. I can laugh at them now, though at the time they were sore trisis. I was continually saying to myself: 'Oh, if I only had somebody to show me how to do this! 'Why didn't I find out before I was married! It would have been so much easier.'"

"Aunt Ellen," cried Hattie, impulsively, "if I will spend all the long vacation with you, will you be my teacher!"

"Nothing would give me greater pleasure, dear."

"Nothing women gave her aunt asudden hug.

Hattle stole up and gave her aunt asudden hug.
"Pil be your daughter every vacation, if you will help me grow up useful."
"If your mother is willing," added Mrs. Laragently.

"If your mother is willing," added Mrs. Larabee, gently.
"Oh, I can win her over," answered Hattie, laughingly.
So she did, although Mrs. Murch was disposed to make fun of what she termed her daughter's quixotic notion, which she declared would not be lasting.
Whether it proved so, or not, and the experiences Hattle passed through in carrying out her admirable purpose, will be told in succeeding chapters.

admirable purpose, will be told in succeeding chapters.

CHAPTER II.

The beautiful month of June was fast passing, and don't consider my feelings," with an injured air.

Hattle kissed her tenderly, and turned away, to lide the few bright drops that would fall. How could her mamma purposely misunderstand her most evance a capable homekceper, had not been a mere whim, to be lightly forgotten. She had a steadfast side to her character, and was not one to be easily turn d from a purpose. Still, she now found it somewhat difficult to broach the subject to her mother. Although, months before, a before the height of folly, since Mr. Murch's emple means made any such drugery, on the that lady had given a languid consent to her later than the sum of a child of his, entirely unnecessary.

portunity of avowing her intention to spend the summer months with her aunt, her decision was received with extreme disfavor by both her mother and elster.

"I had set my heart, Hattie, upon having you with me," said Mrs. Murch, plaintively. "You are almost a young lady now, and quite passable, and ought, in order to obtain a certain pollsh of manner, to mingle more with society than you have leisure for, while school is in session. But I suppose you know best where inclination leash you, "sighing.

"Better leave Hat alone, mamma," chimed in Marion, looking up from the pages of a novel. "She'll be tired enough of her rural refreat before the month is out," laughing derisively. "I should feel as if I were burled aniled but also made not pelly to her easter's scornful observation. She had early learned not to banter words with Marion. Laying a gentle hand on her mothers shoulder, she said, softly: "I will do say yon desire, desreas, and give up going to auntie's."

"Oh, no,"answered Mrs. Murch, "Ellen would probably be offended; do as yon have promised, and don't consider my feelings," with an injured air.

Hattle kissed her tenderly, and turned away, to hide the few bright drops that would fall. How could her mamma purposely misunderstand her motive, and make the keeping of the words with hide the few bright drops that would fall. How could her mamma purposely misunderstand her motive, and make the keeping of the words with the word on the words and the words and some the substitution to spend the substitution to spend the substitution to the substitution to spend the substitution to spend the substitution to the substitution with the stated.

"Has do dear child!" cried Mrs. Larrabee, giving her into the homelike kitchen. How plot as the stated. How plot as the stated of the hinding would not be able to fulfil! your promise, "You dear child!" or the stated was, with its general in comfort. The setting would not be able to fulfil! your promise, "You dear child!" or the fulfil!" or the fulfil!" or the stated. The

Digitized by J( as a green girl just over from the 'old counthry' once told ma.nma. So, if you please, I'll set to work at once."

work at once."
"Then you may slice the bread and the cake.
So," cutting a thin slice from the handsomely browned loaf of bread, and a thicker one from the latter. "There is little to be done, because I try to have tea an easy meal. It is better for the stomach, and less work for me. I can toil cheerfully until after the dinner dishes are put away, but I feel that I must have the balance of the day for other than housework. A just division of labor, I call it, and it prevents my becoming heart-sick of the routine, as so many weary, wormout women are."

"The pail holds four quarts, and it was more than half full."
"Call it three quarts. That would be forty-five cents, at fifteen cents a quart. I'll take them. I'll return the pail when you bring me five quarts more to-morrow morning."

Putting the money into the astonished girl's hand, Miss Graham drove off before Hope could find her tongue. A sudden thought came to her. to have tea an easy meal. It is better for the stomach, and less work for me. I can toil cheerfully until after the dinner dishes are put away, but I feel that I must have the balance of the day for other than housework. A just division of labor, I call it, and it prevents my becoming heart-sick of the routine, as so many weary, wornout women are."

Hattie laughed. "I knew there was some particular reason why you always managed to be so bright and cheery," she cried, "and now I have discovered it. You are one of the few who appreciate the need of change."

"A fair exchange is no robbery," quoted her aunt, mischlevously. "Who steals my time deprives me of my most valuable possession. Shall housework steal from the reading hour, or that for sewing, or for my brisk daily constitutional? Nay. One set of muscles needs to rest while another labors. Certainly after one has worked deftly all the morning long, it ought not to be necessary to allow the labor of the household to encroach far into the afternoon."

"How can it be helped, auntie? I should think there would be so much to do some days, such as washing or sweeping day, that the morning would not be long enough."

"It is so, occasionally, even in the best regulated families. But by so planning the question of food, that the meals can be quickly prepared,

"It is so, occasionally, even in the best againated families. But by so planning the question of food, that the meals can be quickly prepared, much valuable time may be saved. Then, too, if the washing is heavy, I strongly advocate hiring assistance. I question if the money saved is not spent more extravagantly."

"What do you mean?" queried Hattie, with interest.

"If I go beyond my strength, and know that I m doing so, I am drawing in advance upon the apital intended to last me through future years. Strength recklessly expended is worse than money Strength recklessly expended is worse than money wasted, for it means, perhaps, not so much loss of actual existence, as of vital power. An overworked woman is a mere drudge, too fatigued to exercise her intellect, or to arouse herself to be a companion to her husband, an interested, loving friend to her sons and daughters. I pity all such, yet often they have only themselves to blame." Hattle drew a long breath. "I am afraid they wouldn't agree with you, auntie," she said. "They would answer that they could not spare even half a dollar for hired help."

"The closest planning is required in many

"The closest planning is required in many homes, I am well aware; but something could be done without, rather than prematurely break down the woman upon whom the responsibility of the family rests."

of the family rests."

"I agree with you. But here comes uncle," as a mild-spoken individual gave her a simple, sincere greeting. Mr. Larrabee was a quiet man, but a benign air pervaded his being. "Trustworthy" was stamped indelibly upon his high brow. "Affectionate" shone from his clear blue eyes. "Tender," and "charitable," lurked in the corners of his strong, sweet mouth.

"Aunt Ellen made a wise choice," thought Hattie, involuntarily, as she bowed her head while the simple blessing was uttered.

So Hattie's new life began auspiciously. The atmosphere of aunt Larrabee's home was that of peace and love. Discord could find no abiding place there.

place there.

Next month we will relate some of Hattie's experiences while under her aunt's roof.

(To be Continued.)

### [FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] HOPE REYNOLDS.

### BY CECIL EARLE.

"If I could only do something," sighed pretty, bright-eyed, sixteen-year-old Hope Reynolds, as she wiped the breakfast cups and saucers.
"What's that you said, daughter?" asked Mrs.

Reynolds, a busy, contented looking woman, with

Hope blushed, and looked confused. Then,

a big heart.

Hope blushed, and looked confused. Then, looking straight into her mother's eyes, she said:
"I want to attend the seminary this fall, but there is no way to pay for my tuition, or buy the necessary books; and I was just wishing I could earn tue money myself in some way."

"I sincerely wish you could, Hope. It's hard to be poor," and she in her turn sighed. "But then, we're a great deal better off than some of our neighbors," she added, brightening up.

"I know it, mother, and I am thankful every day of my life that we have as many comforts as we do. I am young and strong, and can work, if only I can find something to do."

"If you can, you shall have all the time you need. Keep your eyes open, and maybe they will spy some work for you. But, Hope, we could not spare you to go away from home."

An hour later, Hope was on her way to the south meadow to pick strawberries. She made a pretty picture as she walked across the green fields. There was a bright flush on her cheeks, a thoughtful look in the soft brown eyes, and the fluffy curls of her bang peeped coquettishly from under her wide brimmed sun hat. Her print dress fitted perfectly her slender figure.

She was the oldest of the Reynolds children. Next to her was a crippled brother, Horace, twe-ve years old. Everything had been done for this boy that could be done, still he was no better. Poor fellow! he feit his helplessness keenly, and often would say:

"If it wasn't for me, father wouldn't have to

"If it wasn't for me, father wouldn't have to work so hard, and Hope could go to school. It would be better if I were dead."
"Please don't talk so, Horace. I'd rather have you, than go to the best school that ever was. There'll be a way for me to go, sometime," Hope said.

said.

Carrie was five, and Bernard seven. These, with the father and mother, completed the household band. It was a happy family, despite their poverty. The farm was not large, but under good cultivation, and would have been paid for long ago, had Horace's expense not been so great. Hope lound the berries very plenty that June morning, and her pail was filling rapidly, when her attention was attracted by a carriage coming along the road. When about opposite her it stopped. A big black bonnet was thrust outside the carriage, and a shrill voice called: carriage, and a shrill voice called:

'Come here, Hope Reynolds. I want to see your As Hope was only a short distance off she soon

stood beside the carriage.
"I haven't tasted a strawberry this year," said

berries are very nice." And she did help herself. Hope looked on in dismay. The sun was hot, and it was very tiresome picking the berries.
"How many did you have!" abruptly inquired the old lady.

statically.

Hope and Horace were both very fond of study.

Horace had never attended school a day in his life. Indeed, most of his days were passed on the sofa, and many of them were filled with so nuch pain that study was impossible. People were sola, and many of them were filed with so inuch pain that study was impossible. People were very kind to him, and loaned him books and papers to amuse himself with.

"Oh Hope! Wouldn't it be lovely!" and his eyes shoue with desight. "I believe you can. How much would it cost?"

"Ten dollars for tuition and five for books for one term."

one term."

one term."
"Fifteen dollars. It seems a lot, but I almost know you'll get it. I'll help you."
"And then, Horace, maybe I could teach next summer, and earn enough to take two terms. I tell you, I'm determined to go till I graduate. Then won't I earn the money! I'll give it every bit to father."
That efferences, Hora went again to the heavy

That afternoon, Hope went again to the berry field, and staid till the five quarts were picked. Five times fifreen are seventy-five. Seventy-five and forty-five are one-hundred-and-twenty. One dollar and twenty cents. Enough to pay my way one week," she repeated, over and over to herself

that afternoon.

one week," she repeated, over and over to herself that afternoon.

When Hope carried the berries to Miss Graham, that lady said: "I will take twelve quarts more at the same price."

While in the village, Hope thought it best to call at Dr. Bell's and Judge Mayhews, and several other places, to see if they would buy any of her strawberries. Mrs. Bell and Mrs. Mayhew each engaged ten quarts, another lady two, another four, and so on, making in all thirty-six quarts that she must deliver by Saturday night.

She did some reckoning on the way from the village to her home, a mile distant, that day, I can tell you. This was Tuesday. Hope spent a good many hours in the south meadow, that week, and at seven o'clock Saturday night she started for the village with the last five quarts of berries. It was a lovely evening, and Hope feltvery happy as she walked along. Certainly the pail of berries was rather heavy, and made her arms ache, but they were worth fifteen cents a quart, and when they were paid for she would have six dollars and sixty cents.

"Pretty good, Hope Reynolds, for the first

week," she said. "But, of course, I cannot expect fifteen cents a quart much longer—maybe not any. Then I will sell them for ten. Anyway

I will sell all I can."

As hope prophesied, strawberries did not bring fiften cents a quarts any more. Monday she got twelve cents a quart for them, for the next two days ten, and at the end of the week only seven. By Saturday night there was ten dollars in the little tin bank. At the end of the next week there were two dollars more; almost enough for one term.

term.

When the strawberries were gone, raspberries were ripe, and hop d picked them for sale. She found a ready sale for all she could pick, at first getting eight cents a quart, but at the last only four. When the berry season was over, Hope, in the presence of the whole family, opened the bank, and counted the contents. It was just twenty-one dollars and fourteen cents.

There was joy in the Reynolds' house that night. Hope was so delighted she could hardly sleep.

When the seminary opened, the first week in September, Hope Reynolds occupied one seat. She studied hard, improving every minute. "You will attend the winter term, Miss Reynolds?" asked the principal, just before the close of the fall term.

"I am afraid it will be impossible," answered

Hope.
"We have talked the matter over, and had concluded to try to persuade you to take a few of the younger classes, but if you are not coming, it cannot be."

Now, this was a thing which had never entered Hope's wise little head. It was some time before

Hope's wise little head. It was some time before she could manage to say a word.

"Thank you," she said. "In that case I could come. That is if I could earn enough to pay for my books and tuition."

"That was the offer I was about to make. Shall we consider the matter settled?"

"Yes sir, if my parents do not object."

They did not. And that was the way Hope Reynolds paid her way for the next two years, until she graduated. Then she returned to the seminary as a teacher, at a good salary. It wasn't long before Horace was sent away to a hospital, where he could receive skillful treatment. In two years he returned, not entirely cured, but improved so much that he could walk, with the aid of a cane. aid of a cane

This is what one girl did. There are a great many who could do the same as she did—perhaps not in the same way, but in some way. Try it,

### [FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] THE SUMMER EXODUS.

The wise Portia has said: "I can easier tell The wise Fortia has said: "I can easier tell twenty what were good to be done, than be one of the twenty to follow my own teaching," and perhaps an old maid like myself has no right to dictate to a married woman on the subject of her wifely duties. wifely duties.

But, I do think my wedded sisters make a

Miss Graham.

"Help yourself to mine," said Hope, politely.

"Thankyou. You're a good girl, Hope. These

from the air of some mountain resort, or to disport themselves in the surf which breaks along the shore of some fashionable watering-place. For, in my opinion, the seeds of conjugal infidelity, are, in many cases, first sown in this abandonment of home.

Oftentimes, it is the children's need of healthgiving air which serves as an excuse for the summer fitting; and I know that many a little one drags out a puny existence in the vitiated atmosphere of the town. Still, think of the thousands of children who grow to be healthy men and

puere of the town. Still, think of the thousands of children who grow to be healthy men and women, in our close city streets, without any more idea of the country than is afforded by our municipal parks; and to whom the polluted water about the ferry slips, stands for their only knowledge of the grand, the free, the glorious, old ocean!

I love bables-none better-but let no mother I love bables—none better—but let no mother assail me with maternal wrath, when I say that the lives of two of them are not worth the price of one husbands fidelity; for I again assert, that many a man who would otherwise have remained true to his wife in thought and deed, has swerved from his allegiance, solely through this "summer exodus;" and my spinster heart beats with sympathy, lor the husband, who turns from the traveling carriage, with its crew of happy faces, and enters the deserted house, to sit down in the dull rooms, with their furniture swathed in brown dull rooms, with their furniture swathed in brown linen, and to look forward to solitary meals, served by some Bridget, or Dinah, in hap-hazard

served by some Bridget, or Dinah, in hap-hazard style.

What wonder, then, that when evening comes, he strays to the next door-step, where laughing girl voices tempt his melancholy; or hangs entranced over the skillful fingers of the lady in the next street, as she weaves melody after melody to charm his senses; and, siren-like, casts a spell over him by the witchery of her voice; or drifts down town to meet "the boys" in some seductive beer-garden, or other haunt of pleasure.

Perchance you ask: "Are there, then, no men who can be trusted?" I sorrowfully answer: "Very few, when temptation in some alluring form assails them."

"And must we married women hold all pleasure, all freedom, subservient to the one purpose of

"Very few, when temptation in some alluring form assails them."

"And must we married women hold all pleasure, all freedom, subservient to the one purpose of retaining the fidelity of our husbands?" "Yes, for so I interpret the solemn marriage vows. Devote yourselves to your chosen partners; make their homes pleasant. If they cannot get away in the summer, do not you. Stay by their sides; refresh them with cooling drinks and tempting viands, when at the close of day, they return, weary with the toil which gives you so many luxuries. Try what simple dressing, the comfort of bath tubs, the reliable family doctor, and plain diet, will do for the ailing little ones; for country board often means, a glaring, unblinded house, pork and potatoes, no doctor within five miles, and the most primitive bathing facilities. Then when John or Tom can get away for a week or two, with what pleasure you will set off in his company! Every delight will be enhanced, and every joy doubled."

I have in my mind, a husband and wife, whose wedded years' lack but two of reaching a quarter of a century. Together they have passed through sunshine and storm, and have seen their children grow to fair manhood and womanhood around them. Their income has been small, and they have practiced much self-denial in the way of summer outings, and kindred luxuries. This year they are to take a trip together; and to see the glow on their faces, as they mention it, and the evident delight they take in anticipating this, their second wedding-tour, would make the most cynical mind believe that there is such a thing as a real union of souls, in this unregenerate age.

If I had ever taken to myself that useful appendage—a husband—be sure that I would stick by him closer than a brother. His home should be a pleasant one in summer as well as in winter. If he could not get away, neither would I. My place should be at his side, to bind him to domestic life by all the arts a woman's love and devotion could devise, believing that an attractive, peaceful fireside, i

### Living Wonders.

The wife of a clergyman at Fulton, New York, writes:—"Within the past seven years my husband has had two shocks of paralysis. His pulse was fast as I could count—his breath twice to my once. His body seemed a burden to him."

A month later came this report:—"His hands, which were bloodless and cold, are now natural, and the veins stand out, showing a renewed circulation.

culation.

and the veins stand out, showing a renewed circulation.

Four months later was this further report:—"My husband continues to improve. About the last of July his left leg, which had a paralytic limp, straighteued out, so that he now steps evenly on both legs. The paralytic condition of the right hand and the left side of his face, which were affected by the last shock, has also disappeared."

The wife of a clergyman in Sandersville, Georgia writes:—"Was paralyzed in body and brain.

I am now the happiest being you ever beheld. Compound Oxygen wrought wonders for me. I am a marvel and a wonder to the whole county."

A daughter of Colonel Hornbrook, of Wheeling, West Virginia, a wreck from paralysis, was completely restored to health by the use of the Compound Oxygen Treatment.

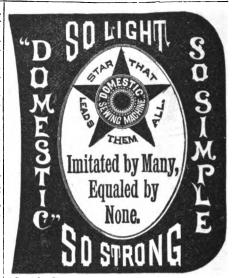
Dr. J. W. Williamson, of Boydtown, Virginia, reports a cure of one of his patients, who "had but little use of his right side; could neither walk, talk, nor write. He had not been able to ride for five years. He now talks, walks, and rides well."

W. R. Flanders, Esq., writes irom North Thet ford, Vermont:—"A spinal complaint partially paralyzed my limbs, so that their extremities were dead to the touch. Compound Oxygen has restored my strength, not only of body but of mind."

A clergyman of Allamakee, Iowa, writes:—
"Your Compound Oxygen has worked like a charm. After three weeks use I have increase of weight, clear mental horizou, freedom from in-

charm. After three weeks use I have increase of weight, clear mental horizon, freedom from incipient paralytic attacks, and good rest. What more could I ask?"

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WILL "John's Wife" please tell how that lady kept children's hair clean without soap and water! M. A. M.

A Hawkeye Sister" sends her hearty approval of the method of weaning recommended by John's Wife. She has tried it with great success and hopes that her experience may encourage some other young mother. We cannot very well publish her letter in full just here.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., May 21. 1886.

'INQUISITIVE" would like to ask the editor of the Home Journal, what she thinks of never wetting the hair, mentioned by "John's Wife" in the May number. Does not the head require washing, and is there such a thing as washing the hair too frequently? I refer to children's hair.

[It has been the result of my own experience that baby's head needs almost as much washing ashis face. As a rule, a child's head, unprotected from the heat by a thick growth of hair, perspires almost as freely as its face, and requires the same cleansing processes to keep it sweet and clean.

cleansing processes to keep it sweet and clean. Children, too, (especially the very small ones) go into all sorts of dusty places, all of which will get into the hair, and on the scalp. Except in cases of a certain disease of the scalp, I have, personally, never seen any but good effects from the everyday washing of baby's head.—ED.

PORTSMOUTH, OHIO, JUNE 2, '86.
EDITOR LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—For some time, the JOURNAL has been a welcome visitor in our little home. Sometimes I hear mothers ask the question, "What can we do with our little girls to keep them busy and at the same time afford them pleasure?" I don't know as I've solved the question, but I thought of something the other day. We have a flower garden in front of our house,

We have a flower garden in front of our house, and I sometimes sit at the window and watch the children coming along the street. Some will stop and admire the pretty flowers. Others will slip their little hands in between the fence palings and help themselves to the nearest flower within their reach. Children love flowers; even the baby will stretch out its little hands for some bright "posy." Years ago, when sister and I were little girls, mother told us one day, that we might have a little garden of our own. She furnished us with a few plants and several kinds of flower seeds, and showed us how to plant them. Four-o'clocks, petunias, zinnias, touch-me-nots. of hower seeds, and showed us how to plant them. Four-o'clocks, petunias, innias, touch-me-nots, and one bright scarlet germium, budded and blossomed all summer long. How well I remember the picture of two little girls in sunbonnets and aprons, holding aloft the great, heavy watering can, from whose spout poured down refreshing showers.

Who were more delighted than we, and how we continued to tackle the four collects, but he and solve the collects and solve the four collects.

who were more delighted than we, and now we enjoyed to tackle that four-o'clock bush and rob it of all the fragrant blossoms. Good old bush that it was. It never seemed to care in the least, and every evening was decked out in red and white again as gay as ever. Years have passed by since those happy childhood days. Sister and I no longer wear the suu-bonnets and aprons, and I no longer wear the suu-bonnets and aprons, and the watering can does not seem so heavy as of yore. The duties of life have called our attention to other things, and the little garden is no more, but the memory of it will remain forever. What has given pleasure to two little girls years ago, will do the same for some little girls years ago, will do the same for some little girl to-day. If will not only keep her busy, but will afford her much pleasure and happiness for the long summer months that are to come.

TANSY GREEN.

months that are to come. TANSY GREEN.

CLEONE, MENDOCINO CO., CAL., April 23, 1886.

DEAR EDITOR:—I have been taking your paper six months. I have just received the February and March numbers from you; my April and May numbers were sent on to me from Sauta Rosa, so I have them all now, for which I aim so thankful. I do not want to lose one.

I have been trying for a long time to write to the sisters of the Journal, but I have so much to say. I do so enjoy your letters; it reminds me of the class meetings I used to attend. I have three bables now, so I must content myself with reading.

The mother's corner is so interesting. In the January number I was very much touched with the answer given "Perplexed Mother,"—how her heart must have ached when she read it. I have been through the same perplexities, and am not through with them yet. My oldest (little May) is not four till next month, and my baby is seven months old. How she would love to have mamma rock her and pet her; but no, instead, she has to be little mother to brothers Willie and Adde to be instead of arising from a desire to be generous.

She had growing boys and one of them, about fifteen, wauted some inoney. "I gave you some money yesterday, where is it?" "I treated Harry to soda water at the drug store, and bought some candy for Nettle and Mary Wild."

"My son, I have told you that I objected to you retaing your boy and girl friends to any of your treating your boy and girl friends to any of your treating your boy and girl friends to any of your treating your boy and girl friends to any of your testing your boy and girl friends to any of your treating your boy and girl friends to any of your testing your boy and girl friends to any of your treating your boy and girl friends to any of your testing your boy and girl friends to any of your testing your boy and girl friends to any of your testing your boy and girl friends to any of your testing your boy and girl friends to any of your testing your boy and girl friends to any of your testing your boy and is not four till next month, and my baby is seven months old. How she would love to have mamma rock her and pet her; but no, instead, she has to be little mother to brothers Willie and Addie, while mamma washes, irons, gets paps's dinner, etc. How the mother's heart aches when she hears baby coaxing for her, but a certain thing must be done. We would all like to have the motto 'Baby first, always,' pinned over cerything, but there are a certain class of mothers that cannot: but do you infer it is because we do not want to? Think you, that the woman who has to be Biddy, chambermaid, and nurse, all in one, does not love the jewels God has lent her, as well as the one who has nothing to do but foulde her babies? God forbid! I believe the most ignorant negro on the globe loves their offspring as tenderly as the most cultured Anglo-Saxon.

I wonder how you warm baby's feet when they get cold. My first two I used to hold to the fire and toast them, but I always felt it was more of a torture than a pleasure; so, with my third, I tried holding them in nice warm water. Oh! how quiet he will lay and let me splash the water on his little legs. I have found, with my last one, if you keep babies warm and quiet, (the quieter the better) colic will not stay around. My first two had it every day, the first six months, but the last one has never had a severe attack.

I am wondering where "John's Wife" lives. I see she is a Yankee—God bless her. I was born

on the outskirts of "vankeedom," and how I love it. I am but a stranger here; lacks seven days of being a year since we reached California; and to eastern sisters I would say: be content with the East. There are a great many wonderful and beautiful things here. Yes, it is nice to gather shells, stand on the beach and let the waves lash at your feet, gather calla lilies, roses, etc., all winter, but California is not perfection; when you get here you will find as many drawbacks as beauties.

MAC'S WIFE.

### [FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] THE CHILD SOVEREIGN.

When we now view the pitiable sight of parents that are governed wholly by their children, we would fain go back to old Puritanical days when parents held full sway. Surely that were better, unless we can strike a happy medium. Not long since I heard a poor distracted mother lament her inability to hold her sixteen year old daughter within bounds. "She just will go to every dance, or show, that comes along, said she, to the neglect of her school and music lessons. I can now see, continued she sorrowfully, where I made my or show, that comes along, said she, to the neglect of her school and music lessons. I can now see, continued she sorrowfully, where I made my mistake. Had I not let her go at all till now or until she is older, it would have been so much better." And wiser, thought I. Alas! she's not the only mother that has made the same lamentable mistake. Another misguided mother has allowed her fourteen year old girl—at her own solicitation of course—to neglect her music, and school, for a time, because said she: "Carrie's so delicate, I must not crowd her, in her studies." In the meantime, this same delicate child is allowed to go out night after night, seldom getting to bed till midnight, and she a growing child needing much sleep. Humph! Who would not be delicate under such a regimen? I call to mind another mother who was over persuaded, by her sixteen year old miss, to let her remain from school during the entire winter to pursue, the better, her musical studies. But of course her music was neglected the more; since, being out of school, she had more leisure to run about. Another foolish mother, aye! criminally so, allowed her seventeen year old daughter to drive a of school, she had more leisure to run about. Another foolish mother, ayel criminally so, allowed her seventeen year old daughter to drive a distance of twenty miles to a Circus, with a young man devoid of principle, and she well knew that the return trip was to be made in the night. When we see such a sorry lack of judgment among mothers, the wonder is that there are not many more "Jennie Cramer" cases. Surely the many more "Jennie Cramer" cases. Surely the strict English surveillance over our daughters with a necessary chaperon or companion, were far better than such license! Many of us who strict English surveillance over our daughters with a necessary chaperon or companion, were far better than such license! Many of us who hall from the past generation can perchance, recall a time when we over persuaded mother to grant some privilege, that now, in our mature, and wiser years, we see the folly, aye! and the danger of it. To day, if boys are held the least in check i. e. if full license to roam the streets at pleasure be not granted them; they'll say: "I won't stand it, I'l skip." But fortunately, some do try the 'skipping' process, and are as glad as the 'Prodigal Son' of old to return to lathers roof-tree. This condition of things begins in infancy and babyhood. I have often called when a child of three, or four, years was allowed to scream, and cry at some fancied grievance, during the extent of my stay, to the spoiling of my visit. But of course the mother and tamily, had become accustomed to the howling of the young autocrat; hence they did not mind it.

I now call to mind a little five year old miss standing in the middle of the room angrily screaming, and dancing, because her mother had to leave home for a short time. Other mothers, however, fortify themselves beforehand against such tarantula demonstrations, by the purchasing of quantities of confectionary with which their offspring are couzed into good behavior. I have seen a little child scarce four years of age that has 'tantrums'—that are well nigh hysterical convulsions—if every whim is not gratified. Pray what can her parents do with her in years to come! But I might—If I had time, and space—mention such cases ad infinitum. We are told in the good Book: "Woe to thee, O land, when thy king is a child!"

FANNY FANSHAW.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] TREATING.

BY MRS. E. C. HEWITT.

Mothers, let me tell you what a mother said to me once and see if you do not find much truth in her argument. She had growing boys and one of them, about

one. It leads to extravagance, and very often, instead of arising from a desire to be generous, it is the outgrowth of a desire to "look big" and outdo some fellow creature. I believe that most of the harm done in liquor drinking is done by the "treaters." One treats and another treats and by the time five have treated the whole five

A boy falls into the habit of spending his money on his companions, and soon the time comes when soda water and peanuts are no longer cared for by those companions, and candy is childish. Then what? The habit of treating is strong upon him. 'What will they have?' 'What must he

darlings of their heats, their growing sous.
"Reflect" she added after a few moments'

fl ctions brought me.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL] BABY'S NAP.

"When baby's nap hour comes, don't let it be spoiled with noise and glaring light and flies, but carry the sleepy little one into some still, darkened, cool chamber, even if it be the housetop, and there, with no fear of annoying or startling sounds and broken slumber, let the baby have opportunity to sweetly sleep out his sleep." So a writer in a late article tells us, but unless there is a trusty watcher to sit with baby while he sleeps in this remote room, I would not dare out him there. put him there.

he sleeps in this remote room, I would not dare put him there.

Baby's nap hour is apt to come at eleven o'clock, an hour in our country homes which is crowded with the work of dinner getting, and with but one pair of hands at our command, who is there in the household that can be spared from the work to sit with baby in the "housetop," or where the sound of slamming oven doors and dinging dinner pots cannot reach him? No one; and a down stairs nap with its possible disturbances are preferable to one out of sight and sound of mother's watchful eye and ear.

"Why do you take baby up from her rightful sleep and carry her down stairs with you when you go to prepare breakfast? Why not leave her here alone in this still chamber to sleep and amuse herself as long as she will?" the mother of an eight months old baby, was asked not long ago. "Because, I dare not," was the quick answer. "She may wake at any moment, and I dare not leave her here alone while I am down in the kitchen."

"Why, what possible harm could befall her?"

"Why, what possible harm could befall her?"
"A thousand things!" was the cautious
mother's decided answer.
Hardly a thousand, but very many sad accidents
are possible to baby if he is left without a watcher.
Asleep or awake, I never dare leave my babies
alone, only for the moment, and if I cannot plan
baby's near to come when I have before to get by alone, only for the moment, and it I cannot plan baby's nap to come when I have letsure to sit by her in a "still, darkened, cool room," she must bear with noise, and possibly with "heat, and light and flies," in a room adjoining the kitchen, whose door stands ajar, rather than run any risk of finding her smothered or choked or burned or stunned, in a remote room beyond my sight and hearing.

whose door stands agar, rather than run any risk of finding her smothered or choked or burned or stunned, in a remote room beyond my sight and hearing.

I do know a young, weak infant can so turn her face upon a pillow as to suffocate herself in it, unless a watchful eye is there to prevent the dreadful accident.

When baby grows stronger, the reatless, active turnings of the little head may tumble the pillows so that they fall over the little face and suffocation be the result. I think I never shall forget the moment when I found my six weeks old boy gasping for breath under a heavy feather bolster that had fallen across his face. His crib was in the family sitting room. What if he had been put away for a long nap!

A friend could tell you a heart-aching story, of a day when she put her active, beautiful, ten months old little daughter to sleep in her quiet bedroom. She was unusually busy that morning preparing for expected company, and did not look in on baby every half hour, as was her custom.

"What a long nap the dear child is having!" she thought as she hurrled from pantry to cook stove. "If she will only sleep a little longer I can finish my work."

That day's work was finished and the mother has had opportunity, for all of that little baby's hindering, to do the work that has come with all the years since, for when she did softly unlatch the door to see if baby had waked, she found her in the sleep that knows no waking. Her bed was an old-fashioned, high-posted one, and the little girl, in trying to get down from it to trot to mamma, had slipped into the narrow space between the bedstead and wall, and since the little feet could not reach the floor and her head was too large too slip through the aperture, she there hung until choked to death. too large too slip through the aperture, she there hung until choked to death.

Another mother, whose heart will never cease

too large too slip through the aperture, she there hung until choked to death.

Another mother, whose heart will never cease to ache with torturing regret, rocked her nine months old bab. to sleep in his swinging crib, and then went about her work congratulating herself that her little hinderer was off her hands for one good, long hour. He was, and he has heen in all the long, sad years that have since followed, for when she went to him, she found him cold in death. He had attempted to creep from the crib, and slipping between its bar and the wall, had caught his chin over the sharp edge and there hung until choked.

One August afternoon when our eldest girl was a year old baby, I got her to sleep and laid her on a comforter on the floor in the coolest corner of our coolest chamber. I darkened the room and then turned to leave it for a moment on some errand. I stood with my hand on the latch, wondering why I could not seize the hour to do necessary work down stairs. "What could befall baby?" I asked, "even if she should wake. No bed from which to fall; no tumbling pillows to cut off her breath; wire screens in all the open windows; nothing in the room with which she could wound herself or climb to fall, and the match safe nailed high. Surely, nothing can happen to baby if I leave her alone one little hour," and down stairs I went with the intention of remaining there till I heard her wide awake call, but hardly a half hour had passed, before the blessed angel who never yet has failed to waru me when one of my little ones has been in dauger, whispered, "go to baby," and I went, quickly. I found her cooing gleefully over an appronful of matches which the wind had blown from the safe. Baby had picked them up, scratched them on her little boots or the floor until they had ignited, as tny holes burned in her appron testified.

Quiet and coolness are delightful and desirable

unti they had ignited, as thy holes burned in her apron testified.

Quiet and coolness are delightful and desirable for baby's nap, but if we must choose between them and a faithful watcher over the little sleeper, let us choose the latter.

There is a great stir in these days that it is wisdom to accustom haby to sleep by himself.

There is a great stir in these days that it is wisdom to accustom baby to sleep by himself; that warm, loving, mother arms are not comfort able or advisable for the soft, little bundles that love so well to nestle in them; that mother and baby are both better off without any blessed, sleepy time rocks or wide awake trots; in fact, that baby must not be allowed to "take time" or "make trouble." But the dear babies are tame timed cuddling little things expecting Then what? The habit of treating is strong upon him. 'What will they have?' 'What must he do?' Mentally canvassing the tastes of his companions, he thinks cigars or cigarettes will be about the thing though he doesn't smoke himself perhaps because 'Mother' has been able to guard him from that vice. So it goes. Then some one else 'treats' to cigars and so he takes one because he 'don't like to look queer.' Don't you see how it works up step by step?'

I did see, and I thought it was a question which called for careful thought on the part of all mothers who wish to do their 'revery best' for the darlings of their heats, their growing sons. arlings of their hearts, their growing sons.
"Reflect" she added after a few moments' yearning arms that were being schooled to put and keep baby out of them whenever possible, could have saved all this misery and remorse.

CLARISSA POTTER.



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draping, padding and finishing. We have the only perfect rule for cutting sleeves. Price \$5.00. To introductivili send sample by AGENTS WANTED, mail on receipt of \$1.

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### DEPARTMENT OF ARTISTIC NEEDLE-WORK.

Can any one send directions for crocheting the "Horn of Plenty" tidy?—ED.

Will some of the sister readers of L. H. J. send directions for making a jet collarette?

In the 3d row of Double Oak Leaf Lace given in May No. the figure 5 should be a figure 3.

"Mrs. G. F. W."-Shall be glad to receive any pretty patterns you can send us.

"Bessie" wishes directions for crocheting mit-tens. Can any of the readers send them to the editor?

A subscriber would like directions for knitting a gentleman's undershirt, high neck and long sleeves, of Saxony yarn.—ED.

Will "C. M. B." who sent directions for Roman Key be kind enough to send a sample to M. F. K. 20 Linden St., S. Boston, Massachusetts?

Will "E. S. M.," Nooksack, W. T., send her address with 2 cent stamp to M. F. K. 20 Linden St., S. Boston, Mass? I will send the directions she asked for.

Will "Mrs. M. B. Cooper" please send directions for making children's stockings in star stitch, also kind of needle and material used, and de-scribe the star stitch?

Can any one send directions for game bag, with quantity and quality of material used? also, have any of our readers directions for crocheting child's sacque in crazy stitch, made all in one piece?

H. V. R.

Can some of the JOURNAL sisters furnish directions for crochet infant's hood? and oblige a subscriber. Have any of the sisters directions for crocheting an infant's hood of linen thread?

### Deep Knitted Lace.

Cast up 35 stitches. 1st row. Knit 4, over and narrow 15 times, over, knit 1.

2d row plain.
3d row. Knit 7, over and narrow 14 times,
over, knit 1.
4th row plain.
5th row. Knit 10, over and narrow 13 times,

over, knit 1. 6th row plain.

7th row. Knit 13, over and narrow 12 times, over, knit 1.
Sth row plain.
9th row. Knit 16, over and narrow 11 times, over, knit 1.
10th row plain.

10th row plain.
11th row. Knit 19, over and narrow 10 times,
over, knit 1.
12th row plain.
13th row. Knit 22, over and narrow 9 times,

13th row. Knit 22, over and narrow 5 times, over, knit 1.
14th row plain.
15th row. Knit 25, over and narrow 8 times,

over, knit 1.
16th row plain.
17th row. Knit 28, over and narrow 7 times, over, knit 1.

18th row plain.
19th row. Knit 31, over and narrow 6 times, over, knit 1.

over, knit 1.

20th row plain.
21st row plain.
22d row. Cast off 10, knit the rest.
Repeat from the 1st row.
It does not show its beauty until you have knit a few scallops; is nice either in cotton or wool.

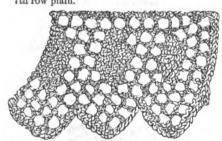
Mrs. Richards.

### Mikado Lace.

Cast on 22 stitches. Cast on 22 stitches.

1st row. Knit 2, over twice, narrow, knit 10, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, experiments, e

1, knit 2.



[Engraved expressly for The Ladies' Home Journal.]

8th row. Knit 2, narrow, knit 1, narrow, knit 3, patrow, knit 3, over twice, narrow, over twice,

narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, overtwice, narrow, overtwice, narrow, overtwice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow,

knit 2.

10th row. Knit 4, purl 1, knit 2, purl 1, knit 2.

11th row plain.

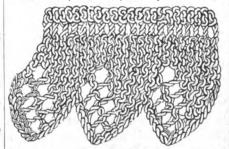
12th row like the 8th.

13th row like the 9th.

14th row plain.

15th row plain.
16th row. Bind off 9; knit rest plain.
Repeat from 1st row. Mrs. S. A. K.
l'enacook, N. H.

Cast on 10 stitches; knit across plain.
1strow. 8/tp1, (take off without knitting) knit 1,
throw thread over, narrow, knit 1, thread over
twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 1.



[Engraved expressly for The Ladies' Home Journal.] 2d row. Slip 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1,

2d row. Slip 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2.

3d row. Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 3, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 1.

4th row. Slip 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 4, seam 1, knit 2.

5th row. Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1.

6th row. Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1.

6th row. Slip 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 6, seam 1, knit 2.

7th row. Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 7, over twice, narrow, over twice, narrow, knit 1.

8th row. Slip 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 2, seam 1, knit 8, seam 1, knit 2.

9th row. Slip 1, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 14.

10th row. Slip and bind 8 stitches, knit 6, seam 1, knit 2.

Should have 10 stitches left on the needle; begin at 1st row again.

IDA E. DECKER.

### Knitted Shawl.

Cast on 225 stitches; knit across 6 times plain. 7th row. Take off the first stitch, knit 5, knit 3 tog, knit last stitch without slipping it from the needle; then bring the wool forward and purlit, still keeping it on the needle, then put the wool back, and knit it this time, slipping it off; this makes 3 stitches out of one; knit 3 together again, then as before, and so on until but 6 stitches remain; knit these plain. The last stitch before the 6 plain, must be widened, always, if you narrow on commencing the row.

Sth row knit plain.

9th row. Same as 7th, excepting widening the 7th stitch, and so on; that is, always widen the stitch that was narrowed before, and vice versa. Knit in this manner 230 times across, then knit 6 times plain, and bind off loosely.

6 times plain, and bind off loosely.

Two pounds of Shetland floss will knit three

Tog means together.

### STRETCHING SHAWL.

Wring a sheet in clear water, and pin it to the wring a sneet in clear water, and pin it to the carpet, then stretch the shawl, and pin closely around the edge. Pin it at night, and in the morning the sheet will be dry, and the shawl stretched. Crochet any border; the one I saw had deep scallops with fluffy edge. Use long needles to knit the shawl, size of a pipe stem.

This shawl is lovely, and easy to knit.

AVON N. V.

HELEN VAN LANDT.

EDITOR L. H. J.—In answer to L. F. B.'s request for rick-rack, I send the following directions: Leave two points at the end of braid; commence in the third point, I dein each of next nine points, (no stitches between) join the tenth de into the first, with a se, make a chain of three, fasten'the next point to the first point left at the beginning, chain three, fasten the next point to last point left, chain five, carry across to the point opposite where you commence the wheel. This is a simple pattern to make, but rather difficult to explain in writing; if these directions are not plain, send stamped envelope and I will send a sample of this to them.

Would like directions for making crocheted cotton tidy.

Maggie Johnston.

Keosaqua, Iowa.

KEOSAQUA, IOWA.

Half Square for Sides of Quilt Which Was Given in Dec. No. of L. H. J.

Chain 6, and join together with a slip stitch.

1st row. Ch 3, d c 2 in ch of 6, \* ch 2, d c 3 in same loop; repeat from star 3 times; turn.

2d row. Ch 3, 4 d c in loop, 2ch, 4 d c in same, \* 4 d c in loop, ch 2, 4 d c in same; repeat from star twice; turn.

3d row. Ch 3, 4 d c in shell, ch 2, 4 d c in same, \* 4 d c in next shell, ch 2, 4 d c in same; repeat from star twice; turn.

Proceed according to directions for square given in paper; be sure your nubs all come on

given in paper; be sure your nubs all come on one side of square.

MARY.

Tatting! That is one thing that I never could

Tatting! That is one thing that I never could learn!

I beg your pardon, madame. Will you try once more? I have never yet seen the person who earnestly desired to learn the art, and who was wisely taught, who failed to acquire it. I have just taught an old lady, who as once made a tatting purse for her son, and was justly proud of her success. Take a piece of coarse, soft cord, such as grocers use for parcels. Choose a retired spot, where you can feel that no eye but your own will note your failures. Wind the cord once around the fingers of the left hand, holding it firmly between the thumb and fore finger. With the free end make a loop upon the part around firmly between the thumb and fore finger. With the free end make a loop upon the part around your fingers. Now hold the free end taut, throwing the loop upon the other portion of the cord, so that you can pull the free end readily back and forth through it. The total depravity of the second finger of the left hand will generally dispute this part of the process. When you have taught that finger to be humble and yielding, you will be ready to learn any pattern in tatting. Add as many loops as you please, and draw the whole into a close scallop. If it will not draw up, then all the loops are not made by the cord that is around your hand. Try again.

Jenny Wallis.

"Mrs. J. White" asks how to crochet a watch guard. I made a lovely one this winter with knitting silk, in afghan stitch. Cast on nine stitches.

SAM'S WIFE.

A treasure of interesting matter-the new La-A treasure of interesting matter—the new Lians Dies' Book. Beautifully printed with illustrations on cream super calendared paper, all sent postpaid, with pretty picture cards and other interesting enclosures, for only four cents in stamps, by addressing the old reliable house of R. H. McDon-ALD & Co., N. Y. City.

Part of a Square for the Top and Bottom of Crochet Quilt Which Was Given in the Dec. No. of L. H. J.

Crochet Quilt Which Was Given in the Dec. No. of L. H. J.

Chain 6, and join together with a slip stitch. 1st row. Chain 3, d c 2 in loop just made by ch 6, ch 2, d c 3 in same loop, ch 2, 3 d c in same loop, ch 2, 3 d c in same; repeat from star once; turn.

2d row. Ch 2, d c 3 in loop, ch 2, 4 d c in same, \* ch 2, 4 d c in shell, ch 2, 4 d c in same; repeat from star once; turn.

3d row. Ch 2, 3 d c in shell, ch 2, 4 d c in same, ch 2, 1 d c in space between first and second shells, \* ch 2, 1 d c in same; repeat from star once; turn.

4th row. Ch 2, 3 d c in shell, ch 2, 4 d c in same ch 2, 4 d c in same; repeat from star once; turn.

4th row. Ch 2, 3 d c in shell, ch 2, 4 d c in same \* ch 2, 1 d c in loop, ch 2, make a nub by putting 6 d c in next loop, then draw out the hook, and put it through the top of the first of the 3, d c on the other side of work, and draw it through the one on the hook, ch 2, 4 d c in shell, ch 2, 4 d c in same; repeat from star; turn.

5th row. Ch 2, 3 d c in shell, ch 2, 4 d c in same, ch 2, 1 d c in loop, make a nub, ch 2, make a nub in next loop, ch 2, 1 d c in loop, ch 2, 4 d c in shell, ch 2, 4 d c in shell, ch 2, 4 d c in same; repeat from star; turn.

4 d c in shell, ch 2, 4 d c in same; repeat from

4 d c in shell, ch 2, 4 d c in same; repeat from star; turn.
6th row. Ch 2, 3 d c in shell, ch 2, 4 d c in same, \*ch 2, 1 d c in loop, ch 2, make a nub in next loop, ch 2, 3 d c in loop, ch 2, make a nub in loop, ch 2, 1 d c in loop, ch 2, make a shell; repeat from star; turn.
7th row. Ch 2, 3 d c in shell, 2 ch, 4 d c in same \*ch 2.1 d c in loop, ch 2, make a nub in loop, ch 2, 2 d c in loop, 1 d c in top of next 3 stitches, 2 d c in loop, ch 2, make a uub in loop, ch 2, 1 d c in loop, ch 2, d d c in shell, 2 d c in same; turn.

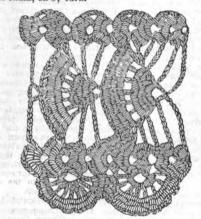
Sth row. Ch 2, 3 d c in shell, ch 2, 4 d c in same; turn.

Sth row. Ch 2, 3 d c in shell, ch 2, 4 d c in same, \*ch 2, 1 d c in loop, ch 2, make a nub, ch 2, 2 d c in loop, 1 d c in each of next 7 stitches, ch 2, 2 d c in loop, ch 2, make a nub in loop, ch 2, 1 d c in loop, ch 2, make a shell; repeat from star; turn.

turn.
9th row. Ch 2, 3 d c in shell, 2 ch, 4 d c in same, \* ch 2, 1 d c in loop, ch 2, 2 d c in loop, ch 2, 1 d c in each of next 11 stitches, 2 d c in loop, ch 2, make a nub in loop, ch 2, 1 d c in loop, ch 2, 4 d c in shell, ch 2, 4 d c in same; repeat from \*.

### Crochet Fan Lace.

Make a chain of 24 stitches. 1st row. 3 d c in 4th stitch, ch 2, 3 d c in same stitch, ch 4, 1 d c in 10th stitch from 1st shell, ch 3, 1 d'c in same stitch, ch 4, 1 shell in last stitch of chain, ch 3; turn.



[Engraved expressly for The Ladies' Home Journal

2d row. Shell, in shell of 1st row, ch 3, 8 d c in ch 3, ch 3, shell in centre of next shell, ch 5; 3d row. Shell in shell, ch 2, 1 d c between each

one of 8 d c, with ch 1 between, ch 2, shell in ch 3; turn.
4th row. Shell in shell, 3 d c between each d c

in last row, shell in shell, then put 8 d c with ch 1 between, in ch 5 at end of 2d row; catch with single crochet in end of 1st row.

single crochet in end of 1st row.

5th row. 1 d c, ch 3, 1 s c, all between the d c's of last row, ch 2, shell in shell, ch 4, 1 d c between 3d and 4th groups of 3 d c in last row, ch 3, 1 d c in same place, ch 4, shell in shell, ch 3;

Repeat from 2d row.
Shell means 3 d c, ch 2, 3 d c in one stitch.
AQUILLA, TEXAS
JESSIE GRIFFI JESSIE GRIFFIN.

### Terms in Crochet.

Ch—Chain, a straight series of loops, each drawn with the hook through the preceding one. SI st—Slip stitch; put hook through the work, thread over the hook, draw it through the stitch on the hook. S c—Single Crochet; having a stitch on the needle (or hook) put the needle through the work, draw the thread through the work, and the stitch on the needle. D. C.—Double Crochet; having the stitch on the needle, put the needle through the work, and draw a stitch through, making two on the needle. Take up the thread again, and draw it through both these stitches. T c or Tr—Treble Crochet; having a stitch on the needle through the work, and draw the thread as if for a stitch, put the needle through the work, and draw the thread through, making three on the needle. Take up the thread and draw through two, then take up the thread and draw through the two remaining. Stc—Short Treble Crochet; the two remaining. Stc—Short Treble Crochet; like treble, except that when the three stitches are on the needle, instead of drawing the thread through two stitches twice, it is drawn through all three at once. Ltc—Long Treble Crochet; like treble, except that the thread is thrown twice over the needle before inserting the latter in the work. The stitches are worked off two ets. time work. The stitches are worked off two at a time, as in treble. Extra Long Stitch—Twine the cotton three times round the needle, work as the treble stitch, bringing the cotton through two loops four times. P—or picot; made by working three chain, and one single crochet in first stitch of the chain.

### Terms Used in Knitting.

K—Knit plain. P—Purl, or as it is sometimes called, Seam. N or K2tog—Narrow, by knitting 2 together, Over—Throw the thread over the needle before inserting it in the next stitch. This makes a loop which is always to be considered a stitch, in the succeeding rows, or rounds. Tw—Twist stitch. Insert the needle in the back of the stitch to be knitted, and knit as usual. Sl—Slip a stitch from the left hand to the right hand needle without knitting it. Sl and B—Slip and bind—slip one stitch, knit the next; pass the slipped one over it, exactly as in binding off a piece of work at the end. \*indicates a repetition, and is used merely to save words. 'isl 1, k 1, p 1, repeat from \*8 times'—would be equivalent to saving sl 1, k 1, p 1,—sl 1, k 1, p 1. Tog means together.



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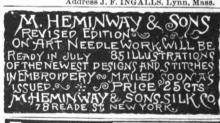
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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] BRUSH STUDIES AND HOUSEHOLD DEC-ORATION.

NEW SERIES-NO. VIII.

BY LIDA AND M. J. CLARKSON

Long Panel "Flamingoes." How to Paint it in Oil and in Pastel—Dining-room Screen —Home-made Jardiniere, etc.

(Copyright. All Rights Reserved.)

The flamingo design illustrated in last number, shows an excellent subject for the decoration of long panels, so fashionable now, and so well adapted to certain purposes of household fur-

For narrow sections of wall between windows. for door panels, or screens, it is a novel and charming design.

The best materials, where the work is to be

done in oils, is undoubtedly a good quality of canvas, which should be mounted upon a stretcher



[Engraved expressly for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]

SUGGESTION FOR DINING-ROOM SCREEN.

Begin the work first by laying in the sky, the such, pleasure is taken in presenting it in these please of the such pleasure is taken in presenting it in these pleasures in the sky that is taken in presenting it in these pleasures in the sky that is taken in presenting it in the sky that is taken in present in the sky that is taken in present in the sky that is taken in present in the sky that is taken in the sky that i palette for which is silver white, cobalt, a trifle each of madder lake, ivory black, and light cadmium. This tint gradually merges into a yet more delicate plakish tone, which extends down to the distant foliage, and is painted with white, madder lake, a little light red, light cadmium and ivory black

madder lake, a little light red, light cadmium and ivory black.

Lay the paint on broadly in these sky tints, using a large bristle brush, No. 5 or 6, with a strong enough touch to work it well into the canvas. Paint may be broadly spread, and yet the tones kept light and delicate, especially when merging from one to another. Take the strokes in every direction which is an easy way of completely covering the threads of canvas.

The palette for distant foliage, which is very bluish in tone, is white, cobalt, or Antwerp blue, and light cadmium, qualified by madder lake, and a trifle ivory black. For the middle distance add more cadmium, to produce a greener tint. For the palm trees in middle distance add a trifle light red and ivory black. The feathery grass heads at the top of panel, are painted with white, cadmium, and a trifle ivory black, with shading of a purplish cast. For this use Antwerp blue, madder lake and white.

For the tall brakes, or tropical ferns, the best colors are light zinnober green, terre vert, white and black, with Antwerp blue in the shadows. The palette for grasses is the same, varying the tone from dark to light.

The nearer bank is always painted with same colors.

The water repeats the sky in the lighter tones.

colors.

The water repeats the sky in the lighter tones. In the dark shadows use terre vert and black with Antwerp blue, and a trifle cadmium. For the lily pads use the same palette given for ferns. The birds will doubtless prove the most difficult feature of this study to the amateur. They should be of a most delicate pink, with the exception of the tip of the wings, which are a bright scarlet shaded with black. For the local color use simply white, vermillion, a trifle light color use simply white, vermillion, a triffe light cadmium and ivory black. In shading, add more vermillion and a triffe madder lake, cobalt and

For the high light add more white to the same colors used for the local tone. The upper part of mandible is painted white, with a triffe cadmium and black in the shading. The very tip of bill black, with a little cadmium. The scarlet with which wings are tipped, is vermillion, shaded with a little madder lake and black. The color of the smaller bird is reflected in the water. The local color mingling with the blue of the water, is more subdued and purplish in tone. For this effect a triffe more cobalt, or Antwerp blue is added to the local color. The greens of the immediate foreground are the same as already given, with the addition of a little burnt sienna. When the panel is thoroughly dry finish with Soehnee's French retouching varnish. This is applied with a large flat bristle brush.

Pastel is so similar in detail to charcoal and erayon drawing, that it will be quite unnecessary

Pastel is so similar in detail to charcoal and crayon drawing, that it will be quite unnecessary to repeat what was given under that heading last month. To paint the "flamingoes" in pastel an assortment of colored crayons will be needed. Colors corresponding to the oil paints may be had. These are put up in boxes, for either landscape or portrait painting, in beautiful gradation of tints, from the deepest, down to the most delicate of shades.

Each color is thus graduated, so that it is very easy to match the tints as required. Pastel paper is sold at twenty cents a sheet. The best velvet paper may be had at that price. This should be mounted as described in last number. To paint the flamingoes, sketch, or pounce the design lightly, in either charcoal, or brown crayon.

After a general outline is had in this way, the shadows may be laid in, in simple masses, using a medium tone of color. Then the local tint of the sky; in the same way the water, and the foreground, until the whole effect is had in simple masses of color, which are now united by rubbing lightly, either with the finger, or a bit of chamois twisted to a point. If the finger is used, care must be had not to dull the color, or to lose its transparency and freshness. After a little practice a few skillful touches will serve to blend the tones, the finger, or chamois being used to remove transparency and freshness. After a little practice a few skillful touches will serve to blend the tones, the finger, or chamois being used to remove any hardness of line, and to harmonize the colors sufficiently. In this same way tints may be worked one into another, modifying them as is necessary. The sky of the panel is a most delicate shade of blue, gradually blending into the creamy pink tint, which is carried down to the distant foliage. A luminous, atmospheric effect may be had by a correct handling of the subject.

It should be borne in mind that only the more delicate colors should be used in the sky tints, as it is much easier to deepen them afterward than it is to lighten, or give them transparency.

The details, such as the brakes, grasses, and surface marks in foreground, are drawn lastly with the point, that is, hard crayons are used wherever careful drawing is necessary, although for fine lines, the sharp edge of the crayon may be employed. In laying in the masses of color, the crayon may be applied flat, holding it between the thumb and fore finger. The paper stump may be used instead of the finger, though with practice the latter gives perhaps better results.

The hard crayons for details and finishing, come in small paper boxes, from 25c. to 50e. per box. The large soft crayons come in flat wooden boxes at different prices, according to quality, and number of colors. A very good quality of crayons, assorted colors, for landscape or flower painting can be bought for \$4.00.

Lower priced boxes may be had, but in these many of the desirable colors are wanting.

In the execution of the above subjects either in either the price of the price

desirable colors are wanting.

In the execution of the above subjects either in oil or pastel, it should be observed that the scene is a tropical one, and to be painted accordingly

cordingly.

The tones are mellow and luminous. The brilliant light luminous. The brilliant light of a southern clime, the roseate plumage of the birds, with their tapering forms and gracefully curved necks, form an enchanting color piece, with effects not to be had in pictures of our northern regions. This will doubtless prove a favorite with those fond of the novel in art, who have been searching for something different from the ordinary run of subjects.

It is also well calculated to

It is also well calculated to

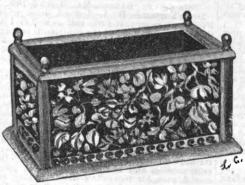
such, pleasure is taken in presenting it in these columns.

Two original designs for household decoration are given this month, which will be found attractive and desirable to those requiring economical devices, as they can both be made at home at a moderate cost. Almost any one at all familiar with carpenters' tools, can furnish the frame for screen, while the jardiniere, or window box for plants, is constructed from a simple wooden box. This can stand upon a small table, the window shelf, or a light bamboo framework, as preferred. The latter when draped with some rich material contributes still more to it beauty. For parlor or drawing-room decoration this is in excellent taste.

The dining-room screen will be found as useful as it is ornamental, especially for housekeepers in close quarters, where the kitchen must serve as general sitting or dining-room. The screen may effectually conceal a cook stove, while it also intercepts the heat so unpleasant to the devotees of the tea table.

Although in appearance an elaborate affair, it guite simple in construction. columns.

Although in appearance an elaborate affair, it is quite simple in construction. A strong clothes horse may be made to answer for the framework, or a similar piece of furniture put together by carpenter or amateur workman. It should be well made, and joined, so as not to become rickety



[Engraved expressly for THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] DESIGN FOR A HOME-MADE JARDINIERE.

with use. A poorly constructed screen frame is

with use. A poorly constructed screen frame is a nuisance, and an aggravation.

In some screens the canvas is tacked directly upon the frame, and then painted. A better way is to mount it upon stretchers made to fit into the frame. These can be handled much more conveniently, and if the canvas gives in painting, it can easily be tightened, as it cannot be, if tacked directly upon the screen frame itself.

ened, as it cannot be, if tacked directly upon the screen frame itself.

Those unfamiliar with the brush may accomplish the decoration with what is known as Lincrusta Walton. This is a fabric so easy to paint upon, that little, if any instruction is necessary, as the designs come already stamped in clear outlines, which need only to be followed with the brush. Lincrusta is made to imitate metal, wood,

and other substances, and may be either painted, or beautifully bronzed in metallic colors. Fruit or flower subjects are effective painted in their natural colors, and our design shows the two upper panels detorated with fruit branches. The two lower sections are simple marine views, although landscapes or flowers may be substituted with good effect. Fruit designs are always attractive for panel painting or screen decoration, when rendered truthfully as to color, and delicate bloom, with graceful arrangement of branches and foliage.

The contrast between the bright-colored fruit

The contrast between the bright-colored fruit

The contrast between the bright-colored fruit and the glossy leafage, is not only effective, but restful and pleasing to the eye. Various subjects of this kind may be had in linerusta, in what is called filling, or wall hanging, and can be bought by the yard at reasonable cost.

Directions for painting fruit in colors will be given in another number by special request. The jardiniere, or flower box, here illustrated, is an ordinary wooden box, neatly covered with lincrusta filling, and finished with a bronze molding such as is used for picture rails, and which may be purchased by the foot at any wall paper establishment. The corners are finished with ornamental knobs, at a trifling cost; in fact the article is very inexpensive, yet handsome enough to justify quite an outlay. The decoration is a design of dogwood painted in silver and green gold and bronzes. The effect is novel and elegant. gold and elegant.

### SUGGESTIVE HINTS.

Our correspondents furnish many useful hints from time to time, which we shall always be happy to use under this heading when of general interest to readers.

"L. H. P." sends the following:—"I have made

interest to readers.

"L. H. P." sends the following:—"I have made a handsome picture frame by giving a plain board frame a coat of hot glue, and immediately sprinkling thickly with smooth sawdust, and gilding when dry—quite a success. Another of door molding covered with a coat of varnish and three coats of gilt, is also very pretty. In our place they are decorating beer schooners with a solid color inside, and a spray of flowers or a small landscape, on the outside, using them as vases." "Mrs. H. C. Field," Andover, Kans., sends us some suggestions for which we regret not having space. We shall hope to give them as opportunity allows, and thank her very kindly for the favor. We append one which we doubt not will be welcomed by readers.

"Let me tell our sisters how to ebonize the panel for Miss Clarkson's lesson for January.

Procure either extract or chips of logwood. If first, simply dissolve in water, but latter must be steeped until strong; then apply to board, which must be nicely dressed to begin with; then give a good application of tincture of iron, or vinegar in which rusty iron has been steeped, and let dry. Give one or two coats.of copal varnish, which is one of the polishes, and should be applied with a soft cloth instead of brush."

This will be found useful also for Queen Anne table given in a former number. "Mrs. George

soft cloth instead of brush."

This will be found useful also for Queen Anne table given in a former number. "Mrs. George Brown," Rochester, N. Y., gives a helpful suggestion to economical readers as follows:

"In all preserve and elements as follows:

gestion to economical readers as follows:

"In all grocery and edgar stores they have signs, advertisements of soaps, etc., which have plain wood frames with a glass. I got one where I trade, for nothing, as the sign was faded; then I took my package of bird gravel, and took all that would not go through a flour sieve; brushed over the frame with good glue, then sprinkled on the coarse gravel all that would stay on, and when dry I glided it, and had a very pretty frame for Millias' "Northwest Passage," that came with the Christmas number of The London News."

A four panel screen may have fleur de lis.

Christmas number of The London News."

A four panel screen may have fleur de lis, peonies, hollyhocks and dogwood, upon the different sections. For a small screen white mole skin velveteen may be used with a pretty effect. The sewing machine, when not in use, is much more presentable when decorated with a handsome scarf, either painted or embroidered.

A pretty use for colored silk handkerchiefs is to tie chair tidies with them. Gather the tidy up in the hand, and pass the handkerchief around

up in the hand, and pass the handkerchief around it, spreading the ends of tidy out fan shape, and tying the handkerchief in a tasteful knot.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRERS.

"A. R." To tell how to paint trees would require more space than is to be had in this column. In painting foliage, try to copy the actual shape of each space, large or small, and your trees will not look flat. Each has its peculiar form, and is made of irregular curves, semi-circles, angles, or points, according to the character of the foliage, which seldom appears distinct unless in the immediate foreground. The general character only is had by carefully studying the forms given by the light as it falls upon the foliage, and a little different handling may be necessary to indicate certain peculiarities of form.

Thank you kindly for your warm expressions relative to "Brush Studies."

ain peculiarities of form.

hank you kindly for your warm expressions relative to "Brush Studies."

"F. P. G.," Mass.—To ebonize the Queen Anne table, buy a bottle of ready mixed ebonizing black. This costs but 25c. After it is applied brisk rubbing will give a fine polish.

"H. S. L. Wyo?" will find the "flamingoes" a good subject for landscape practice.

Some soft fabric would be pretty for drapery over valence. India silk, surah, rhadame, any of these make very graceful draping, as they hang in soft, lustrous folds. They come in all the new shades, at reasonable prices.

"Sadie" can make her own transparent paper by waxing strong tissue paper with par-

in all the new shades, at reasonable prices.

"Sadie" can make her own transparent paper by waxing strong tissue paper with paraffine. Buy a cake of the wax, lay several thicknesses of the paper upon a smooth ironing board, rub the wax across the flat of the iron, which should be moderately hot, then upon the paper, until all is evenly waxed. If the transparent paper is wished for copying, lard oil should be used instead of the wax.

"J. M. D."—A simple and inexpensive fringe may be made of felting cut in fine strips. Several colors can be combined with excellent effect. A fringeresembling soft cheuille may be had by raveiling turcoman, knotting it at intervals, or leaving plain, as preferred.

"Edith."—If you have a fancy for painting spiders, a black one with yellow spots would be the most effective on your satin cushion. Ivory black, with cadmium and orange for the markings will answer. The web may be painted a light grey with white, black, and a trifle yellow ochre, in order to show upon your white satin. A moth, or butterfly, caught in the spider's meshes, would be a pretty fancy, and will give you a chance to introduce some bright color into your design.

"Mrs. H. L. S."—Chinese white is quite indisyour design.
"Mrs. H. L. S."—Chinese white is quite indis-

bries of the Head, Hair, Teeth, Face, Hands, Complexion, Carries of the Head, Hair, Teeth, Face, Hands, Complexion, Carries of the Payne's gray also very useful. The moist colors are by far the best. Those in pans will dry which brush, the cylinder cakes. These are convenient to wood, handle, do not chip off on the edges, and work handle, do not chip o

almost as easily as the half moist colors. Each cylinder is wrapped in tin-foll, to protect the color from air and dust.

"Elida D."—Kensington painting has been almost of the description.

already fully described in these columns. Cat-tails are painted with ivory black, white, yellow ochre and burnt sienna. The leaves are rather bluish in tone, and are rainted with Antwerp blue, white, ivory black, a trifle rose madder and light cadmium.

Our premium this month for one full subscription, is, either a copy of "Brush Studies" neatly bound and illustrated, or a piece of decorated velvet for fancy work. The same given for six names at club rates. We will continue to rent hand painted studies to subscribers to JOHRNAL Flowers, fruit, landscapes, still life studies in Kensington and Lustra, for fabric painting. We have ready now panel of "flamingoes" described above, 37x13 inches, suitable for oil, water color, or pastel painting. Send stamp for list and particulars.

Address all letters or queries relating to this department to Lida and M. J. Clarkson. Pleasant Valley, Dutchess Co., N. Y. Money Order Office, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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Price only 25 Cts. 5 for \$1.00. Circulars free.

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## THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

### PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER.

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MRS. EMMA C. HEWITT, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.

Published Monthly at 441 Chestnut St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Notice is always sent of expiration of subscription. If not renewed it is immediately discontinued. No notice is required to stop the paper, and no blif will be sent for extra numbers.

Receipts.—The fact that you receive the paper is a proof that we have received your remittance correctly. If you do not receive the paper promptly, write us that we may see that your address is correct.

Errors.—We make them; so does every one, and we will cheerfully correct them if you will write to us. Try to write us good-naturedly, but if you cannot, then write to us any way. Do not complain to any one else or lett to pass. We vant an early opportunity to make right any injustice that we may do

### NEW YORK OFFICE, 180 BROADWAY;

W. S. NILES, MANAGER.

Our New York Office is for the transaction of business with New York advertisers.
Subscribers should not address any letters to that office.

### Philadelphia, August, 1886.

Attention is called to our change in subscription price, September 1st. Now is the time to take advantage of our present exceedingly low rates for clubs.

Some one has wisely said of late: "So many people pray that two and two won't make four, and then cry out against Heaven because God has refused to answer their prayers."

We wish to thank the many correspondents who have accepted the hints published in one or two former JOURNALS, in regard to the most satisfactory method of conducting correspondence with this office. They have saved themselves and us much trouble and unnecessary

Do you ever have occasion to erase a written word with a penknife and afterwards write over the place? And does it not nearly always blot or look much blacker than the rest of the document? Try another way. Write the second word over the first, and then scratch out all such lines as are unnecessary. You will thus have a clear word, which has not run, and very few will detect the fact that anything has been erased.

Whatever occasion you may have for mental distress, try, at this season of the year, to put all worry as far away from you as possible. Mental distress causes predisposition to physical allments. And as the warm weather increases, and ments. And as the warm weather increases, and the system is depleted by profuse perspiration, and the body taken possession of by the languor and lassitude caused by the heat, if to it is added worriment of mind, the strain upon the physical organization becomes too great, and fevers and like ailments follow.

Hence, during the heated term, keep as cool as possible, both mentally and physically.

Since our December issue we have received

Since our December issue we have received several letters of expostulation from various sections of the United States, in regard to two or three recipes published in that number.

The recipes mentioned contained among other ingredients, liquor of some kind.

Being just at Christmas time, and the recipes having been sent to us, (our recipe column being one that has always been open to our subscribers) we published them. Nevertheless, had we given the matter sufficient thought, we would have excluded those particular recipes from our pages. the matter sumcient thought, we would have ex-cluded those particular recipes from our pages, even under the circumstances mentioned, as, personally, we are opposed to using liquors in cooking, believing the practice to be one con-ducive to creating and fostering an appetite for such things.

Hereafter, all such recipes will be carefully ex-

so advertising. It is not necessary to write to us first in regard to the reliability of that particular firm. In answering her letter we cannot say more than we are saying now, or than we have said heretofore. So we say to all the sisters, scan our advertising columns closely, feeling perfectly safe to trust your money with firms who advertise any article that you want.

### POSTAGE TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS

A discrimination in the rates of postage to city subscribers is made between weekly and monthly periodicals, to the great disadvantage of the latter; for, while the weeklies can be mailed to city subnot, while the weekings can be manied to city subscribers for one cent per pound, monthlies can not be mailed to city subscribers for less than one cent for each two ounces, except where the subscribers go to the post-office for their mail. And, as the JOURNAL in its present form weighs over two ounces, we are, therefore, obliged to ask Philadelphia subscribers twenty-four cents extra for postage, unless the paper is addressed at the for postage, unless the paper is addressed at the post office to be called for, or to any P. O. box.

### TELL YOUR FRIENDS.

Friends and readers of the Journal should remember that UNTIL SEPT. 1ST ONLY, subscriptions will be received at 25 cents a year. This is the last month in which to raise clubs at so low a the last month in which to raise clubs at so low a price, and JOURNAL sisters can easily help us pink sateen is absolutely beyond help when soiled or faded.—ED. start the autumn with that 300,000 list, by simply calling the attention of friends and neighbors to this notice and showing a copy of the Journal. For a full list of premiums consult back numbers. It will pay you to send us four or more new subscribers, and select a premium for your trouble, that probably could not be bought in the stores for less than the cost of the whole club.

Tell your friends the JOURNAL is to be made still better, and can be had a whole year for so small a sum as 25 cents, if subscribed for before September 1st. After that date no subscriptions will be received for less than 50 cents per year.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

On and after September 1st., 1886, the rates for advertising in the Ladies' Home Journal will be one dollar per agate line (14 lines to the inch) each insertion. The circulation of the Journal is over two hundred thousand (200,000) to paid yearly subscribers, independent, and exclusive of any short term trial subscribers, or sample coptes. Proof of circulation is given by sworn statements of our paper manufacturer, Mr. Alex. Balfour, our printers, Ferguson Bros. & Co., who run four presses nearly a month to print our large edition, and John F. Busch & Son, our binders, all of Philadelphia; also post-office receipts for papers mailed, and open subscription books to any one who will call upon us, or send a representative to our office.

### "HANDSOME IS AS HANDSOME DOES."

Oue of the axioms impressed upon us from infancy (and perhaps to the youthful mind the most aggravating of all trite sayings) is the above quoted proverb.

That it is to a degree true, is beyond question,

but that it is absolutely true, as children are intended to believe it, is a matter admitting of very strong doubt.

strong doubt.

That a patient, pleasing spirit—a desire to please for the sake of principle, and not for the sake of attracting temporary admiration—does beautify the expression of the face till it takes on newer and lovelier curves, no one will deny.

But one may do and effect all this and not be handsome, either; lovable, certainly, but not handsome.

handsome

handsome.

"What! is it not better to be lovable than handsome?" Certainly, my dear madam, better, far better, if one caunot be both; but why not be both, if it lies in one's power?"

The most lady-like child in the world never was handsome in a purple dress and blue hat, or in a dark blue hat, by itself, if she was afflicted with a sallow complexion; nor should she be taught to feel that she was a harmonious whole, even if draped in inharmonious colors, providing her behavior was all it should be; nor should she be allowed or taught to think that if her behavior was perfect, no one would notice her appearance.

Teach her to bear patiently an incongruous combination (if such a combination be unavoidable) just as you would teach her to bear any other affliction, but do not permit her to sustain

other affliction, but do not permit her to sustain such an injury (for injury it is to a sensitive eye and mind) for one moment after it is avoidable. It is not true that it makes no difference. People will notice her dress, and she will become an eye-sore and source of annoyance to all who may be compelled by circumstances to look at

her.

Everyone has some good point or points, and it should be the duty of each one to make as much of that particular beauty as possible—to do otherwise is an insult to society at large. That many spend too much time upon themselves, and that a goodly portion of these only succeed in making themselves elaborately hideous, is no argument against the principle.

Napoleon is recorded as having been first attracted towards Madame de Beauharnais by the pleasing effect produced in the contrasting colors of her drapery and that of a crimson chair upon which she was sitting.

How often have we ourselves been personally attracted by the appearance of some man, woman

cluded those particular recipes from our pages, even under the circumstances mentioned, as, personally, we are opposed to using liquors in cooking, believing the practice to be one conductive to creating and fostering an appetite for such things.

Hereafter, all such recipes will be carefully excluded from our columns.

Every day or two we receive a letter from some reader inquiring as to the reliability of some particular firm advertising with us. If such writers could realize it, they are taking much unnecessary trouble, as, the fact that the advertisement in question was seen in our columns, answers the inquiry at once. It is one of those things which proves itself, and requires no further explanation. If therefore one of our readers notices among our advertisements an article which she desires which prefer to year to do as our columns. If therefore one of our readers notices among our advertisements an article which she desires twink about herseil; whereas, the chances are ten to one that if some little attention is paid to her to one that if some little attention is paid to her personal appearance, she will be a better, because a more contented child. We all know the feeling so advertising. It is not necessary to write to us of satisfaction, the content with all the world and of satisfaction, the content with all the world and its doings, that pervades every fibre of our being when we look at that same world, and ourselves in the glass, through the medium of an especially becoming bounet, or dress that we know to be

Above all things never permit a child to acquire the notion that he or she is possessed of a homeliness so hopeless that nothing can modify it but perfection of behavior. Perfection of behavior is unattainable, and the sense of defeat in having lost one chance of being passably good-looking, by some lapse, is absolute torture to an over-sensitive mind. On the contrary, teach a child that everyone has some good points in appearance, and that to note and make the most of these without that to note and make the most of these without being vain of them, is not only a commendable thing but an absolute duty; that the reverse is an insult to society at large, and that no woman has a moral right to neglect this gift of God, any k more than she would have to neglect a talent for painting, music, or any of the thousand and one other things she is expected to cultivate if she has the slightest turn for them.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

"T. O."-Peruvian Syrup may be obtained at any drug store.—Ed.

CAN any one tell "M. A. C." where to buy patterns to form rose leaves in ribbon work?—ED.

"M. J. K.," ROBERTSDALE, PA.—Send to any reliable dealer for the catalogue of kindergarten materials.—ED. EDITOR L. H. J.—Will some one please tell how to take ink out of carpet without destroying the color of the carpet?

PINKIE.

color of the carpet? CAN any of the readers of the L. H. J. inform me, through the columns of this paper, where I can get carpet reeds?

A SUBSCRIBER.

WILL "Betsey" kindly send her full address to the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL office. The associ-ate editor desires to communicate with her per-

"CARRIE BUTLER:"—You sent us directions of Wide Lace—44 stitches. There is a mistake in the first row. Will you please correct it and send to 441 Chestnut St., Phila.—ED.

WILL some one of your many readers tell me what is good for Ivy or Dogwood poison? and oblige the mother of four boys. HIGHLANDVILLE, MASS.

DEAR EDITOR:-Will some of the correspondents tell me how to keep bright a swinging lamp of copper and brass? and how and where to get prisms, to replace those lost?

WILL you inform me, through the columns of the JOURNAL, where, and for what price, Marion Harland's Calendar can be bought?

Miss Viola Artis.

SANTA ROSA, CAL. [It can be bought at any large book store for one dollar.—ED.]

"Subscriber" asks me where she can get "Blush of Roses." Of any d'uggist, I suppose. It is made by Miss Flora Jones, Utica, N. Y. It removes pimples and freckles, and gives a lovely LAUREL

Answer:—Any article in the Gorham plate which cannot be obtained through a local silver merchant, may be procured from the Gorliam Silver Co., Broadway and 17th Sts., New York City.

CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK.

HARMAR, O., May 18, 1886 DEAR MADAME:—While I was reading in the LADIES HOME JOURNAL, some one wanted to know if any one could suggest a way of keeping gold fish alive. I have had them nearly a year; change the water every other day; running spring water is best; feed them rice wafers, not too much. much.

KEENE, May 28th, 1886.
Will some of the ladies of the Home Journal please give a recipe for the old fashioned beau porridge, such as our grandmothers used to make that was best when it was nine days old? and oblige a subscriber.

KEENE, May 28th, 1886.

KEENE, May 28th, 1886.

Will some of the Home Journal to the Home Journa oblige a subscriber.

GOODLAND, IND.. May 14th, 1886.
EDITOR LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—Could you, or some of the ladies, tell me how to remove sour apple stains from white and cotton goods? and oblige a subscriber very much, as I have a white dress ruined with stains of sour apples. I think the L. H. J. is the very best paper ever printed. the L. H. J. is the very best paper ever printed.

Mrs. J. H.

MRS. J. H. [I think "Mrs. J. H." will find oxalic acid effectual in removing sour apple stains. Stretch the stained part tight over a bowl, pour on the acid, and immediately pour boiling water over the same place. The stains will then be removed without injury to the cloth.—Ed.]

HOTTON, JACKSON CO., KAN., May 28th, '86.
EDITOR L. H. J.—Will some of the sisters tell
me where I can get the old fashioued steel clasp
for a bead bag, and the purse silk?
And oblige, Mrs. S. W. Hamm.
[Write to Partridge & Richardson, 17 and 19
N. Eighth St., Phila., Pa.—Ed.]

"A READER" says to her sisters in the country "As so many are troubled with potato bugs, I have found an unfailing remedy, which I would like them to know of. Sprinkle the vines every evening with the water in which potatoes have been boiled. If the bugs are not very bad, once or twice a week will do."

"M. A. C.," St. Louis:-You can obtain English crochet cotton, Geary's make, for 6 cents per spool, numbers run from 2 to 20; also, lee wool. done up in balls; it comes in colors, and is used double; price, 16 cents per ball. These you will find at Partridge & Richardson's, Eighth St. above Market, Phila Pa.

BANGOR, ME., March 5, 1886.

Dear Editor L. H. J.—I don't know when I've seen a paper that I like half as well as I do this one. Everything that a nineteenth century individual could possibly want is found in its columns. I have a few ideas that may possibly help others, and as each one seems to add her mite I will venture again.

Have any of the ladies tried painting on glass? Get a panel, have it cut the required dimensions, (for example one 18x8) paint one side a fancy background, (a clouded sky is very pretty) then after that has thoroughly dried, put on another coat, then turn the glass, and on the smooth side put a design of roses, field daisies, or spray of apple blossoms with butterflies or bees hovering put a design of roses, field daisies, or spray of apple blossoms with butterflies or bees hovering near, and the effect is charming. Another way is: use common black paint, and go through the same process, and when sufficiently dry, paint cone flowers, (or the yellow daisies as they are called) grasses and ferus; the yellow of the flowers against the black is very rich and effective. I have had pupils who have done very artistic painting, with cost of not more than thirty-five or forty cents.

Get your carpenter to make you a pauel or a

or forty cents.
Get your carpenter to make you a pauel or a plaque from a piece of flue board, but be sure to have the lumber well seasoned before hand, on account of warping. Have the surface on which you paint perfectly smooth, (and free from any little imperfections that may happen to occur in the wood) with a beveled edge of two or three inches as your taste may decide. The one I am thinking of is 28x12, the background is sky, in the left hand corner shaded down to an indistinct green (terre verte) which gives distance and an left hand corner shaded down to an indistinct green (terre verte) which gives distance and an aerial look. The panel goes lengthwise, and springing from the bottom are different varieties of tulips, with the leaves; the beveled edges are gilded. For the plaque, mark a circle of an inch or two, put the scene (a winter view is very striking with diamond dust sprinkled in the snow) in the inclosure, and after painting scrape up the

bits of paint and put them around the circle until

bits of paint and put them around the circle until you have an edge that is heavy and rough; use the palette knife for this, and be sure you cover the board; after the paint is dry enough, gild.

Some make a glue cover, put on rice or oat meal, and gild that; but either when finished make an unique picture frame. Something "useful as well ornamental" is always acceptable. A very handsome mirror may be made by using one of those old fashioned ones with mahogany frames. Get a bottle of gilt powder and the m dium for making, paint the entire frame with the preparation, be sure and put on enough to give it a rich appearance, then take a picce of charcoal or chalk, draw the design, clematis would be beautiful, the white petals of the flower blending harmoniously with the gilt. In this way many an old fashioned piece of furniture can be made very artistic with but little cost.

I am shocked at the length of this letter but will stop only to add this bit. I have half-a-dozen cup and saucer designs, with written directions for painting, which I will let or sell very reasonably, if they will write to my address; also some simple studies for butter plates.

I am in receipt of quite a number of letters asking information about amber enamel, the poppy design, and the C. S. F. A. The most I have answered individually, but for the benefit of "Mrs. H. C. H." Cambridgeport, Mass., and others that did not fully understand, I will, by the kind permission of the editor, answer through the Journal. Amber enamel is used chiefly for decorative purposes, and where there will be little or no water used. The commode set which I spoke of, the design was put where there would be no need of water touching it, and in that way will last for a long time; for directions see page 5 of the February No. of the Journal. I have not the design of either the rose or poppies, as I arranged to suit niyself when I was painting, and did mostly from memory; but I could easily make a design for any one.

The C. S. F. A. is comparatively new, and the cours

DEAR EDITOR: - I would like to correct some im-

Dear Editor:—I would like to correct some impressions made on the minds of the readers of this dear little paper, by some one who signs herself "Bell," in the July number; at least I would like to set her mind at rest. Poor woman! has she been studying all these long months over that poor little letter printed so long ago? She is evidently spoiling for a "racket" with some one, but why not pick out a "foe worthy of her steel," or, if she simply wishes to criticise, why not, at least, use truth, and fairness.

I did not think of setting myself up as any authority whatever, only giving my convictions, based on an experience of 15 years with children, which I supposed any mother was at liberty, through the kindness of the editor, to do. Of course any cf us could go to our books and quote the words of our "best modern authors," but, it never occurred to me, that that was the object we had in view, so much as an interchange of ideas, concerning things that came under our own actual observation; and, let me remark right here, that if "Bell" had spent half as much time over her Bible, as she has over the works of the celebrated O. S. Fowler, she would have known, that the author of the words she so flippantly quoted, was not Gen. Grant, but our Savior.

I do not know whether she intended to convey the impression that she was the mother of those

quoted, was not Gen. Grant, but our Savior.

I do not know whether she intended to convey the impression that she was the mother of those five children, or whether it is the title of a book; the latter, I presume; for, between you and I; dear Jounnal. I don't believe she ever had the care of a child in her life. I think she is an old maid, for if she had had any children of her own, she would have known that they could not exist on fruit from their birth, as she must think, the way she condemns cream and butter, and sugar, all of which is contained in mothers' milk; nor at the age when mothers are giving their babies catnip, age when mothers are giving their babies catnip, and other "teas," would anyone think of giving them coffee.

The welfare of my children has ever been my The welfare of my children has ever been my bighest aim; denying myself of all pleasure, that I might thereby take the better care of them, and watching carefully for the first symptoms of disease. We have had as little trouble with diarrhœs, in our famlly, as any one, I presume, and constipated bowels are unknown; nor have they ever had any 'prevailing disorders,' so their diet cannot be so wonderfully out of the way. It was of teething babies I was speaking, when I said they would never eat "fixed-up dishes," but always wanted stronger food, but I never thought of giving them "grease, grease," as she frantically or giving them "grease, grease," as she frantically exclaims, or bacon. I spoke of their liking baked beans, but I never cook them in hot weather. beans, but I never cook them in hot weather. Pies, cakes, puddings, etc., they never care for said, if she had read rightly, that they would eat "toast prepared with cream, and a little butter and sugar, or a little coffee and bread, with a good deal of cream and sugar;" meaning, of course, only enough sugar to make it palatable, and it did not hurt their bowels. Because, forsooth, she knows one person who cannot use coffee, must it be banished from the face of the earth? Saints forbid! We use coffee, like all other christians, but with the stuff that causes "horrors," and 'hilarious sprees," we have no acquaintance whatever. Our childrens' diet consists mostly of milk, that has not been skimmed on both sides, (or one either) from cows who have all the blue (or one either) from cows who have all the blue grass and pure spring water they want; this, with fresh eggs, fruit of some sort, and good bread and butter, which of itself contains all that is necessary for the nutrition of the human body. is necessary for the nutrition of the numan body. If these things, taken with everything else that can be obtained from a farm, do not constitute a diet both good and wholesome, then I am no judge, even there. All I said against fruit, was, using apples raw in the sickly season; and, by the way, if "Bell" has a good remedy for bilious colle, would like her to send it on, as apple season is rapidly rolling around, and the "gride mon".

reprint the control of the "gude mon" might indulge too freely again.

The condition of bowels I mentioned in little children, has been of very rare occurrence with us; but as I had been warned against it, as an almost certain symptom of the dreaded cholera infantum, I thought some other mother might be glad to know it also so as to be able to check the glad to know it also, so as to be able to check the disease in time. And now, dear mothers all, if you can find children with rosier cheeks, or more exuberant spirits, or who sleep more soundly, or wake with better appetites, than do our own unfortunate little ones, and then decide that we are so far "out or line" with our "pet notions," as to have proved our entire failure in our efforts to to intrude on this circle no more.

THORNY POPPY. raise a family of children, I will solemnly promise



POTATO BALL BREAD AND SCIENTIFIC BREAD-MAKING.

In the February number of the Ladies' Home Journal "Mary" asks how to start bread with what is called "potato ball," how the potato ball is made and what it starts from in the first place. As bread making, both practically and scientifically, is something of an experiment to many housekeepers, a few remarks on both points may be acceptable.

be acceptable.

The process of fermentation is so clearly explained at the present time, and its product, as applied to bread making, occupies so important a place that every housekeeper should understand it thoroughly.

Cooking schools and the progressive, scientific movements of the times are accomplishing wonders towards the developement of a more comprehensive knowledge of cause and effect in food preparation.

preparation.
Liebeg's theory, that fermentation is caused by Liebeg's theory, that fermentation is caused by the action of oxygen on termentable substances, was long accepted, but M. Pasteur, that greatest French investigator, settled this point by conclusively proving to scientists that oxygen deprived of its germs is incapable of producing fermentation, and that this process is caused by minute organisms floating in the air. These he divided into two classes: anaerobes, beings which live and develope without air, and aerobes, those which require air for their developement. To the former belongs the yeast plant, of which Pasteur said: "Whether plant or animal, it is no matter; it is a living being endowed with motion, that lives without air and is ferment." To the latter class belongs the Mycoderma aceti or acetic acid, which and vinegar are the same. These two are intimately connected in bread making and are all with which we have anything to do in this connection. connection.

connection.

Albuminous substances are the only ones capable of fermentation. In bread making a certain amount of heat, moisture and sugar is necessary. The most suitable temperature is from 65 to 77 degrees, though fermentation will take place at a much lower temperature, but is destroyed at 212 degrees.

The gluten of the flour supplies the necessary albuminoid, and upon the addition of yeast and water, and exposure in a warm atmosphere, part of the starch of the flour is converted into sugar, which is supposed to be assimilated by the de-

of the starch of the flour is converted into sugar, which is supposed to be assimilated by the developing yeast plant. At this point the sugar is converted into alcohol, and carbonic acid gas is evolved throughout the mass. As this gas possesses great expansive power it makes the bread what we term light. Just here lies the relation between the yeast plant and Mycoderma aceti; the next step after alcoholic fermentation is acetic; and, if the dough is allowed to remain in a warm atmosphere after it is thoroughly light, the alcohol is soou converted into acetic acid or vine ar and, unlike alcohol, does not escape in

the alcohol is soon converted into acetic acid or vinezar and, unlike alcohol, does not escape in baking, and sour bread is the result.

Chemists distinguish two kinds of yeast—viz.: the ober-hefe or surface yeast, which is the foam that rises to the top, and is the yeast buds, and is quick and spasmodic in action. The unter-hefe or sediment—yeast which settles to the bottom and is the spores, and is slow and regular in action.

is quick and spasmodic in action. The unter-hefe or sediment—yeast which settles to the bottom and is the spores, and is slow and regular in action.

There are different methods of preparing yeast, and which is best each housekeeper must decide for herself.

I will first speak of "potato ball."

When in Ohio last September I ate delicious potato bread, and, as no one knew how or where the first ball started, each having obtained hers from a neighbor, I proceeded to originate one by boiling and mashing through a sieve two cups of potatoes, add one cup of sugar, and four cups of warm water, and put in a warm place for twenty four hours, when it ought to be very foamy and lively, and should not taste of the sugar, as it has been converted into alcohol if fermentation has gone far enough. This thin yeast is now ready to be converted into dough by adding flour and proceding in the usual manner of making bread. But first a potato ball must be provided for next time. To about one cup of potatoadd one table-spoonful of sugar, mix with this a little of the sident manner of making bread to be converted into dough by adding flour and proceding in the usual manner of making bread time in the interior, and the bread may even time in the interior, and the bread may even time in the interior, and the bread may even time in the interior, and the bread may even time in the interior, and the bread may even time in the interior, and the bread may even time in the interior, and the bread may even time in the interior, and the bread may even time in the interior, and the bread may even time in the interior, and the bread may even time in the interior, and the bread may even them the interior, and the bread may even time in the interior, and the right consticking, after the dough is of the figure to keep from sticking, after the dough is of the right consticking, after the dough is of the figure the dough is of the figure the dough is of the figure the dough is of the first, using only sufficient flour to keep from sticking, after t A desert boothing the four a week or two. When ready to bake again, prepare two cups of potato and one cup of sugar; thoroughly mix the reserved potato ball with this and allow it to stand one hour or more, then take out a cupful, add salt and set away. Into the remaining potato, stir four cups of water and let it remain over night. Be sure that the sugar is converted into alcohol before adding the flour, if not, sweetened bread will be the result. I had this happen twice but now always taste the ferment, and also mix the potato ball with the potato at noon and allow it to stand till night, when a cupful is taken out and warm water mixed with the remaining potato.

When one makes one's own yeast this seems the easiest way, as fresh is prepared at every baking without extra trouble, and bread made in this way raises quickly.

A simpler way to prepare the potato ball would be to add half a cup of baker's or distillery yeast to the proportion of potato and sugar given, and, when lively, take out a cupful for the potato ball, and add water to the remaining potato for the sponge. Two cups of water and half a cup of sugar to one cup of potato are the proportions, but if the bread is desired more moist more potato may be added.

In these directions I have explained the exact

When one makes one's own yeast this seems the easies the with milk is whiter and more tender than when water is used. According to ver the dough, as it gives and retains the heat, and excludes the air.

Bread mixed with milk is whiter and more tender than when water is used. According to vivotes and Queries," the genuine Viennese bread, which is considered so, turn a warm plate over the dough, as it gives and retains the heat, and excludes the sir.

Bread mixed with milk is whiter and more tender than when water is used. According to vivotes and Queries," the genuine Viennese bread, which is considered so, very nice, is mid excludes the wir.

Bread mixed with milk is whiter and excludes the sirable. It is agood idea to turn a warm plate to ever t

in remote districts, who cannot obtain yeast, to know that it can be made in this way. Flour, either cooked or raw, answers the same purpose

We have seen that potato ball yeast may be produced either artificially or by adding any form

We have seen that potato ball yeast may be produced either artificially or by adding any form of yeast made.

Distillery yeast is the purest and most natural form, and when the surface and sediment yeast are collected from this and dried under pressure, the result is the most powerful and concentrated form known. It is quick in its action, thereby giving the greatest amount of nourishment from a given amount of flour; as the faster bread dough is fermented, the sweeter and more nutritious will be the bread. Those who can obtain it, waste time and material by fussing with anything else. When, however, compressed yeast cannot be obtained, there remains potato, both raw and cooked, flour and hop yeast; all of which I have used and found satisfactory.

According to "Mrs. Lincoln's Boston Cook Book," (which is the most excellent work of the kind that has come under my observation) chemists consider potatoes the best yeast medium. They contain sufficient albuminous matter and starch, and do not sour easily.

It is probable that cooked potatoes produce quicker results than raw, as in the process of cooking the starch grains are partially broken, and dissolved, and present a greater surface to be acted upon.

When fermentation has ceased in yeast it must

when fermentation has ceased in yeast it must be excluded from the air, which contains the Mycoderma aceti which would soon convert it into vinegar; but experience teaches that this must not be done until the yeast becomes quiet, otherwise carbonic acid continued to be evolved and there is sufficient force to blow the cock out. until there is sufficient force to blow the cork out or burst the bottle.

From the foregoing explanation of the developement of the yeast plant and the conditions necessary to this developement, we may conclude that the more closely we comply with these conditions the better results we may expect to obtain the recent and breadth.

in yeast and bread.

The first condition to be observed, is that the yeast is sweet and free from acetic fermentation. It is said that to whatever degree of fermentation are the second to that same degree the the yeast has attained, to that same degree the the yeast has attained, to that same degree the resulting bread will reach. It is proable that as soon as the slightest alcohol is produced by the yeast fermentation, it is immediately acted upon by the Mycoderma aceti present in the sour yeast, and converted into vinegar; thus yeast and acetic fermentation proceed side by side almost simultaneously

taneously.

This acidity may be overcome by the addition of more or less soda, but this practice is strongly and wisely condemned in the "Boston Cook Book." Nearly every one knows the pernicious effects of taking pure soda into the stomach, and, if more than enough is added to the dough to neutralize the acid, the result is bad; and, if just enough is added, the acitate of soda formed by this combination, is a questionable article of wholesomeness.

It is said that, in Germany, a large quantity of sour bread is consumed, and is not considered unwholesome; whether it is or not, depends upon the question whether vinegar is or not. At any rate sour bread is less nutritious than sweet because of the starch and gluten destroyed to pro-

cause of the starch and gluten destroyed to pro-

cause of the starch and Flutch destroyed to produce the acidity.

Some have an idea that the oftener bread is kneaded and fermented the better. This is quite erroneous. The more homogenous becomes the mass, the better the bread; but, as we have just stated, each successive fermentation destroys a little more of the nutritious starch and gluton thing. little more of the nutritious starch and gluten giving place to the innutritious yeast and acetic acid. The quicker dough ferments the sweeter and more nutritious the bread. Consequently, it is a wasteful practice to frequently cut or knead bread down, when it becomes light, and postpone baking it after it is ready. One thorough kneading, after which it may rise and then be formed into loaves, is all that is necessary.

The French, it is said, always have sweet bread; one reason for which being that they always make their bread into shallow loaves, which are soon penetrated by the heat of the oven, thereby arresting fermentation, whereas, if the loaf is large, fermentation continues for a considerable time in the interior, and the bread may even become sour.

sponge. Iwo cups of water and half a cup of sugar to one cup of potato are the proportions, but if the bread is desired more moist more potato may be added.

In these directions I have explained the exact method which I followed in making my first potato ball, and which process produces what is called artificial yeast. It is well for those living

At what period salt should be added, I have never seen discussed. One yeast recipe directs to add the salt after the fermentation has ceased. This seems correct, as the yeast and salt seem to have no affinity except that an effervescence occurs when they are brought together, due, no doubt, to the action of the alkaline salt upon the cold of the yeast when the salt sattles and is not acid of the yeast, when the salt settles and is not easily dissolved. Moreover, sait, having a cooling tendency, probably does not assist in the fermentive process, but should be added as a preservative

mentive process, but should be added as a preservative.

Hops and ginger are both used in yeast and bread. One lady, who unfailingly had delicious bread, always mixed her sponge with hop water. In yeast, both these articles are supposed to have a preservative tendency.

Alum is the most pernicious article ever used in bread, and should never be tolerated. It produces white bread from an inferior quality of flour, and according to W. Mattlen Williams, whose excellent articles on "The Chemistry of Cookery" have been running through the Popular Science Monthly for several years, it imparts a silky appearance to the bread and causes it to break apart smoothly. It gives a toughness to the bread, and by these characteristics its use may be suspected and condemned, even if the ideal, though wrong, is realized, and the popular taste seems satisfied.

LILLIAN S. WELLS.

### HOME COOKING.

ORGINAL RECIPES CONTRIBUTED BY THE JOUR NAL SISTERS.

LIGHT CORN BREAD:—(by request) One cup corn meal, one cup flour, one cup sweet milk, one egg, two teaspoonfuls cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of baking soda, a little salt and sugar.

Poor Man's Plum Pudding:-One cup beef suct, shred flue, one cup raisins, seeded, one cup currants, washed thoroughly, one cup molasses, one cup sweet milk, one teaspoonful baking sods, one cups were mirk, one teaspoonin baking soda, a good pinch of salt, enough flower to make a medium stiff batter, about two and a-half cups; sometimes it takes a little more, and sometimes a little less, according to the flour; steam in mould two and a-half hours. To be eaten with hard or liquid sauce, as preferred. I use both, as some like one, and some the other.

hard or liquid sauce, as preferred. I use both, as some like one, and some the other.

"Subscriber," in the December No., wants to know how to make a lemon pie without cooking the custard first. Here is a recipe that I got at the cooking school: Put one cup of granulated sugar, and two tablespoonfuls of fiour, into a bowl; stir together; break in two eggs, add the juice and grate the rind of a lemon, and one-half pint of milk; beat all together with a Dover egg beater; bake in a slow oven in a deep plate. I sometimes leave out one of the whites, and frost the pie. Allow two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar to the white of one egg, beat, spread on the pie when done, return to the oven to brown.

Here is another cooking school recipe, perhaps you would like to try:

ORANGE SHORT CAKE:—One quart of flour, one-half cup of butter, one egg, well beaten, one tablespoonful of sugar, three teaspoonfuls of Royal baking powder, milk enough to make a soft dough. The baking powder must be sifted into the flour the first thing. Roll out half an inch thick, bake in round tins in a quick oven, split and butter when done, and fill with the following: Roll, and squeeze the juice into a bowl from three good sized oranges and one lemon; take off the peel, chop the pulp fine, add it to the juice, stir in one cup of granulated sugar. This is a nice recipe for strawberry or blackberry shortcake.

Norwood, May 20, 1886.

juice, stir in one cup of granulated sugar. This is a nice recipe for strawberry or blackberry shortcake.

Norwood, May 20, 1886.

Dear Sisters:—May I add a word or two? I want to plead, here in the cook's corner, for a little more graham bread. I know the subject is not a new one, but it is really surprising, in view of all that has been said, how many people there are, who never, from year's end to year's end, have a loaf of graham bread in the house. Many people have said in my hearing: "I cannot make graham bread," or, "I never have success with it," and so have given it up on that account, and the husband or son who asked for it, have had to make up their minds to go without. Then there are a few (at least I hope so) foolish sisters, who think it is not as genteel as white bread, and labor under an idea that it is a coarse food. I am almost ashamed to write such a ridiculous idea, but it is really so. Another reason, also, why graham bread is banished from some tables, especially where there are children, is, that it is more physicing than flour bread. I think if mothers who are troubled in this way, will sweeten their graham bread with sugar instead or molasses, (as is so common) they will find no trouble. Graham bread should be given to growing children, if for no other reason than on account of their teeth; for any dentist will admit that graham is better to make bone than rye, buckwheat or Indian meal.

To those who have not had success with graham meal, I would say, please try once more, the following recipe, and I am sure if followed careiully, they will come out all right, and you will have a wholesome, nutritious loaf of graham bread to set before the "gude mon." for it is wonderful how much better it is liked by the "men folks."

Crean and for tartar Graham Bread:—One qt. of sifted meal, (the bran mixed with water is good for the hens) a pinch of salt, two tashespoonfuls of crean tartar sifted with meal. two tablespoonfuls

of sifted meal, (the bran mixed with water is good for the heus) a pinch of salt, two teaspoonfuls of cream tartar sifted with meal, two tablespoonfuls granulated sugar; mix with milk to a stiff batter, adding, of course, one teaspoonful of soda in a little water. An egg improves it greatly. Bake little water. An egg improves it greatly. Bake in a moderate oven. Molasses can be used for sweetening, instead of sugar, but I prefer the sugar. The above recipe is the one I use for making graham gems, only mixing thinner. These are very nice, especially warm, and are almost the only kind of warm cakes which a dyspeptic member of our family can eat without injury.

Graham meal is also excellent made into gruel, for the sick, and is much more nutritious than the ordinary flour and Indian gruel. But I have talked long enough, and will step one side and let some one else talk.

MAYONNAISE DRESSING:—(by request.) teaspoonful mustard, one teaspoonful powdered sugar, one-half teaspoonful sait, one-quarter sait spoonful cayenne, yolks of two raw eggs, one pint olive oil, two tablespoonfuls vinegar, two tablespoonfuls lemon juice. Mix the first of your

HALFORD 🗫 THE GREAT RELISH.

ingredients in a small bowl. Add the eggs; stir well with a small wooden spoon. Add the oil, a few drops at a time, stirring until it thickens. If by chance you add too much oil, do not attempt to stir it all in at once, but take it up gradually. When the dressing is thick, thin it with a little lemon, then add oil and lemon alternately, and lastly the vinegar. When ready to serve, add half a cup of whipped cream, if you like. The cream makes it whiter and thinner. The oil should thicken the egg almost immediately, and the mixture should be thick enough to be taken up in a ball on the spoon, before adding the vinegar. Should the egg not thicken quickly, and have a curdled appearance, half a teapoonful of the unbeaten white of egg, or a few drops of vinegar, will often restore the smooth consistency. Be careful not too use too much, or it will make the dressing thin. The dressing liquifies as soon as mixed with vegetables or meat; therefore it should be made stiff enough to keep in shape until used. Many prefer to use a Dover egg beater, and others succeed best with a fork. Never mix the dressing with the meat or fish until ready to serve, and then only part of it, and spread the remainder over the top.—Mrs. Lincoln's Cook Book.

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FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. MID-SUMMER FASHIONS.

Lately Introduced Points of Style—Sensible and Tasteful Costumes and Dresses— Materials Worth Buying—Conven-ient Wraps—Becoming Hats and Bonnets,

BY MRS. JAS. H. LAMBERT.

The great advantage resulting from the variety of styles now in favor, is, that every lady can be most becomingly attired; this result, however, depends greatly upon the taste or judgment of the maker of a garment, and its wearer; for a magnificent silken robe, if trying in color, or badly cut and put together, is not half so desirable as a neat dress of lawn, or satine, well chosen, perfect fitting and stylishly fashioned. In utilizing the numerous popular materials, but little difference is noticeable in the methods of constructing suits and dresses, for woolen, cotton, and even silken fabrics are made up after one and the same model, deciding first, that the original garment selected to copy from, is in a shape adapted to the figure of the prospective wearer. The great advantage resulting from the variety

wearer.
Thus, at leading dry goods houses here and in New York, handsome dresses are made in the various camel's hair, and woolen goods, and copies of them are daily constructed in some one of the lawns, zephyrs. corded suitings, tufted crapes, and batistes, as these stuffs are now woven so like woolens and silks, that they can hardly be distinguished from their more costly cousins, hence the less expensive materials can be adopted for country and seaside wear, where more delicate textures are apt to be ruined by exposure, or at least seriously injured.

SERVICEABLE COSTUMES

### SERVICEABLE COSTUMES

textures are apt to be ruined by exposure, or at least seriously injured.

SERVICEABLE COSTUMES

To be worn out of doors without any any other wrap, are suits with plastrons, showing under the straight fronts of the open jackets; and in many cases such a dress is accompanied by a plain bodice for indoor wear, over which may be worn a light jacket for walking or riding.

Fabrics with wide printed borders, or those richly embroidered, are made with deep flounces, over plaitedskirts of plain material to correspond. The tunic is usually formed of one long, straight breadth, each end of which is caught up with plaits to the waist on the right side, and very simply draped with a few plaits on the left. If costly fabries are used it will not be found necessary to cut them recklessly, as they can be arranged when whole just as gracefully.

Cool and pretty is a promenade costume with full skirt of striped surah, in Oriental colors, mounted with fullness and falling in natural pleats. The tunic of self-colored cashmere is plaited, and arranged to conceal the skirt on that side, while at the left side this carried up in plaits so as to form a graceful rounded sweep, which deaves quite a large portion of the striped skirt exposed. The corsage fastens in the center halfway down beneath a plaited plastron of surah, and then closes diagonally to the left hip with four large silver buttons.

All materials with pile, such as plush and velvet, will be much worn during the fall and winter; and just here a hint may be of advantage to our readers. Very fashionable ladies, in place of using Lyons velvet for summer costumes, have selected Areadia velveteen, because it is not injured by salt or damp atmospheres, and will wear to advantage, while it has every appearance of silk velvet, at a far less cost. A combination of this costume with lace striped etamine, is worthy of description, as it can be copied in silk and La Preciosa, or any of the fashionable fabrics.

In this neaf suit the skirt of Areadia velveteen is in a peculiar copp

### LACE AND EVENING TOILETTES.

Over foundations of silk, satin, and velvet or velveteen, so many pretty dresses are formed of lace, which one authority divides into three classes: the always useful and lady-like black lace dresses, which are now generally made in the very best Chantilly and hand run laces, for in the long run, dresses of good lace, are more economical than those which are made of inferior qualities. Then there are the heavy dark ecru laces, which are made up with velvets or velveteens in dark colors, and trimmed with pendants made of ark colors, and trimmed with pendants made

black, and colors. Some of these woolen lace flounces are as fine and light as thread and silk laces, and finish colored toilettes most effectively. A most exquisite dress is of lace, that is, fine black Chantilly over a foundation of rich garnet rhadames. The lace skirt is draped in vague folds on the right, and on the left is a panel of black net, bearing a brilliant mass of gem-like blocks and pendants, forming part of a design worked on the net with smaller but equally brilliant beads. The center of the back is draped, on each side of it is a lace panel guaged at the top over four or five narrow bands of ribbon. Two long pointed pieces of violet velvet, lined top over four or five narrow bands of riddon. Two long pointed pieces of violet velvet, lined with satin, are arranged to fall with long ends on the center of the back drapery, and with shorter ends on each side of it. Lace corsage on satin, trimmed with velvet, and draperies of jeweled

An exquisite evening dress for a young lady just going into society, has the skirt of kilted white satin draped with a long tablier of lace muslin, falling in plaits on the left, and draped on the right. A large panel of the skirt on the left is visible to the waist, except where the long ends of a bow fall over it. The corsage of satin closes diagonally beneath a drapery of muslin, which enters the satin waist belt on the left. The neck is cut away a little at the back, and is open in a point in front. The sleeves just reach the elbow, and are trimmed with a drapery of muslin at the edge, finished with a small bow. No jewelry is to be worn with this dress, but a band of white satin ribbon encircles the neck, and is finished in a bow, and a spray of white lilac trims the front of the corsage.

### DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS.

the front of the corsage.

DESIRABLE DRESS GOODS.

About the middle of July is the best time to buy fabrics suitable for the cool days of early Autumn; of course it is not expected that novelties will be in then, but all spring dress goods left over, are marked down, to be sold out, to make room for incoming lines of Fall and Winter materials; hence, July and August may be termed bargain months, especially in regard to silk and woolen goods.

Some of the cotton goods hold their own in styles and prices all through the summer; for instance, French satines, which are marked at 31, 37½ and 45c. a yard. So do the linon's, which are all cotton, although termed linon's, and Egyptian lawns, half cotton and half linen, both marked at 15c. a yard. Most fashionable just now are the skirtings for lawn tennis, seaside and mountain wear, which are 27 inches wide, and cost only 16 and 19c. a yard, but are worth fully 40 and 45c. a yard; they come in five color combinations, in three styles of stripes, narrow, medium and wide, and are to be made up in plaited skirts with tunics and sashes, and worn with jerseys or jersey bodices made of self-colored light or dark fabrics; elastic goods are best for this purpose. Other marked down goods are seersuckers, best American make, in five or six colors and styles, which were 15c. a yard, but now sell at \$1.00 for a dress pattern of 12 yards.

La Preciosa in cream is in great demand at 40c. a yard, and is really worth double that money, for seaside and home wear, and dentelle etamines, 46 inches wide, give splendid value for 55c. a yard.

Among the reduced black goods may be seen a new 44 then wide canyas bougle in two designs.

c. a yard.

Among the reduced black goods may be seen a

Among the reduced black goods may be seen a new 44 Inch wide canvas boucle, in two designs, at 50c. a yard, which is really worth \$1.25, and a 55c. camel's hair canvas cioth, which is like boucle, suitable for mountain, seaside or traveling wear, is 56 inches wide. All-wool grenadine can now be bought for 40 and 65c. a yard, and a good black batiste is sold at 65c. a yard.

In silken fabrics, surahs in lovely shades are \$5c. a yard; rhadames in the same colors are \$1.00 a yard; rhadames in the same colors are \$1.00 a yard; while China and Japanese silks and pongees are very generally reduced. To combine with these silks there is a trimming velvet at only \$1.00 a yard; at that price it is an actual bargain; but still cheaper, because more durable and wider, are the Arcadia velveteens at \$1.00 and \$1.25 a yard, which come in all desirable colors for full dresses for day or evening wear, as well as in trimming colors.

The novelties in cotton specialties are the tufted batistes and tufted crepes; while in camel's hair, the art fabrics, may be seen choice specimens showing pin stripes, like the cloth seen in gentlemen's pantaloons.

PRETTY MANTLES AND BONNETS.

### PRETTY MANTLES AND BONNETS.

men's pantaloons.

PRETTY MANTLES AND BONNETS.

Exquisite little mantillas of gauze are covered with shaded bead embroidery; one of these is plomb and steel beads, which, on the black ground, gives a most lovely shaded effect. Another model, embroidered with plomb, jet and ruby beads on black gauze lined with ruby, is more brilliant, and equally beautiful; while a vestment or wrap is of jetted grenadine, with wing sleeve of Chantilly. Some models of jetted grenadine are lined with Orphelie, suede, or red silk, but the dress should be of black silk or lace. Plain and fancy straw hats matching the costumes are very much worn; these are trimmed with double bows of ribbon in two colors, one ribbon forming a lining and wide border on one side of the other ribbon; or else they are draped with lace, and trimmed on one side with bows of ribbon or velvet, and a bunch of flowers.

Light shape bonuets are made of fine white willow shavings, interlaced and plaited together with white cotton, the whole forming a species of network of the most airy description. These are unlined, or lined with colored silk, which shows through the network, and are trimmed with a fanciful arrangement of bows or loops of striped gauze ribbon, in white or some delicate shade, and sometimes a few flowers are added.

Answers to Correspondents.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Anxiety:"-Black, dark brown and navy blue stockings or socis are worn by small boys, with white dresses. At two years of age he can wear one of the large leghorn or straw hats, trimmed

with long ostrich plume and loops of ribbon. Lace face finish inside of crown.
"Mrs. S. J. Gilbert," Mechanicstown, Ohio:—
You can procure the magazine premium book, Dictionary of Stitches, by sending the 50c. for a year's subscription to editor of Fashion Magazine, 804 Market St., Phila., Pa. This journal of styles and domestic economy, is the best of its kind

varnished acorns, beach nuts, and other natural tassels, or wooden beads; while the third class includes the fine woolen laces, made in white, black, and colors. Some of these woolen lace order to clear out stock, and make room for inorder to clear out stock, and make room for incoming specialties for Fall and Winter.

> Bargain sales every day during the Summer. All articles purchased by mail, sent free of cost for transportation.

> Write for Samples and Prices of desired goods.

### Mail Order Department, SHARPLESS BROTHERS

CHESTNUT AND EIGHTH STREETS,

Philadelphia, Pa.

For information about Bargains in Dress Fabrics, read Fashion article in this number of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, and please mention date of paper in letter of advice to Sharpless Brothers

"Mrs. Dameron," St. Louis, Mo.—Very few of the pin stripes in cloth are to be found. By writing to McCreery & Co., corner 11th St. and Broadway, N. Y., you can get later novelties, the pin striped camel's hair goods, which are the most stylish fabrics in the market.

"Bereaved:"—To trim your mourning costume, of black silk-warp Henrietta, by all means use Courtauld's crape, and your dress will be very elegant, for the sample shows you have selected handsome material for the toilette.

"Mrs. Lester," "Ripon," and "Mrs. E. H." We do not publish a catalogue, but have sent you one from a dry goods house.

## **Summer Dress Goods**

JAMES MCCREERY & CO. Call attention to their very com-plete stock of Summer Dress Goods and the following special

40-inch French Foule, all collors, 45c. per yard. A large variety of plain and figured Albatross at 50c. per yard. 48-inch Diagonal Serge at 75c. per yard. 42-inch striped and plain Camelette Suitings at 75c. per yard.

The above goods are all wool, and are remarkable value for the prices named.

prices named.

### ORDERS BY MAIL from any part of the country will receive careful and prompt

attention.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., BROADWAY AND 11TH STREET, **NEW YORK.** 

### The Flynt Waist or True Corset

Is universally indorsed by eminent physicians as the most SCIENTIFIC WAIST or CORSET known. Pat. Jan. 6, 1874.



No. 1 represents a high-necked garment. No. 2, a low necked one, which admits of being high in the back and low front. No. 3 is to illustrate our mode of adjusting the "Flynt Hose Support" each side of the hip, also, the most correct way to apply the waistbands for the drawers under and outside petiticoats and dress skirt. No. 4 shows the Flynt Extension and Nursing Waist, appreciated by mothers. No. 5, the Misses' Waist, with Hose Supports attached. No. 6, how we dress very little people. No, 7 illustrates how the warp threads of the fabric cross at right angles in the back, thereby insuring in every waist, THE MOST SUCCESSFUL SHOULDER-BRACE EVER CONSTRUCTED.

139 Our "Manual," containing 46 pages of reading matter, relating to the subject of Hygienic Modes of Underdressing, sent free to any physician or lady, on application to MRS. O. P. FLYNT, 319 Columbus ave., Boston, Mass. Columbus ave, cars pass all Depots.

### Now DICTIONARY OF STATE OF STA New DICTIONARY OF STITCHES, ginning with Arrow and ending with Witch, nearly 100 illustrations. This unique book free to new subscribers to Fashion Magazine; 120 pages of literature, fashion, and music; pattern supplement, fashion plate, and 1000 illustrations every issue. None so cheap; none so good. 50 cents a year, with premium. STRAW-BRIDGE & CLOTHIER, 804 Market St., Phila.

OUT PAPER PATTERN FREE of Spring Style to every lady sending 15 cents for colored Fashion Plate to B. SUBERS, box H. H., Philadelphia, Pa.



On receipt of Two Dollars we will send you by mail, POSTAGE PAID, a pair of these Elegant Button Boots, worked button holes, in either kid or goat, and any size you want, Give us a trial. Address
CONSUMERS' BOOT AND SHOE CO.

Box 3305, Boston, Mass.

## SOMETHING NEW! **Corticelli Pure Floss**



A Wash Silk for Etching and Embroidery. Perma-nent Dyes. Superior Lustre, prepared for Art Desi ns in Outline. Manufactured from the best quality of stock, by the

### NONOTUCK SILK CO., Florence, Mass. SALESROOMS: 23 & 25 Greene St. N. Y. 18 Summer St. Boston.

Send 6 cents for Sample Spool to Boston Office.

LABEL FOR SOFT FINISH.

LABEL FOR GLACE FINISH.

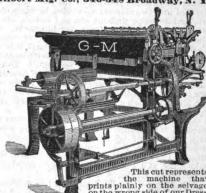


## **CENTS** Per Doz.

THE BEST THREAD FOR MACHINE OR HAND SEWING.

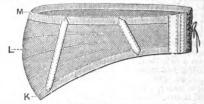
EXPERIENCED OPERATORS ON ALL SEWING MACHINES RECOMMEND IT.

Gilbert Mfg. Co., 346-348 Broadway, N. Y.



This cut represents the machine that prints plainly on the selvage on the wrong side of our Dress Linings the full name of this Company on every yard of goods we make. We have assumed for the benefit of the dressmakers and ladies of this country, an expense of thirteen thousand dolars (\$13,00.) for this machine, that they may know how to tell genuine goods from the imitation. We have run in the busy season, night and day, five of these machines, and each of these machines can print 58 yards per minute. Now, we should like to know how many school girls and boys there are in the U. S. and Canada, under 17 years of age, who can tell us exactly how many yards these five machines can print in the 313 working days in a year For every boy or girl who will send us the correct answer, with 4 cents in stamps to pay postage and packing, we will mail gratis one elegant imperial size Photograph, worth 25c. of the "Three Little Maids from School." We wil also mail free to any address, on receipt of 12c., a History of THE UNITED STATES, containing 254 pages, by Emery E. Childs, giving all important events from 1422 to 1885, and well worth many times the price. This book should be the t-xt book for school and in the hands of all teachers and in every library in the land. Please show this to your school mates and friends.

### ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.



DIRECTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT:—Give ex-ct circumfrence at K L M. Price, Silk Elastic, \$5.00. ent by mail upon receipt of price; or, C. O. D. Satis-

faction guaranteed.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, ETC., for Va loose
Veins, Weak and Swollen Limbs. Send for directions

SEND NAME QUICK for Prof. Moody's New Illustrated Book on Dress Making, New Dolman and Mantle Cutting, etc. Agents sell 10 a day. Prof. MOODY, Cincinnati.0



Is the best bone in the world for Dresses and Waists. Ladies are delighted with it. For sale everywhere. Try it.





## PRIESTLEY'S SILK-WARP HENRIETTAS

Are the most thorougly reliable goods in the market. They are made of the finest silk and best Australian wool. You can easily distinguish them by their softness and beauty, and regularity of finish. They are always the same in quality, weight, width, and shade, thus enabling you to match any piece. None genuine unless rolled on a yellow "Varnished Board," showing the grain of the wood, which is the Priestley Trade-Mark. They are dyed in two standard shades of black.



FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
TALKS ABOUT FLOWERS.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

A Good Plant.

The new Pyrethrum, Little Gem, is a valuable addition to the list of good plants for the house.



PYRETHRUM, "LITTLE GEM."

It blooms freely, and is a beautiful flower, and has the merit of being a pure white, and on this account will be extremely useful for cut-flower

account will be extremely useful for cut-flower work in bouquets and baskets. It is very double, and resembles the white pumpone Chrysanthemum, though of course it is much smaller. For buttonhole bouquets and similar uses, it will be found excellent. It requires only ordinary care, and whoever can grow a Geranium can succeed with it. It is a profuse bloomer.

For large baskets, we have few better plants than the Ivy Leaf Geranium, after they have become well established, and judicious treatment has made them compact, well branched specimens. If a plant is left to follow out its own inclinations, it will generally have but few branches, and these will "straggle" to a great extent. But if it is cut back at an early stage of its growth, and kept cut back until a dozen or its growth, and kept cut back until a dozen or more branches have started, you can have a fine specimen. Keep cutting and pinching in until you have all the branches started that you think will be needed to cover your vase or basket.



IVY LEAF GERANIUM.

Then let them grow. The lately-introduced varieties are very free bloomers, and the double ones are quite as fine as the ordinary double

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Annie W. S."—Do not put your Hoya Carnosa out of doors. It is a plant that likes heat, and if you give plenty of air, it will do much better if kept in the house over summer. It is a plant that is easily injured by moving it about, and to move it safely requires more care than it will be likely to get. It is the same with large plants of English Ivy. I prefer, always, to leave them in the house, for, if removed, it is next to impossible to get them back just as they were before removal, and much of their best effect will be lost if the branches become twisted or disarranged.

"S. T. D."—You can save yourself much trouble by planting your Chrysantheniums out in the beds during summer. If kept in pots, it will be necessary to give them very careful attention in regard to watering, for, if allowed to get dry at the roots, the plants may receive a check from which they may not recover in time to become good specimens for fall blooming. We have no plant which can be transplanted with greater ease and safety; therefore, by putting them out in the ground to grow over summer, it is easy to avoid all risk in their culture, for they will make a good, robust growth, and they can be lifted in September and potted without damaging them in the least, if they are kept in the shade for four or five days. After that, give them a semi-weekly

watering with liquid manure, until they come

into bloom.

"A. M. M." and others write to say that they

"A. M. M." and others write to say that they on not always find the varieties I name in their catalogues. I did not expect they would, unless they have the same catalogues I have. Every dealer has his own list, and many dealers give one name to a variety, while other dealers give it another. Until some general and systematic plan of nomenclature is settled on, all catalogues will differ. If these correspondents will send me a postal card addressed to themselves, specifying what varieties of plants they want, I will write opposite, the name of the firm from which my plants were obtained.

"Mrs. Walte" asks if she shall cut her Begonia rubra down, and grow new branches for future flowering. At present it is full of flowers, and has a healthy look. If this is the case, let it alone. What more can you ask, or expect from lit! I have a plant that has not been cut back for three years, and during that time it has not been out of bloom, and as long as it blooms well, and keeps its present robust appearance, I shall leave it as its. If a plant blooms well, and grows well, you need not worry yourself about it. When it does not bloom, and oloks sicks, then do something for it. Plants don't want doctoring until something of that sort is really needed. Many persons injure, and often kill, their plants by mistaken kluduess. If a plant is unhealthy it will generally show it.

"Wh. D. "—The double Petunia is an excellent summer flower for pots. It is also good for winter flowering, if it can be kept cool enough to insure a rapid and healthy growth. In most windows it makes a weak growth, and in consequence, the buds blast. For bedding purposes the single varieties are best.

"Mrs. W. W. H."—It is an excellent plan to get your bed ready for bulbs before, the time comes to plant them.

Why which is a second to the marker you give them well into the soil, and turn it over frequently to make it mellow and fine. Select a location for your bulb bed from which the water will gather about their roots, without draining, see that some

with them, what their merits are. But, I have none to sell, and in future I shall pay no attention to letters from readers of the JOURNAL who persist in thinking so after I have repeatedly stated that such is not the case.

"Mrs. J. E. J."—This correspondent asks how to grow the Poinsettia. This is one of those flowers that always attracts the lover of the beautiful and curious among plants. It is a native of the tropics, and therefore requires considerable heat to grow it well. Unless you have a very warm room to grow it in, and can give it a moist atmosphere, I would not advise you to attempt its cultivation. If it cannot have the requisite amount of warmth, it will not bloom, and if the air is not kept moist, the red spider will be very likely to attack it. If you can give it the treatment it needs, you may grow good specimens by potting them in a soil composed of leaf mold, sand, and well-rotted manure, mixed with good garden mold. Encourage a vigorous growth during the summer by giving the plants all the water they want. Do not put them out of doors, but keep them in some sheltered place, where you will be sure to see them often and attend to their wants. After bringing them into the house, give them a weekly watering with some fertilizer. Somewhere along about the holidays, they ought to show signs of an intention to flower, if they intend to do so this season. The "flowers" of the Poinsettia, or what most persons take to be the flowers, are bracts of brilliantly colored leaves, which are produced at the ends of the branches, the real flowers being small and inconspicuous. After the scarlet bracts have faded, cut the branches back, well, and let the plant rest for some weekls. Give only enough

generally, before those in the center of the cluster are open. This gives the bunches a kind of ragged look that detracts from their beauty. True, a large plant in full bloom, is quite showy, and many persons admire it, but I would much preier a Petunia, or a Paris Daisy, or, in fact, almost any flower you could select. The prettiest variety of the Lantana, is the white kind, having a vellow "eye" or center. They are often grown a yellow "eye" or center. They are often grown in the house, and they bloom well there, with only ordinary care.

"R. S. T."—I think you are mistaken in your

only ordinary care.

"R. S. T."—I think you are mistaken in your plant. The Vallotta is often called Agapanthus, because of a resemblance of the foliage. Both have evergreen leaves, but the foliage of the Agapanthus is much larger than that of the Vallotta, and the former has tuberous roots, while the latter is a bulb. The Agapanthus blooms in May or June, and the Vallotta blooms in August or September. I think you have the latter plant. The Agapanthus sends up a stalk three feet high or more, and bears dozens of small, lily-shaped flowers, of a delightful, porcelain-blue color. The Vallotta has Amaryllis-like flowers of a most brilliant scarlet. Several are borne on one stalk. Whichever your plant proves to be, do not disturb it as long as it seems to be doing well, for neither like to be repotted unless they have filled the pots in which they have been growing with roots. In shifting them, disturb the roots as little as possible. Give them a soil of garden loam mixed with well-rotted manure. Old plants will require quite large pots.

"Mrs. Waite."—The typege-duet that I spoke."

of is not snuff like that sold in the stores, but

"Mrs. Waite."—The tobacco-dust that I spoke of is not snuff like that sold in the storcs, but is the coarser part of tobacco, ground fine. In using it on your Chrysauthenums, apply it when the dew is on, or sprinkle the plant first. I presume you cannot obtain it of your local dealers; if you cannot, you can send to some florist for it. It is cheap, and a little of it goes a good ways. Apply it thoroughly, taking care to reach all parts of the plants, more especially those where the insect is likely to seek for shelter.

"Uhima."—I presume the Begonia you ask about can be grown from cuttings, but I have never tried to grow it in that way, as I find it more satisfactory to buy my plants of some florist.

"Dora T."—You ask me a hard question when you want me to tell you which is the best plant for a hanging basket. There are a great many good ones, but of course some are better than others. One of the best is the Trandescantia. It is plant will stand more neglect than almost any other one I know. It will bear drought, and dry air, and dust, and, in fact, almost anything but frost. There are several kinds. One is green, another green striped with white, and another is a dark, bronzy olive, with bright pink and red stripes. This last kind is extremely showy, especially when grown with the green variety. It roots readily from cuttings, and grows very rapidly. The Saxifrage is a good plant for a basket. It has a leaf prettily marked with white veius. It throws out runners like a Strawberry, from which tufts of leaves are borne, and this has given it the name of "Strawberry plant."

"Mrs. M. E. Ward."—In my reply to Mrs. Waite you will find an answer to your question.

strawberry, from which tufts of leaves are borne, and this has given it the name of "Strawberry plant."

"Mrs. M. E. Ward."—In my reply to Mrs. Waite, you will find an answer to your question. I comply with your request, and publish the item about the use of ammonia on Chrysanthemums. A writer in the Gardeners' Chronicle says: "Last year I was induced to try an experiment in my Chrysanthemum growing. For this purpose I purchased one pound of sulphate of ammonia, which I bottled and corked, as the animonia evaporates very rapidly. I then selected four plants from my collection, and putting them by themselves, gave them a teaspoouful of ammonia in a gallon of water twice a week. In a fortinght's time the result was most striking; for, though I watered the others with liquid cow manure, they looked lean when compared with the ammonia-watered plants, whose leaves turned to a very dark green, and were carried to the edge of the pots until the flowers were splendid. The ammonia used is rather exp nsive, as I bought it from a chemist's shop; this year I intend getting agricultural ammonia, which is much cheaper. I have also tried it on strawberries, with the same satisfactory result, the crop being nearly double that of the others. It is very powerful, and requires to be used with caution."

"Jennie Williams."—The trouble with your Snowball's leaves is most likely a species of aphis, which works on the under side of the leaf, and causes them to curl up. The best remedy I have tried is the preparation sold under the name of "sug-shot." Dust it over the leaves when they are wet with dew. Bend the branches over so that you can get at the under side of the leaf, and causes them to curl up. The best remedy I have tried is the preparation sold under the name of "sug-shot." Dust it over the leaves more than the upper, for the iusect does not work so much on the surface as below it. On account of the deprendations of this aphis, many persons have given up trying to grow the Snowball, of late. I think if you give the preparati 'Mrs. M. E. Ward."—In my reply to Mrs.

tooth-brush and go over the stalks and leaves with it, and after having loosened them, wash the plant well in soapsuds. Let the soapy water remain on the plant for a little while, and then wash it off with clean water. Repeat this operation a few times, and you will not be troubled much with scale. In trying to rid plants of any insect, you must not expect that one trial is going to accomplish the desired result in every instance, or, in fact, in one instance out of ten. Some of the pests will e cape, at first, and the operation must be repeated until the plant is free from them. If something is not done to rid badly infested plants of this insect, it will eventually spoil them.

"Inquirer."—The Dahlia is a plant that requires a good deal of moisture at the roots in order to

small and inconspicuous. After the scarlet bracts have faded, cut the branches back, well, and let the plant rest for some weeks. Give only enough water to prevent it from drying up. Do not be at all alarmed if the old leaves fall off. Start it into new growth in May.

"Annie T."—I would not advise you to put your Dracenas and plants of that class out of doors, unless you can give them a good shelter from strong winds, and the hot sun. If exposed to these, they will be injured more or less, and they will show these injuries during the remainder of the season, and plants kept for their foliage ought always to be in good trim. If they are not, they are the most unsatisfactory of all plants.

"B. B. C."—The Lantana is a great favorite with many, but I never liked it, and on that account I have not said much about it in my "talks about flowers." The flowers are very freely produced, but they do not last long, and the outer row of small blossoms fall off,

"F. S. R."—The Coleus is not a very satisfactory winter plant. It requires a higher temperature than can be given it in most living rooms, and it does not like the sudden variations of temperature to which our rooms are subjected. It is one of our best summer plants, however, and every collection should include a few of the finest varieties. I notice that I have said that it requires a higher temperature than can be given it in the sitting-room. I should have said that it needs a moister air. The temperature of our rooms is generally high enough, but it is too dry, and is too liable to sudden fluctuations, and these conditions are not favorable to the well-being of the plant.

"W. W. R."—the Daphne Cnoreum is a very pretty evergreen shrub. It blooms quite early in the season, and after that at intervals during the summer. The flowers are a soft pink, borne in clusters at the end of the branches. They are very fragrant. This plant is hardy at the north, and is one of the best ones we have for use in front rows where we do not want tail growers. It is a most excellent plant to use in centerles.

"T. E. S."—The American Banner Fuchsia is all that the florists claim for it. It is single, but the corolla is so widely expanded that, at a little distance, it seems to be double. The sepals are a very bright coral red, and are well reflexed. The corolla is a rich blue, striped and flaked with rose. The tube is short, and the flowers are borne on short stems. It is a very profuse bloomer. It is a stout grower, and needs no rack or trellis to support it. I like it best of all the new varieties I have tried.

"A Subscriber." No. 1 of the specimens you send is an Asplenium. The others were so badly

I have tried.

"A Subscriber." No. 1 of the specimens you send is an Asplenium. The others were so badly crushed that I could not tell what they were. Begonias and Farfugiums require a light, fibrous soil to grow in, with considerable moisture at the roots, and shade, rather than strong sunlight. Shower often to keep the red spider down, unless the Begonias you grow happen to be of the kind having hairy leaves. Smooth-leaved kinds like water on their foliage, but the Rex and kindred varieties, while liking air to grow in, do not like

water on their foliage, but the Rex and kindred varieties, while liking air to grow in, do not like to have water applied directly to their leaves. Peter Henderson's "Gardening for Pleasure" is a good book on the cultivation of plants, also, Williams' "Window Gardening."

"Mrs. M. F. J."—If your Camellias are too thick, cut out the branches until the top suits you. Do this just before the new growth begins. Some prefer Roses on their own roots, others prefer grafted stocks. I prefer them on their own roots, for there is no danger of a rank growth of suckers from below the place of grafting, of an inferior variety.

of suckers from below the place of grafting, of an inferior variety.

I use tobacco-water of a strength which gives it the color of strong tea, without having it damage plants in the least. Perhaps you used a tobacco which contains a drug of some sort. Nearly all fine-cut and smoking tobaccos are highly drugged to give color or flavor. Tobacco stems are best to give color or flavor. Tobacco stems are best for your use. However, if the repeated use of weak infusious accomplishes the desired result, you can "stick to them" and feel safe in their application.



## CARBOLINE!

RESTORATIVE 🥏 BEAUTIFIER

RESTORES THE HAIR ON BALD HEADS. or, makes it grow rapidly. I not a particle of lead, sil

IT IS A NATURAL PRODUCT OF EARTH, her not require months of continued use before you can receive any result. Its sooting, cleanly and too much also cannot be bestowed upon it. Ladies who are using a yit is the best dreading ever known. Price \$1.00 large bottle. 801B BY ALL BRUGGISTS. Sent, Express paid, to any address on receipt of price KENNED Y & CO. Gen'l Agts., Pittsburg, Pa

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5 squares of silk or satin different colors and one elegantly hand painted design (flowers and fruit) done in oil, each piece containing 16 square inches together with 3 months subscription, absolutely

free to the Household Monthly, the best ladies paper published, will be sent on receipt of 25 cts. We send separately the painting for 16 cts., or the five pieces for 10 cts.

ADAMS, HOWARD & CO.,
63 Hunkerhill St., Boston, Mass.

BARLOW'S INDICO BLUE.

Its merit as a WASH BLUE have been fully tested and endorsed by thousands of housekeepers. Your grocer ought to have it on sale. Ask for it. D. S WILTBERGER, Prop., 233 N. Second St., Philada., Pa

Introductory Lessons in Brawing and Painting in WATER COLORS, by MARION KEMBILE. SELF INSRUCTIVE, With lists of materials, their cost and all information necessary for a beginner. Sent by mail on receipt of price, 50 cents, by W. TILTON & CO., Boston.
Circulars of Decorative Art Novelties free.

The "CLIMAX" Dress Cutter is the only Cutter now extant reliable for all classes of ladies. It cuts for all forms, ages and sizes. It is the only perfect Sleeve Cutter ever invented, and cuts all styles. Any one can become an efficient cutter on the CLIMAX the first trial. Do not waste your time and money longer, but send at once for the only true measurement system ever invented. Special inducement to Agents and Dressmakers. Address B. M. KUHN, Bloomington, Ill. Name this paper.

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### [FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] COUNTRY BOARDING.

Long before the first warm weather makes it-self felt in city and country, extensive summer preparations are being made both by boarder and landlord. The far-seeing father or mother enlandford. The far-seeing father or mother engages lodgings three months ahead at the popular sea-side hotel, the famous mountain resort, or the quiet country boarding place, as inclination or purse may dictate, while the proprietors of these different establishments are no less prompt in their provisions for the reception of their guests. With the advent of the heated term comes the With the advent of the heated term comes the With the advent of the heated term comes the rush from the town to cooler abiding places; an exodus that is perceptible in the packed hotels of Coney Island, Cape May and the White Mountains. A less notable, but almost equally formidable move along the line is made at the same time upon mountain farm houses and obscure sea-shore villages, by quiet mothers, with an accompanying escort of children and nurses. To their hostesses, these arrivals are of far more importance than are the guests to the proprietors of the mammoth fashionable caravans. ries.

The latter have their improvements and ad-

The latter have their improvements and additions done to order and by wholesale, while to the women who eke out their own and their husband's incomes by taking summer boarders, each convenience or adornment represents an investment, made generally at some personal sacrifice, in the hope of a liberal return at the end of the

season. The plain, common-sensible housewife, who devotes the summer days that mean rest and recreation to her boarders, to added toil in their behalf, commits a grave blunder when she attempts to imitate, even in a slight degree, the elegancies and luxuries furnished in expensive hotels and showy boarding houses. One great charm and benefit to her city visitors is derived from the complete contrast most of them find between their usual surroundings and those among which they spend the hot months. There among which they spend the hot months. There are few of them so lacking in wisdom or in good taste, as to draw invidious comparisons. When they do, the criticism reflects more discredit upon

they do, the criticism reflects more discredit upon themselves than upon those under whose roof they are sheltered.

There is nothing vulgar or absurd in neat, plain furnishings. Ingrain carpets, painted cottage sets, and holland shades, are as respectable and appropriate in the farm house, as are Brussels floor coverings, solid mahogany furniture, and lace or plush draperies, in the handsome "brown stone front."

There are luxuries that are necessaries to most people, however, and these, fortunately, are not difficult to provide. Prominent among them are ample washing accommodations. Sojourners in

ample washing accommodations. Sojourners in the country cannot expect stationary wash stands, and bath tubs with unlimited hot water, but they the country cannot expect stationary wash stands, and bath tubs with unlimited hot water, but they have a right to demand good sized bowls, pitchers, and foottubs, plenty of clean towels, even though they may not be of the finest quality, and an abundant supply of fresh water. That these requirements are not always fulfilled need hardly be said. There are too many summer resorts where fresh water for bathing purposes would seem to be one of the most expensive of commodities, from the trouble one has to obtain more than a stinted share of it, while the boarding school allowance of two towels a week apiece is rigidly observed. Naturally, generosity in these respects involves extra toil in carrying water up and down stairs, and adds materially to the work of the laundry. But all these facts should be taken into consideration by the housekeeper before she opens her home to guests. What is worth doing at all is worth doing well, and it is a very poor policy to exercise an economy that will result in deterring people from ever again engaging accommodations in the same establishment. On the other hand, no hostess can be expected to accede to unreasonable demands, nor can a boarder expect regular hotel service for the moderate sum asked for board in most country can a boarder expect regular hotel service for the moderate sum asked for board in most country

Another prime requisite is absolute cleanliness in every department of the house. The sheets may be coarse, but they must be spotless, and the mattress they cover, whether excelsior, cotton or hair, must be sweet, and free from any musty odor. The weighty calico-and-cotton spreads, misnamed comfortables, should never be used in summer. They are too heavy for comfort or healthfulness, and should have as substitutes light, cheap blankets, that can be easily washed. The windows may be guiltless of draperies, but the glass must be clear, while perfect purity and neatness lend a charm to even the plainest and least costly furnishings. So many farm houses are built with especial reference to keeping out the cold blasts which howl about them in winter, Another prime requisite is absolute cleanliness the cold blasts which howl about them in winter, that the bedrooms are apt to be provided with small windows, thus rendering ventilation extremely difficult. On this account it is all the more necessary to have everything so thoroughly clean that bad air will find it hard to gain a lodging place. All receptacles for holding water, and particularly those reserved for holding slops, should be scalded daily, and if possible, have an hour's sun bath; while the tin vessels should be subjected to a tri-weekly scrubbing with washing soda or household ammonia. A thorough sweeping, once a week, is essential, and the dustpan and brush should always be in readiness to remove daily accumulations of dirt or fluff.

The housewife who already owns carpets cannot the cold blasts which howl about them in winter,

move daily accumulations of dirt of fluit.

The housewife who already owns carpets cannot afford to discard them from her chambers, but if she has to purchase some kind of floor coverings, mattings will be found far cheaper, more serviceable, less given to harbor dirt, than anything else. Hard wood floors are excellent, but are not usually attainable in the country, while painted ones manifest a disagreeable tendency to show every dark or muddy forcing a dark or going a ones manifest a disagreeable tendency to show every dusty or muddy footprint, and to require a wet cloth to remove the traces. Matting is cooler and much more easily kept clean than a carpet, and a touch of luxury may be granted, if desired, by the addition of strips of carpet or some of the many varieties of home-made rugs, laid in front of the bureau and washstand, and beside the bed.

Many ornaments and draneries in a bed-

most unpretentious footstool, will also be heartily appreciated by the woman visitor who is principled against using the bed as a lounging place, but whose spine is wearied by the straight-backed high chairs which are often the only seats offered. The question of the table is one which is especially likely to exercise the soul of the house-keeper. Unless she is one of those for whom this paper is not intended, whose chief aim is to squeeze every penny she can from her boarders, regardless of their comfort or her own future patronage, she has an honest desire to furnish her city guests with tempting food, and a natural pride in giving them as good a table as they have been accustomed to at home. In pursuance of this, she too often falls into the error of endeavoring to procure such viands as she imagines they would have in the city, not reflecting that to them a greater treat would be a complete change. She purchases, at a high figure, sea fish, that are brought to her after being carted over miles of hot, dusty, country roads, while she leaves untouched treasures of lake and stream almost at her door. She buys tough steak and roasts, stringy veal and bony mutton six days in the week, and provides poultry so seldom that its appearance is marked as a red-letter day in her guests' calendar. She outdoes herself in the number and variety of canned goods she places on her table, while her boarders are rarely treated to fresh vegetables, berries or fruit. She spends strength and money upon elaborate assortments of cake, and omits to furnish the fresh eggs, milk and cream which are craved by the visitors from town, to whom they would be a delicious rarety. Nine times out of ten the hostess commits these errors through sheer ignorance. Although she may not go as far as did one landlady, who wrote to a city friend begging for directions for cooking "fashionable" dishes, yet the desire—a very natural one—is the same with all, to prepare "fashionable" dishes, yet the desire—a very natural one—is the same with all, to prepare suitable and acceptable fare for their guests. It is a pity that so much energy and good will should

ever be misdirected. Employed in the right quarter, it might produce the bappiest results. The housekeeper who carefully plans for the accommodation of summer boarders, will have little difficulty in procuring tempting fare for the inmates of her home. She can arrange so that the early broods of chickens may furnish a stock of broilers, and those of the older fowls who are of broilers, and those of the older fowls who are not devoting their energies to the production of eggs, may serve for soups, fricassees, and chicken pies. She can secure what is so seldom found in pies. She can secure what is so seldom found in the country, a supply of fresh vegetables, so that she may be free from bondage to canned goods. She can contract with the urchins of the neighborhood for goodly supplies of berries, and she can resolve to make less butter for market, and keep her milk and cream for free use at the table. If there are streams or ponds in the vicinity, she can almost always have fresh fish to order. In a ward she can secure her provisions from sources. word, she can secure her provisions from sources immediately about her rather than from a dis-tonce, and profit immeasureably by the course. When her visitors see set before them poultry and when her visitors see set before them poultry and eggs instead of country butchers' meat, trout, pickerel and bass for cod, mackerel or halibut, fresh fruit and berries in place of heavy puddings and pastry, it is not likely that there will be complaints uttered because the menu does not compete in elaborateness with one concocted by a Parisian chef.

Sensible people do not expect to find fine damage.

Sensible people do not expect to find fine dam ask, solid silver and French china in a rural botel or boarding house, nor does the ambition of the hostess often lead her to attempt to imitate methostess often lead her to attempt to imitate metropolitan fashions in this particular. She cannot be too solicitous, however, to preserve a high standard of neatness in everying pertaining to the table. This is not always the simple matter it might appear at the first glance. With the crush of visitors during the few weeks of midsummer, compelling extra labor from a house-keeper already taxed to nearly her full powers, with the difficulty of obtaining faithful and competent service in the country, and with a hundred apparently equally important duties claiming her attention in different parts of her menage, it is no wonder that occasionally a sticky spoon, a roughened tumbler or a streaked plate should find its way to the table, or if the linen should not always be immaculate. Constant vigilance must be exerimmaculate. Constant vigilance must be exercised to prevent the contretemps being of daily occurrence. Too frequent repetition will wear out the patience of the most charitably disposed. out the patience of the most charitably disposed. Nothing is more de-appetizing, especially in warm weather, than the suggestion of any want of neatness about the utensils used for eating. The mere suspicion that the glass or crockery has not been thoroughly washed since its last use has a sickening effect, that leaves its trace in the doubt of the cleanliness of everything else about the establishment. A guest does not wish to be forced to follow the example of one ultra-particular tourist, who, when traveling on the Continent, never began a meal without first satisfying herself as to the state of her plate, glass, knife,

titient, never began a meal without first satisfying herself as to the state of her plate, glass, knife, fork and spoon, by polishing them vigorously with her napkin. The effect produced by this preliminary to each meal, at a table about which were seated twenty people, may be more easily imagined than described.

In the country, there is no excuse for not always having the table bright with flowers, though they may be nothing more than a bunch of wayside blossoms or grasses in a common tumbler. These should never be suffered to become faded or mal-odorous, and strongly perfumed flowers should be avoided. There is generally one, at least, among the young people of the house, who is ready to undertake to gather bouquets for the table, and often there is an embarassment of riches, the only trouble being to find receptacles for the woodland and meadow beauties brought in by flower loving ramblers in beauties brought in by flower loving ramblers in forest and field

Country residents are apt to under-estimate the passion for out-door life felt by the dwellers in cities, whose only breathing spell is found in their summer vacations. The farmer and his wife view with good-natured amusement the enthusiasm their visitors will devote to the getting up of pictures, all freeze teas or lunches, and mountain or of the bureau and washstand, and beside the bed.

Many ornaments and draperies in a bedchamber are now voted to be inadvisable, both on the ground of health, and of the additional labor caused by the care of them. Plain linen shades at the windows, a few pictures on the walls, a neat cloth or nice towel spread on top of the bureau, a pincushion, catch-all, match safe, etc., are all the adornments that are absolutely required, although others may be added at pleasure. One useful adjunct to a bedroom, is a neat shelf, of plain or stained deal, upon which can be placed the guests' books, work-box and little knick-knacks. The lack of something of this kind is often painfully felt by the summer boarder, who is obliged either to keep her Bible, prayer book and novels on her bureau, in a jumble with combs, brushes, cologne bottles and toilet articles, or else is forced to dive into her trunk for her books whenever she wishes to sit down for five minutes reading. A light rocking chair, and even the

item in her weekly baking; and these provisions may be supplemented by biscuit baked before breakfast on Monday morning, hard-boiled eggs, and bottles of cold coffee, tea or lemonade. Raw potatoes and green corn may be taken along to be roasted in the ashes or boiled in a gypsy kettle when the picnickers are ready for them, and will have a far finer relish than when cooked and served in the ordinary and orthodox method. An entertainment of this sort costs no more than would a regular dinner eaten at home, while the time thus gained by the housewile for other duties is of inestimable value.

So many crusades have been waged against the so many crusades nave been waged against the heavy midday meal that it seems almost uncalled for to attempt further warfare. It may be said, however, that every objection urged against them in winter is intensified a hundred fold by the coming of hot weather. In fact, there should be a marked difference in the commissary department during the two seasons. The amount and a marked difference in the commissary department during the two seasons. The amount and quality of food required when cold weather demands animal warmth for comfort, and when hearty eating may be counterbalanced by corresponding exercise, varies materially from that needed when the dog-days have enervated the system, causing debility of the gastric forces as well as to the other powers of the body. Yet the man who would not think of starting on a long tramp or row when the mercury is up in the nineties, does not hesitate at the same temperature to burden his stomach with a load that exacts its utmost vigor of assimilation.

perature to burden his stomach with a load that exacts its utmost vigor of assimilation.

It is hardly practicable to contemplate abolishing one substantial meal per diem, but let its items be carefully considered. Abjure everything heating in its tendency; fat meats, fried food, rich pastry, etc., and choose rather, fish, eggs, poultry, cereals, green vegetables, salads and truits. Let the noon repast be a compromise between lunch and dinner, and provide a substantial tea, where there will be less cake than one usually sees on a farm house table, while the eggs thus saved are poached, scrambled, boiled or converted into savory omelets. It seems in many localities impossible to effect the compromise between stinginess and lavishness that will result in a simple yet appetizing meal. Let will result in a simple yet appetizing meal. Let a pleasing variety be studied, and too regular a repetition of any one bill of fare be avoided. Simplicity can be preserved withal, for elaborate cookery is wearying and unwholesome in hot weather.

While an open fire in each bedroom is usually

out of the question, a charm is imparted to the general parlor or sitting room if there is a blaze of sticks on the hearth cool mornings and evenings. The care will be slight, and more than atoned for by the pleasure gained. One of the pleasantest hostelries in Berkshire county, owe much of its homelikeness to the generous wood fire that crackles in its broad chimney place whenever a touch of chilliness in the air renders it advis-able. Brass andirons and fender contribute to the cheery effect, and it serves as a loadstone to draw back all who have gathered about its hospitable light.

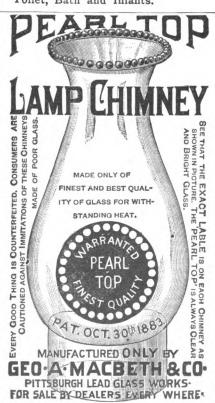
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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] HINTS UPON ETIQUETTE AND GOOD MANNERS.

BY MRS. S. O. JOHNSTON.

NO. VI.

How to Make Visits of Ceremony, Etc.

Fashion dictates that visits of ceremony, visits rasmon dictates that visits of ceremony, visits of congratulations upon the birth of a child, an engagement, and a wedding, visits of condolence, upon the loss of relations, or intimate friends, and visits of friendship, should all be observed with strict attention to the forms of etiquette, and good breeding.

It has been well said that "morning calls are the small change of social commerce: parties

It has been well said that "morning calls are the small change of social commerce; parties, balls and receptions being the heavy drafts upon one's time and purse." In fashionable parlance, morning means any time before dinner, and a ceremonious call should never exceed ten minutes, in the city. In the country it can be extended a little, but due attention should always be given to the valuable time of the person upon whom the call is made.

little, but due attention should always be given to the valuable time of the person upon whom the call is made.

Visits of ceremony are those that are paid after a call has been made or invitation given to a dinner, lunch, tea party or evening reception has been received, or a card to a wedding reception, a christening, has been sent, and they should be made within the week upon which they were to take place. To postpone a visit of ceremony to a later date is not good form. In the large circles of society it is very essential to keep a visiting book, and to note down the date of your ceremonal visits. Days pass so quickly, that unless some account is kept, you will not remember at what time you paid such and such visits, or returned calls. But if some date is made, you can then form an estimate of the position you hold with your acquaintances, by noting at what an interval your calls are returned or invitations repaid.

repaid.

Some women in society pay particular attention to this matter, and if a visit is not paid until some weeks or even months have elapsed, they let the same time pass before they make another call upon that person. Yet there are instances where the age or health of acquaintances prevent the prompt return of a visit, and, if they request the prompt return of a visit, and, if they request you to call frequently, stating their inability to go out often, it is only decent kindness on your part to do so.

go out often, it is only decent kindness on your part to do so.

Cards pay a very important part in the realms of fashion, and the word etiquette is said to be the synonym of "ticket" or "card," and one should be left for each member of the family upon whom you call. Thus: one for the mistress of the house, and one for each of her daughters who are in society, also one for any visitor to whom you desire to pay attention. Take with you your husband's card, and place it with yours upon the card receiver, which usually stands upon a small table near the outer door in the hall. Do this as you leave the house, if you have not already given them to the servant who opened the door for you,—which is the usual custom—and she will carry it or them to her mistress, who will then be informed who waits to see her. If your call is made at an inconvenient hour, such as near the luncheon, or dinner time, retire as soon as you notice the fact, even if politely requested to remain, but withdraw quietly, saying you will come at a more appropriate hour, and take a cordial leave.

"Not at home" is a phrase that is universally need: not only when the lady is absent, but when

cordial leave.

"Not at home" is a phrase that is universally used; not only when the lady is absent, but when she is at home, but not able to receive her friends. Yet there are those who are ready to take offense if these words happen to be frequently repeated to them by servants, and imagine that the mistress of the house does not desire their acquaintance. Jealousy prompts such ideas, and it should be quickly stifled in the mind, as it is a hydraheaded serpent which will some day destroy your peace and comfort, if it is made a welcome guest to the soul.

It is very bad form to take a child with you

peace and comfort, if it is made a welcome guest to the soul.

It is very bad form to take a child with you when paying visits of ceremony, as its presence may not be agreeable to the lady, who will naturally tremble for the fate of her bric-a-brac or costly books, if the child is allowed to touch them. "Touch not, handle not," is a trite maxim, not as rigidly enforced in these later days of our republic, as it was in the times or our greatgrandmothers, and, therefore, young children are not in place in the drawing rooms of the period, which abound in rare vases, statuettes, and knick-knacks, etc., all so attractive to childish hands. Pet dogs are also a decided nuisance when one is making visits of ceremony. There are women to whom dogs are positively disagreeable, and, who would as soon have a snake in their parlor as a dog. Then they require constant attention lest they should make some disturbance, as leaping upon a chair or sofa, and a well-bred woman will, therefore, leave her dog at home upon such occasions, and not annoy her friends by their presence. "Love me, love my dog" is out of isshion.

If other visitors are announced, you should remain until they are seated, and a little interchange of conversation has taken place with their hostess, and then rise quietly, without the least show of haste, and take a cordial leave of the lady, bowing politely to her guests, and leave the room. Thus you will prevent your friend from having to entertain two sets of visitors. If the callers are strangers to you, it is optional with the hostess to introduce them or not. In large cities such introductions are rarely made. In small towns, or country villages, they are usually given,

such introductions are rarely made. In small towns, or country villages, they are usually given, as persons do not often object to knowing slightly nearly every one who lives in such places.

Morning calls are divided into three classes—those that are paid as above specified; frequent visits between intimate friends, and by young women to those who are much older than themselves but who take pleasure in the society of women to those who are much other than themselves, but who take pleasure in the society of youth, and strive to make their homes agreeable to them; and such elderly women are always possessed of youthful hearts; though their hair may be whitened with age, their is no frost on their souls. The third class of visits are semi-ceremonious, i. e. they are not made at long intervals. monlous, i. e. they are not made at long intervals. There are those, however, in every social circle, who seemingly have little interest in home avocations, and whose pleasure consists in paying visits daily to some one of their acquaintances, until they obtain the sobriquet of "a day goblin," or a social bore. They are light-headed, giggling girls, whose mothers do not possess enough discipline over them to keep them in bounds, and therefore, without knowing it, permit them to become social nuisances to their neighbors and friends, by making constant inroads upon their time; wholly ignoring the fact that time can be of any value to them. Domestic affairs often engross a portion of the morning in almost all well organized households; and the mother and

daughter have their several occupations, which should not be interrupted by these frivolous girls or women, who have no other way to pass their time than by trespassing upon that of their neighbors, and who inflict themselves upon them almost beyond the verge of endurance; then leave with a light laugh, saving: "Oh dear! how late it is! Well, I hope I have not staid too long!" and take their leave, to return again in two or three days, to repeat this boring process.

Would it be ill-bred to tell the servant to say "not at home" when the "day goblin" appears? We think not; for she who steals your time, does not steal trash, but that which you have lost beyond recovery.

yond recovery

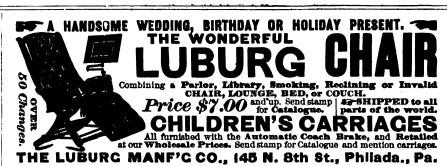
When gentlemen pay morning calls they usually carry their hats in their hands, as it answers every purpose of a ladies card-case, fan or bag; and there is a graceful manner of holding the hat which every well-bred man fully comprehends. If not a well known, constant visitor or relation, a card should always be given to the servant, as he asks if the lady will receive him; and some men of fashion say: "Tell your mistress Mr.—has called," mentioning their own names. he asks if the lady will receive him; and some men of fashlon say: "Tell your mistress Mr.—has called," mentioning their own names. If lady callers enter the room, the gentleman will rise and bow, even if not acquainted with the visitors; while the hostess always mentions his name, as it is optional with the ladies to continue the acquaintance, for they have the privilege of recognizing the gentleman, and it is never his place to bow first. If ladies are calling, when they leave the room, the gentleman will rise, and bow, and accompany them to the hall door, and open it for them, and if a carriage is in waiting, he will go down the steps and assist them to enter it. If a male relative of the hostess is present, however, it is his duty to pay these attentions to the visitors. If the visit has been of a proper length, they can, at the same time, bow, and take their leave; but, if cordially urged by the hostess to return, it will be well-bred to do so, unless one has engagements to be fulfilled, which can be pleaded as an excuse. Unmarried gentlemen call frequently on married ladies, but their husbands should always be cognizant of their visits. After an invitation to the house has been given, it is a decided breach of etiquette not to call before the week has passed, either before dinner, or in the evening, as one prefers.

The custom of appointing a day for receiving calls, is a decided necessity in a large town or city; as, thereby, the lady is always ready to receive her guests, and does not keep them waiting; and the visitors are, also, sure of meeting the lady, and her friends. Such calls are made in street dress, as handsome as the wearer's purse permits her to select; but due regard must be given to its suitableness—i.e., it should not be so arranged as to attract aftention by its gaudy colors, or outre designs. A well-bred lady always recognizes the fitness of things, and attires herself accordingly. When entering the house, place your card in the card basket, or hand it to the servant as above mentioned.

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and can confidently recommend them. FLORA E. COLE.

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Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets have cured me of acute dyspepsia, from which I has suffered for eight years. His Electric Hair Brush cures my headache every time.

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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] MUSICAL STUDIES.

NO XVII

### BY MARGARET B. HARVEY.

Just now, I do not think of any special difficulties to be, encountered in attempting to interpret operatic music. Your scale practice will help you, of course—so will the practice of sonatines. A few more exercises might be beneficial. Czerny's are mechanical—they will strengthen your fingers. Loesschorn's display pretty conceits in meiody—they will train your ear. Duvernoy's are noticeable for sweeps and changes—they will give you confidence. All of these come in sheet music form like Kohler's. But, to tell the truth, the better class of compositions are often not nearly so difficult of execution, as some of the popular "pleces," which are intended merely to "snow off." The best poets were too sincere to think much about externals—the truest poets chose the simplest words. Some of Wagner's music is difficult—but, then, he was sincere, too. He had a theory to work out. He uses double chords where anybody else would have employed simple intervals—but he labored to enlarge the sphere of harmony, as no man before him ever did. What do you think of a simple melody in the base, with a running accompaniment of heavy chords of, five or six notes in the treble?—this carried on for page after page? Yes, I know it is the fashion to laugh at Wagner—to compare his effects to tin pans, and fighting cats, and choruses Calathumpian. But nobody denies that he was a strong, daring, original genius. In these days, musical culture is advancing, with rapid strides—I have learned more, in the year I have spent with you than I did in all my life before—and, I deel impressed to tell you that I believe Wagner. Know something of him, if only a simplified arrangement of his "Bridal Chorus."

'Suppose you begin a systematic study of operatic music, so as not to interfere with your regular music of the future." You may be able to help Just now, I do not think of any special difficul-

ment of his "Bridal Chorus."

'Suppose you begin a systematic study of operatic music, so as not to interfere with your regular musical (and other) routine. It will not be long before you find you taste developing, and yourself in a lair way to become liberally educated in music as well as in literature.

But, after awhile, you will feel more and more disinclined to spend time over "common pieces."
This is all very well. A little caution here, however. Don't carry this very good feeling too far. Apply Ruskin's test of true taste, "Universality."
There is some merit in everything, if it is only

This is all very well. A little caution here, however. Don't carry this very good feeling too far. Apply Ruskin's test of true taste, "Universality." There is some merit in everything, if it is only kept in its own place. I have inveighed against dance music, trifling songs, and Sunday school hymns, not because I altogether despise thembut, because the general public, even some people who ought to know better, overrate them, and I wish to correct this too prevalent error. But, if you refuse to please some child, or very old lady, who does enjoy something of the kind, you will get no credit at all for good taste, and a great deal, for being conceited and disagreeable.

How many of your young friends and acquaintances are students of music! If half-a-dozen, or more, of you live in the same neighborhood, or meet very often, I know exactly how you feel toward each other. You are all half afraid, half defiant. "I won't play before Lillie Henry," says Mamie Smith, "she plays the same pieces I do, and she'll criticise every note." "And I won't play before Mamie Smith," says Lillie, "she plays ny pieces, and I won't rehash them for anybody." "Oh," 'cries trembling Salile Gray, "I don't play anything but waltzes—I can't play before Marie Smith," says Lillie, "she plays ny pleces, and I won't rehash them for anybody." "Oh," ories trembling Salile Gray, "I don't play anything but waltzes—I can't play before Marie Smith," son ervous," moans Emma Hamilton, "I forget everything, as soon as anybody comes into the room. I wish I had confidence, like Ella Lee." But, Ella has her griefs, too." "I can't get rid of that thump. If I only had a soft, gentle touch, like Emma Hamilton." They, poor girls, generally underrate their own abilities—but, now and then, they "pitch into" each other. "Lizzie Walters always makes a fuss, and hangs back—she likes to be coaxed." "Clara Weaver walks straight up to the piano as soon as she's asked—she likes to show off."

Now, older readers, you know why every young lady, at some time or other, eve

the piano as soon as she's asked—she likes to show off."

Now, older readers, you know why every young lady, at some time or other, even if she has spent years with the best masters, positively declares that she "can't play." "She could, if she tried," you say. Oh, yes—it is not a physical impossibility for her to face a cannon—but, being asked to play, is alas! too much like being required to face a cannon. "What is her music for, then?" She feels what it is not for—it is something too beautiful, too lovely, too sacred, to be cast, like pearls before swine. No girl likes to be forced to the piano, as to the rack, and rise with a blush, feeling that she has been rash in allowing herself to be made a fool of—how else can she feel, when half the company talk, her musical rivals criticise, the remainder are politely indifferent, and no one present thinks it worth while to say that he has received any pleasure? If one child murmured "Pretty," it would be compensation enough.

How is it when Liszt plays? No one dares ask him to play—as well ask the king for his crown jewels—sounds from these fingers are too precious to be wasted on common ears. In breathless expectation, the company wait, scarce venturing to hope for the honor of his notice. If he condescends to drop before the piano, they bow their heads as though an angel was in their midst—that angels scatters his benediction unasked, like the gentle raindrops. When the shower has

—that angels scatters his benediction unasked, like the gentle raindrops. When the shower has ceased, that piano is broken to pieces, its fragments distributed, like relies of saints—it must never be desecrated by other hands. Conceit! There is no more conceit in that than there is in the surfaction.

never be desecrated by other hands. Conceit! There is no more conceit in that than there is in the sun's shining.

What woman in this country would dare do such a thing as that? But, why should she not? Because she cannot—that only proves that music is not yet incorporated into our common life as it should be. Who ever heard of a woman afraid to smile? Who dares not allow her countenance to assume its most heavenly expression, for fear that those she loves most will not appreciate it? And, after she has been coaxed into bestowing a forced caricature of her own natural smile, is afraid that she may only have succeeded in making herself ridiculous? There is something wrong in such a case. Music should flow as naturally as song from a bird,—and so it would, if the sympathy around us were deep enough. But, we cannot all play like Lizzt? Yes, we can—to all intents and purposes—or, we could, if the hearts around us helped us, as they do him.

Half-a-dozen young persons, bound by a common sympathy, could do much to remedy this

state of things. Copy the unwritten code in use among journalists, the substance of which is, "Stick together." In journalism, the element of professional jealousy is a thing almost unknown—alas! that there should be so much of it in "Stick together." In journalism, the element of professional jealousy is a thing almost unknown—alast that there should be so much of it in musical circles, especially, strange to say, amateur ones. Form a club. Not one modelled after the high-toned organizations of cities, involving large fees, expensive dress, annual dinners, or anything of the kind. I know of one, in West Philadelphia, just assimple in its character as any association might be in the remotest country village. It was composed of eight or ten young women, who met in each others' houses weekly, for an hours' musical practice. Some were fine musicians, some ordinary, one or two mere beginners. One was a church organist, one a music teacher, one a student at the conservatory, the others, school teachers and girls who had no other means for intellectual improvement. The only rule which they adopted was, that, at every meeting every member was required to sing or play. Every one knew, then, that no matter how poor, or how fine her performance, she was sure of a sympathetic, intelligent audience. It encouraged the diffident, che ked the conceited, and helped and strengthened all. It would soon be easy for any one to play before a mixed audience, when she knew that two orthreeof her allies, who could give the correct tone to the whole, were always at hand. They wasted no time, money, nor strength over a club-room—the club could meet, at five minutes notice, wherever there was an instrument. They never dressed for the occasion—they went, in their everyday clothes, just as they were. They didn't even get up a concert, or musicale, to show off their acquirements—it would be time enough for all these things after the clubs real work was done. I believe they didn't even have a name for it—no dues, fines, ba ges, officers, constitution, by-laws, nor property. Of course, you may have all these, and more, if you want them, or need them, but they are not necessary. But, now, if never before, a universal musical sympathy is necessary—and this is one of the way all in my power, personally, to further its prosperity. Oh, I thought of this before—but I did not think you were quite ready then. In another month, then, I hope I shall be gratified to find that you are. that you are.

### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"J. R.," Newburgh, N. Y.—There was an error in my answer to you, last month. The keynote of the major-scale of three flats is E flat. "Mrs. S. McWilliams," Newburgh, N. Y.—Never received your letter.

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"A Student of Music," Meadwille, Page 14 and

chest tones are never nasal. Show the staff, notes, etc., as soon as possible.

"A Student of Music," Meadville, Pa.—If you cannot get my first letters, I would say, get Scales and Cadences, and Kohler's exercises, and practice them faithfully, for an hour or more every day, throughout your whole lifetime. Scale practice is the foundation of all instrumental music—everything else you can learn, incidentally,—but it takes work.

"Subscriber:"—If you inadvertently strike a wrong note, you may rapidly slide your finger to the correct note, thus converting the wrong note into a grace note.

into a grace note

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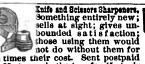
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These are designs to be p aced upon the mantel for the clock to stand upon; the end hanging over to be embroidered. We will send one, any color, 12x18 in stamped across the end with a handsome design for tinsel, or other embroidery, for 4 subscribera. Address LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Philadelphia.



[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] REMEMBER THE "SHUT-INS."

BY HELEN AYRE.

Those who have never been called to lay aside active life, and to spend long, weary, pain-filled days on a sick bed, cannot understand how very great little things become to such invalids, and on what trivial matters their day's courage or disheartening depends.

A healthy person—and that means good diseation and comfortable, sleep-fed nerves—cannot understand the morbid sensitiveness and racking torture that he or she endures who is a victim of "nervous prostration," yet, if we cannot understand, it is no excuse that we be lacking in sympathy—expressed sympathy, by kindly words and deeds to the "shut ins" who come within range of our cheer.

When a sharp, sudden disease or accident befalls our neighbor, we are usually ready with our sympathy and help, but we grow so accustomed to the weaknesses of the chronic invalid who lives in our midst, and who no doubt is the greater sufferer, that we seldom—perhaps never—think to go to her with cheery words, or send her tempting delicacies from our table, or bright pictures and entertaining papers and books from our shelves. "This has been such a comfortable, happy day,"

shelves.

The has been such a comfortable, happy day,"

The has been such a comfortable, happy day,"

and weary with pain and deprivations, "the shortest day that I have seen for many weeks, though, this morning when I heard the drizzling rain, I wondered how I could endure its dragging hours, but they have been made very short and bright by kind remembrances by my friends." And the invalid's pale face flushed with pleasure, and her heavy eyes grew bright and eager in telling how one neighbor had sent her that day, a mould of jelly, another, an interesting letter to read from a distant, mutual friend, and how a church sister, in spite of the rain and mud, had rain in to sit with her an hour, and had comforted her sore, tried spirit by saying that the invalid's sweet patience and submission in suffering was helping her and others, to live a better life.

These dear, sensitive "shut-ins" need a great many cheery, comforting words and kind reminders, that they may not grow discouraged and morbid; but we do not always think rought of the submission on the sick bed, do tell her so, for little danger is there that conceit will take root in her pain-purified spirit, and even our Saviour Lord hungrily craved human sympathy and love and approval if that approval was also that of his Father's.

"It would gladly help cheer the weary hours of my invalid friends," said one busy housemother, "but I have neither money to buy them delicacies and reading matter, nor time to often sit with them or to work bright mottoes for their prison walls. I can think of no way I can help." But jellies and fruits and savory borths and beautiful foral cards and books are not all that one can send into the navidity chamber that will brighten her hours. Any reminder of your sympathy, however trilling the gift or simple the message, will be gratefully received. Remeever an any and the prison walls. I can think of no way I can help." But seed and prove the sum of the prison wall that the said of all the beautiful fire said of all the beautiful gi

It is a mistaken economy to buy a cheap indelible ink as a substitute for the ever reliable Payson's. Quality is more important than quantity. Sold by druggists.

ROCHESTER LAMP Co.'s LAMP has taken first prize at London, Paris. Ber. LAMP has taken lin, Antwerp, & American Institute Fairs. Send for circulars to, 62, 63, 67, 1201 Broadway, New York.

### Felt Bannerettes and Panels.

Given as a Premium for a Club of Only 4 scribers at 25 Cents Each per Year,



Long pieces of Felt or Satin, embroider ed a n d trimmed top and bottom with plush and s u spended from a brass banner rod, make handsome pieces to be hung in appropriate piace s upon the walls. Shorter pieces finished in the same way may be used as lamp shades, etc.

We send them at the following prices:

prices:
9 x 18 inches,
any color felt, and
stamped as desired, for 4 subscribers 8½ x 24 inches, any color felt, and

stamped to order, for 6 subscribers.

### HANDSOME Silver-Plated Sugar Shell

Or Butter-Knife

ven for Four New Subscribe at 25 Cents Each per Year.

A new, handsome, neat and stylish pattern, tripple-plated, on finest English white steel. Will wear for years. Almost as good as solid silver. All the objectionable qualities of German Silver and brass, which are known to have a disagreeable taste, and are, when a little worn, poisonous, will be avoided in the use of these goods. They are also stronger, and of greater durability than any goods produced.

A Butter Knife will be given instead of the Sugar Shell, if prefered.
For 12 subscribers we will give a set of Tea Spoons, same quality, and for a club of 20, a set of forks.
At 25 cents per year, in clubs of four or more, every lady in the land can afford the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. Send for sample copies to distribute among your Iriends and neighbors. Address:

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, Phila., Pa.

### Usages of the Best Society.



The Usages of the Best Society.

The Usages of the Best Society.

The Usages of the Best Society. A manual of social elucitor. By Frances Streves, on the Best Society. A manual of social elucitor. By Frances Streves, on the Society of the Society. Contains 21 chapters, Introductives and Selfucient, introductives and Selfucient, introductives and Selfucient, introductives and Selfucient Selfuci

able to all who wish to obtain the most enjoyment from daily intercourse with their fellow beings. Handsome cloth binding. Will be found useful by all who wish to obtain in-struction on matters relating to social usage and soci-ety.—Democret's Magazine.

struction on matters relating to social usage and society.—Demorest's Magazine.

Given for a club of only 6 subscribers at 25 cents per year each. Price, 50 cents when sold alone.

### LADIES SILVER BAR PIN

Given for only 4 new subscribers at 25 Cents per Year.



SILVER BAR PIN.

A Silver Bangle Lace Bar Pin, with four bangles handsomely engraved. One of our best premiums for ladies. They are very fashionable, and cannot be bought in any store for double the money we ask. 109 4 subscribers at 25 cents each.

THIS OFFER is good only for such Sewing Machines as are cumerated below.

you write us WHAT machine you want it for, we cannot fill the order, without the delay
expense of writing you and weating for an answer.

### Ladies! Make Your Own Stamping Patterns, WITH THE "LITTLE WONDER" PERFORATOR.

GIVEN FOR ONLY 16 SUBSCRIBERS, OR FOR ONLY 12 SUBSCRIBERS AND 25 CENTS EX-TRA, OR FOR ONLY 8 SUBSCRIBERS AND 50 CENTS EXTRA. PRICE, \$1.25, INCLUD-ING ONE YEAR'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE JOURNAL.



THIS SEWING MACHINE ATTACHMENT makes PERFORATED STAMPING PATTERNS

from the most elaborate and intricate designs, either original or those from Art Books. After being traced on paper, this paced over from 1 to 10 sheets of Linen paper and passed through the machine perforated duplicates are obtained, each of which will stamp the design a hundred times. Designs may be taken from wall paper, cretonnes, carpets, laces, etc.

Fatterns perforated in this way are superior in every way to those made by the old method. There is no Prostice of the patterns "BIDES they are REFERSHLE." and one can stamp from either side. There is no possibility of the patterns "BIDES they are REFERSHLE and one can stamp from either side. There is no possibility of the patterns "BIDES they are REFERSHLE best with his work.

Different sized punches are furnished so that the operator can choose a fine or coarse line as best suite his work.

The "LITTLE WONDER" is applicable to transferring designs for Embroidery, Brading, Quilling, Ornamental Painting, Fracionic, Wood-Carring, Free-Saving, and for instantir copying designs on the blackboard for the use of teachers industry that the paper in the paper in the paper in the paper of the paper in the paper in the paper of the paper in the paper of the paper

### Attachments Furnished for the following Machines Only:

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Light-Running Domestine—Wheeler and Wilson No. 8.—Remington No. 3.—White.—Household, double or single feed.—Weed "New Hartford."—New Home.—Singer "New Family."—Singer improved.—Elias Howen Mew Howe "O,"—In case you do not have one of the above machines; possibly your neighbor has, and would allow you to use it in exchange for some patterns.

One of the above or we cannot send it.

Ladies who have our stamping outfit will need this Perforator. With it you can make all the stamping patterns for others who have outfits. The patterns of your want. A nice husiness can be done machine; patterns for others who have outfits.—PEARL LINEN PERFORATING PAPER, Size IT x 22, per quire—we do not sell iess—Forty Cts. Postpatd. When ordering, write your nane PLAINLY, gwe toware elly country and state; either send money by Registered Letter, P. 0. Order, Postal Note or Draft. One and two cent (clean) postage stamps received for small amounts. Address, CURTIS TUBLISHING COMPANT, Phila., Fa.



The knitting sitches illustrated and described are: 70 Cast on with One and Two Needles-To Narrow-To Widen-To Purl-To Cast off -To Sipp a Stitch-Bound Knitting-To Join Together-Edge Stitch-Round Knitting-To Join Together-Edge Stitch. Parremss.-Peacock's Tail-Vandyke-Looped Wave-Cable Twist-Stripes, etc. Pull-Fringsular Kitted-Gotbin-Oral-Knotted Stitch-Diamond-Wave-Cable Twist-Stripes, etc. Pull-Fringsular Kitted-Gotbin-Coral-Knotted Stitch-Diamond-Wave-Cable Rivits-Stripes, etc. Pull-Fringsular Kitted-Gotbin-Barbi

### CRESCENT LACE PIN



Given for Only Given 4 Subscrib-ers at 25 Cts. Each per Year.

A little beauty, of the latest style with crescent of Oxidized Silver, and spray of Forget-me-nots in frosted silver. These pins are

and pretty, and are very easy to secure. Given for only four subscribers at 20 cents per year each. We sell them, postpaid, to any address for only 50 cents.

### LACE BAR PIN



THIS OFFER HOLDS GOOD ONLY UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1ST, AND WILL NOT BE OFFERED; AGAIN. THIS IS THE LAST CHANCE FOR A HANDSOME MANTLE ORNAMENT.

### MANTLE LAMBERQUINS.

Given as a present for a club of only 12 subscribers at 25 cents per year each, or given for only 8 subscribers and 25 cents extra.



For the past year or two it has been the fashion to cover the mantlepiece with an embroidery a foot or more in width in front.

These draperies usually cost from \$1.50 to \$2.00, but we send a lambrequin made of the best quality of felt, 13½ inches wide and 2 yards long, of any color, and stamped as desired, for a club of only 12 subscribers, or \$1.20.

This is one of our best premiums, and has pleased our subscribers so well that almost every one sent out results in the sale of from \$2 to 6 more. As soon as your friends see it they all have the fever to secure one just like it.

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# Special Summer Offer. TIDIES STAMPED READY TO BE

### GOOD ONLY UNTIL SEPTEMBER IST.

Our New and Enlarged Stamping Outfit, which we have never before offered for less than 12 subscribers, we have decided to offer until SEPTEM-BER 1st, for ONLY 8 SUBSCRIBERS and 25 cts. extra in cash or stamps.

OUR LATEST AND NEWEST

# EMBROIDERY STAMPING





GIVEN AS PRESENT FOR A CLUB OF ONLY 8 SUBSCRIBERS. AT 25 CENTS EACH PER YEAR AND 25 CENTS EXTRA IN CASH.

## This Complete Outfit and One Year's Subscription to the Journal, Both for only \$1.00.

Season after season the dealers in cheap novelties, have endeavored to injure the reputation of Season after season the dealers in cheap novelties, have endeavored to injure the reputation of our outifts, by offering a larger number of patterns, or a wonderful lot of articles of a fabulous value. Their advertisements and descriptions are written in such a manner as to lead people to expect something great, and it is needless to say they are always disappointed. The patterns our competitors offer are a lot of worthless little things, so crowded together on a single sheet that they cannot be used, while the value of our outfit is in Good, Useful Stamping patterns.

We have had literally thousands of ladies complain of these cheap outfits, who throw them away after buying ours.

We have also received thousands of letters from ladies who have secured one of our outfits, expressing the greatest delight and satisfaction.

We have also received thousands of letters from ladies who have secured one of our outfits, expressing the greatest delight and satisfaction.

What is the reason for this?

1st, because we never misrepresent anything.
2d, because the patterns in our outfit are what they are described to be.
3d, because we know what ladies interested in fancy work want, and try to please them.

WE WILL CHEERFULLY REFUND THE MONEY AND GIVE OUR PAPER ONE YEAR FREE! TO ANY

ONE WHO IS IN THE LEAST DISSATISFIED WITH ONE OF OUR OUTFITS.



Description of a Few of the Patterns. One set of initials for towels, hat ribbons, etc., worth 50c.

worth 50c.
Two outlines for tidies, 25c. each.
One design for tinsel embroidery, 5 inches wide,
for end of table scarf, 25c.
One tidy design for ribbon work, 20c.
One large clover design, 7x11, 25c.
One large thistle, 6x7, for Kensington painting,
25c.

25c.
One stork and one large butterfly, for lustre painting, 25c.
One pansy design for ladies bag, 10c.
One design for thermometer case, 20c.
One elegant spray of golden rod, 6x11, 25c.
One Martha Washington geranium for plush petals, 6x10, 25c.
One half wreath for hat crown, 15c.
One design for top of umbrella case, 15c.
One spider's web, and one new disk pattern, 25c.
One tidy design, owl's on a tree, 25c.

One vine of daises and ferns, for end of table scarf, 15c. One wide braiding pattern, 25c.



One large bunch of daises, 25c. One large bunch of daises, 25c.

75 more other designs of roses, clematis, autumn leaves, outline designs, etc. Besides the patterns the outfit contains: One box black and one box white powder, two distributors, illustrated instruction book, teaching stamping all the stitches, etc., one tidy, all stamped and ready to be worked, with silk to work it

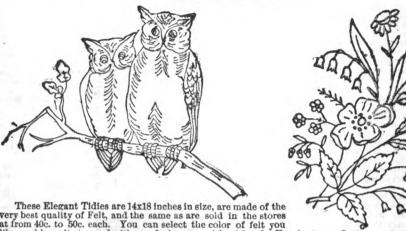
Besides all the above, we shall continue to give away with each outfit, our book on KNITTING AND CROCHETING, giving instructions for knitting all the latest novelties. Our book on FANCY BRAID AND CROCHET, giving directions for making edgings of feather-edge and other braids.

Remember
this is our Special Sum mer
Offer. Now is
your time to
easily raise
clubs at 25 cts
per year; for se
small a sum of
money large
clubs can be raised Remember



clubs can be raised everywhere. No subscriptions will be received after September 1st, for less than Fifty Cents per year. Now is Your Time!

EACH PER YEAR.



These Elegant Tidies are 14x18 inches in size, are made of the very best quality of Felt, and the same as are sold in the stores at from 40c. to 50c. each. You can select the color of felt you like, and have it stamped with any design you wish, either for Kensington or Outline, or Ribbon embroidery, all ready to be embroidered.

With these Tidies we give also, a book, which teaches the stitches used in art embroidery,—giving such clear and explicit descriptions as to be easily understood; and also a lesson in Kensington and Lustra painting.

We will send one of these Tidies and the book of stitches, for a club of only 4 new subscribers or 85 cents.

GIVEN FOR 16 SUBSCRIBERS, OR 12 SUBSCRIBERS AND 25 CENTS EXTRA IN CASH, OR FOB 8 SUBSCRIBERS AND 50 CENTS EXTRA IN CASH.

This delightful new branch of fancy work is very



The outfit is put up in a nice box, and will be sent by Exp scribers, provided 25c. extra is sent to pay the express charges.

### TISSUE PAPER FLOWER OUTFIT.



The latest craze, and a very pleasant occupation. Our outfit consists of Book of Instructions for making paper flowers, our 60 samples of imported tissue and flower papers, samples of flowers made up patterns and materials. Everything complete. Book of instructions gives every possible and minute detail, so clearly that any person can, with a little practice, become an expert in this fascinating and beautiful art.

Secure 4 subscribers and we will send this outfit postpaid.

## A Special Summer Offer ! Kensington

Until September 1st only, we offer one of these Bureau or Sideboard scarfs and the Ladies' Home Journal one year for only \$1.00.

Bureau or Sideboard Scarf. Given for a Club of only 20 Subscribers at 25 Cents per Year; or for only 8 subscrib-er and 75 cents extra.



This is a very popular, useful and pretty piece of fancy work to throw over the side-board or a dressing case or bureau. It is made of the finest quality of crepe linen, 16 inches wide and 65 inches long, with fancy woven border all round, and fringed ends. We send this scarf stamped on each end similar to the illustration, for a club of only 20 subscribers.

When desired.

We send the book for 4 subscribers, or 35 cents; and book and card for six subscribers, or 50 cents.

A copy of the JOURNAL will be given for a club of 4, instead of a premium, if so desired.

### **Embroidery**

And The Colors of Flowers. Given as a Premium for a Club of Only 4 Sub-scribers at 25 Cents Each per Year,



A new book just publish'd It contains illustrations and clear descriptions of
the stitches
used in Kensington e mbroidery; also the Plush
stitch, Bird'seye stitch,
Ribbon embroidery, etc.
Telis how to
work Golden
Rod, Coxcomb, Snow
Ball, Pussie
Willow, Clover, Sumac,
and sixtythree other and clear de three other flowers. Gives the proper colors to use

Leaves, Stems, etc., of each flower; contains also a chapter on finishing fancy work, with numerous illustrations; tells what colors look best toether, how to press embroidery, how to w

It is the best book ever published on embroid-

A color card containing 168 samples of silks showing the exact shades indicated in the book and card by numbers, is sent with each cpoy when desired.

We send the book for 4 subscribers, or 35 cents; and book and card for six subscribers, or 50 cents.



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Pearl.\*\*

To Learn.

Material costs you nothing.

MATERIAL COSTS YOU NOTHING!
USE YOUR RAGS, YARN AND SCRAPS,
AND MAKE THEM INTO HANDSOME RUGS. BEAUTIFY
YOUR HOMES.

The easiest and most economical processe ever invented for making Rag and Turkish Rugs, Ottoman and Furniture Covers, Cloak Trimmings, etc. Every lady has enough several handsome, durable rugs. Any Cloth, old or new, Yarn, Carpek, Waste, etc., can be used. Small pieces of silk, too much worn for Patchwork, make pietty Stool or Ottoman covers. THE PEARL RUG MAKER is a set of Stee Forms and Tines, on which the material is wound as shown in Fig. 4, then sewed through the center to a cloth foundation—with Any Seeing Machine, or by Hand-Forming loops which are readily cut open, making a Soft, Close Pile or Tuft a Hulf Inch Thick, all on the Upper side. Rags when used do not have to be sewed together. Small pieces, cut in stripes on the Bias. Turkish Designs, Conventional Flowers, etc., are readily made, from the printed directions, and a handsome Rug, 2x8 feet, with a border, can be made in a day. Folks who have talked Hard Times for years must have an abundance of old clothes.

### THE PEARL RUG MAKER

s the only invention that will utilize them without being obliged to go to further expense than a Spool of Thread. You are not obliged to buy Stamped Patterns, Frames, Hooks and Expensive Yarns, costing from Sixty Cents to a Dollar and a-Half I Pound. Of course, for Expensive Rugs, this material is very nice—but with scraps of cloth, odds and-ends that accumulate in every home, you can make Rugs that will adorn any parlor. LADIES, DON'T BUY A CARPET. If you wish to be Economical you can cover those worn places with Home-made Rugs. If you do not have enough Bright Colored Pieces in your rap bag, you can color them at a trivial expense. With the PEARL RUG MAKER nany ladles make an entire carpet.

RUGS CAN BE MADE BY HAND
just as well as on a sewing machine; but any sewing machine can be used.
From Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.
"We find it to be a practical attachment to the Sewing Machine. The Rugs are handsome and durable. It is a decided success."



Remember, August is the last month we offer these handsome Silver Forks, at Special Club Rates.

### SILVER PLATED FORKS

GIVEN FOR A CLUB OF ONLY 20 SUBSCRIBERS AT 25 CENTS EACH PER YEAR; OR FOR ONLY 12 SURSCRIBERS AND 50 CENTS EXTRA.



We give a set of six table Forks for only 20 subscribers. They are heavily plated with pure coin silver on white steel, and will wear for years. They are new and handsome patterns. Price \$2.00 We use only the very best quality of silver-plated goods, on the finest English white steel. We will give these forks for only 12 subscribers and 50 cents extra in eash, if you cannot secure 20 subscribers, or for 6 subscribers and \$1.00 extra in eash.

## Silver Plated Butter Knife



A new, handsome, neat and stylish pattern, tripple-plated, on finest English white steel. Will wear for years. Almost as good as solid silver. All the objectionable qualities of German Silver and brass, which are known to have a disagreeable taste, and are, when a little worn, poisonous, will be avoided in the use of these goods. They are also stronger, and of greater durability than any goods produced.

Butter Knife given for only 4 subscribers. Price, 50 cents.
Set of Six Tea Spoons given for 12 subscribers. Price, \$1.00.
Set of Six Table Forks given for 20 subscribers. Price, \$2.00.
For a club of 30 subscribers at 25 cents each, we will send the Sugar Shell, Butter Knife, Tea
Spoons and Forks, a good, serviceable present for a young housekeear. Price, \$3.00 for the set.

## pecial **Summer O**ffer.

### GOOD BOOKS FOR ONLY EIGHT SUBSCRIBERS.

And IO Cents Extra for Postage.

### A MOST EXTRAORDINARY OFFER!

We will send to any address, any one of the following books, for a club of At 25 cents each per year,—provided 10 cents extra in stamps is sent to prepay the postage on the books.

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### **DICKENS' WORKS:**

The books are all handsomely bound, good print and good paper, and are sold in all bookstores for \$1.50 and \$1.75 per volume.

Pickwick Papers,
Martin Chuzzlewit.
Oliver Twist, Pictures from Italy, and
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Nicholas Nickleby.
David Copperfield.
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Robinson Crusoe. By Daniel De Foe.
Arabian Nights Entertainment.
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Orange Blossoms. By T. S. Arthur.
Bar Room at Brantly. By T. S. Arthur.
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will mail the Ladies' Home Journal one year, and give any one of these books, for only We have recently added the following books to the list. Any one given for only 8 subscribers and 10 cents extra for postage.

and 10 cents extra for postage.

Daniel Webster. Life of. By F. Teft.
Napoleon. Life of. By M. A. Arnault.
George Washington. Life of. By Bancroft
Daniel Boone. Life of. By Edw. S. Ellis.
David Crockett. Life of. By Edw. S. Ellis.
David Crockett. Life of. By Edw. S. Ellis.
Andrew Jackson. Life of. By Hons Sargent and
Horace Greeley.
Andrew Jackson. Life of. By H. Montgomery.
Henry VIII and His Six Wives. Life of. By
Henry William Herbert.
Oliver Cromwell. Life of. By Henry William
Herbert.
Empress Josephine. Life of. By Cecil B. Hartley.
Duchess of Orleans. Life of. By Marquis de

**@@@@@@@** 

Duchess of Orleans. Life of. By Marquis de

H—. Catherine II, Empress of Russia, Life of. By Samuel M. Schmucker.
Joan of Arc, Maid of Orleans. Life of. By David W. Bartlett.
Lady Jane Grey. Life of. By David W. Bartlett.
John Quincy Adams. Life of. By William H. Seward.

William H. Harrison. Life of. By H. Montgomery.
Patrick Henry. Life of. By William Wirt,
Travelers in Africa. By Charles Williams.
In the Arctic Seas. By Captain McClintock.
Children's Bible Stories. By Mrs. Gilespie Smith.
Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott.
Queens of American Society. By Mrs. Ellet.
Complete Letter Writer.
Evening Amusements. By Frederic D'Arros
Planche.
Garvoche, the Gamin of Paris. By Victor Hugo.
A Million Too Much. A Temperance Tale. By
Julia McNair Wright.
Gascopne, the Sandlewood Trader. By R. M.
Ballantyne.
Freaks on the Fells. By R. M. Ballantyne.
Shifting Winds. By R. M. Ballantyne.
Shifting Winds. By R. M. Ballantyne.
Floating Light. By R. M. Ballantyne.
Rangaroo Hunters. By Anne Bowman.
Kangaroo Hunters. By Anne Bowman.
Kangaroo Hunters. By Anne Bowman.
American Family Robinson. By D. W. Belisle.
Pique. A Tale of the English Aristocracy. William H. Harrison. Life of. By H. Mont-

Pique. A Tale of the English Aristocracy.

### Riverdale Story Books.

TWELVE BEAUTIFUL BOOKS. Your Choice of Any One of These Volu

of These Volumes.
Each book contains
nearly a hundred pagse and many full-page
cuts. The type is large
and the words easy.
The stories are exceedinte written by "Oliver
Optic." The following
are the titles:
Little Merchant,
Froud and Lazy,
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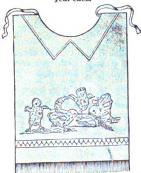
Jr.,
Dolly and I,
The Plenic Party,
Uncle Ben,
The Gold Thimble,
Birthday Party,
Careless Kate.

These Books are especially fitted for Sunday-schools, Dayschools, Birthday, Christmas, and other

Gifts for the Little People.

We will send ALL of the above named books,
We will send a post case, for only 20 subscribers, at 26

### CHILD'S BIB.



### "The Cottage Kitchen,"

"The Cottage Kitchen,"

By Marion Hakland: 276 pages, Illuminated and Embossed Cloth Binding.

CONTENTS: — General Subjects — Beverages, Blane Mange, Bread, Cake, Corn-bread, Custards, Cheese-dishes, Eggs. Griddle-cakes, Fish, Fruits—stewed and baked, Jams and Marmalades, Jellies and Blane Mange, Jellies (Fruit), Meat, Muffins, Pienic-dishes, Piekles, Porridges, Pastry, Puddings, Salads, Sauces for Puddings, Soups, Vegetables. Familiar Talks—Country Boarding, Dish-washing, Files, "Kitchenly-kind," Maid-of-all-work, Soup and Stock-pot, Table Manners.

Frice, "The Cottage Kitchen," to any address, post-paid, for only 12 subscribers, and 10 cents extra for postage.

### DECORATIVE ART COLOR BOX AT HOME. MOIST WATER COLORS.

Given for only 8 new Subscribers, at 25 Cents each, per Year.



We ofer as a premium the box of English Moist Water Colors, of which we give a representation above to any one desiring a reliable set of water colors, with the colors with the color water colors, with a pagnet black on outside and white on inside. It has two covers which, when open, affords ample room for mixing the paints. It has a thumb-hote in the bottom, in number, each enclosed in a lin tray. Three good brush-so of different sizes complete the set. Moist colors are far superior to the dry. This box of colors is a linear color of the color recommended by the Society of Arts in Eng-pour ar use in that country. Societies, postpaid, as a premium for 8 new subscribers, and postage paid, to any address.

### The Bijou Embroidery Frame,



A copy of the JOURNAL will be given for a club of 4, instead of a premium, if so desired.

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[FOR THE LADIES HOME JOURNAL.]
MILDRED'S CONVERSATION CLASS.

NO. X.

BY MRS. EMMA C. HEWITT.

O no, Miss Gleason, I do not believe, I cannot believe, that you "have been having horrid weather." "Horrid," though a word much abused by extravagant talkers, refers to something only really, "a horrid murder," "a horrid crime," etc., but not horrid weather. The terms "horrid," "awful," "sweet," "lovely," "splendid," "dreadful," "grand," and a variety of others which I will not name, (but with which, no doubt, you are as well acquainted as I) are others which I will not name, (but with which, no doubt, you are as well acquainted as I) are used, especially by the young, with a frequency that entirely deprives them of their true meaning. Listen to the conversation of a lively, careless girl, and what do you hear:

"An awfully splendid time."

"The flowers smelt just grand."

"He was perfectly horrid," (because perhaps he did not speak with enthusiasm upon a subject upon which she was specially interested.)

"She looked a perfect fright, my dear," (because perhaps the "fright" happened to wear her hair high when low hair was in vogue, or the reverse.) Another case of extravagant expression in which the youthful indulge, is in regard to food.

reverse.) Another case of extravagant expression in which the youthful indulge, is in regard to food.

One girl "loves pie," another "adores gravy," a third is "very fond of lobster salad." One cannot help hoping that some day these same young ladies may find something more worthy on which to place their affections. One young lady whom I know of, used habitually, "wrapped up," when she desired to express any especial liking.

One day, in reply to a schoolmate's question, she answered enthusiastically: "Jelly cake!! why I'm just wrapped up in jelly cake!!"

Extravagant expressions of dislike are equally common. One "hates that color." Another "despises a sweet apple." A third "detests a dress made that way," etc. It is not necessary for me to multiply instances.

All these expressions cannot be too carefully avoided by her who desires to make her conversation attractive to all. You tell me that you "dislike large parties and never attend them any more than I can help."

"That sounds innocent enough, I'm sure," remarked Phillippa. "Who would regard that as an incendiary sentiment I should like to know."

"If you could help it," proceeded the reader, "you would not go." Evidently you cannot help it. Therefore, you do not attend parties oftener than you "cannot help."

I dislike to take exception to your next sentence because of the kindly sentiment expressed. But "duty calls."

You say you cannot be grateful enough for my letters. "Enough" is properly an adjective, "grateful enough" makes "enough" is "sufficient." As you cannot say "enough!y" it naturally follows that you should say "sufficiently," transposing the words and bringing the advert first. "You cannot be sufficiently grateful," etc. Thank you for the kindly sentiment. I am sorry that I felt the necessity of objecting to your method of expression.

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Thank you for the kindly sentiment. I am sorry that I felt the necessity of objecting to your method of expression.

You say a fittle further on in your letter: "I cannot but feel," etc. You should say "I can but feel," etc. "But" is here used in the sense of 'only," "I can only feel," etc. "I cannot but feel," would mean the reverse of what you intend to say. It would imply "I cannot only feel that but I feel something else as well."

Classed with this error (a "genteel error") is another incorrect usage of the word "but." It is not but five miles."

Again, in speaking of drawing, you say: "You don't know how untrue an eye I have."

You have by this method of expression separated the adjective "untrue" from the noun "eye." This should not be done even by an article. Your sentence should read: "You know how untrue my eye is," or, "You know what an untrue eye mine is (or I have).

Again, the expression "It is better than the giving offence." This is a very common error. But if you use "the" you must introduce the preposition "of." Otherwise your sentence is incomplete. If you say "the giving," "giving' becomes a participial noun, and as a noun, ceases to govern the noun "offence." There must, therefore, be introduced into the sentence some word whereby "offence" may be governed or it stands alone, without any connection with any other word or words. You may either say "It is better than giving offence." In the first instance "giving" is a participle and governs offence as any other form of the verb would do.

In speaking of the word "beau" I also should have warned you against the use of the word "friend" in this connection. Do not speak of your friend's intended husband, (or of your own) as her or your "friends," true friends, of the opposite sex, at one time, but one has but one flance, or intended husband, it is to be hoped. There is a species of vulgarity in using this expression which detracts much from the dignity of the position of the engaged couple. It, and all similar perversions of the true terms, hav

mony.
"I don't know, somehow I kind of hate to use any definite word," said Phillippa Rowland,

any definite word," said Phillippa Rowland, thoughtfully, with a blush.

"Why, Phillippa Rowland, have you got, I mean have you, a "friend!" exclaimed the other five in a chorus of varied phraseology.

"Well, he was a "friend" till last evening, and now I don't care to call him that any more in the face of Miss Wilson's solemn warning. But please don't say anything about it just yet. Let's go ou with the reading."

"I thought Phillippa looked uncommon solemn," said Georgia Garrett.

"Georgia Garrett, that's one thing you always will say, and it sets my teeth on edge every time."

"What?" saked Georgia, her eyes opened wide in wonder.

"What?" asacu deerga, "in wonder.
"Why you always say 'uncommon' this or 'uncommon' that. I don't believe that Miss Wilson would call that a genteel error. You know better or perhaps it would not annoy me so

\*\*Mow better or perhaps it would not annoy me so much."

"Well, uncommonly then. I know I say it. It would be hardly worth while for me to deuy it."

"Well, let's go on."

You say again: "I shall try and get some photo's taken," etc. Now, my dear child, there are two serious faults in that sentence.

What are reconstituted to the same and the same are reconstituted.

two serious faults in that sentence.

What are you going to try? To do something

is it not? Therefore, "I shall try to get" (only, if I were you, I should expunge the word "get" altogether, and use in its place) "I shall try to have some," etc. If you say try and get "get" is leit entirely without any dependence upon the rest of the sentence; it certainly is not in the infinitive mood, and still more certainly is not in the indicative, because there is no nominative visible or understood. visible or understood.

visible or understood.

We now come to your next mistake. It is a decided vulgarism to speak of anything in terms of abbreviation. Do not say "photo" for photograph, "loco" for locomotive. Do not write "Sat," "Sund," "Wed," etc., for the days of the week, or address a lady or gentleman as "Mr. T," "Mrs. S." There are men and women who speak of their husbands or wives (as the case may be) as "Mrs. A," "Mr. B," etc. This is decidedly ill-bred.

One thing more and I am done "at this sitting."

One thing more and I am done "at this sitting."
Do not introduce a "why" into your conversation at every available point. And above all do not start a sentence with a lack of ideas and fill in the interstices with a long drawn "why-a" while you are waiting for something to say.

I think this is all for this letter.

Sincerely your friend.

Sincerely your friend,
AMANDA WILSON.

"Now tell us about 'him,' demanded the five.
But Phillippa shook her head and escaped,
leaving them to "talk matters over." It is safe
to suppose that the conversition contained but
little of Miss Wilson and her corrections.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

My reply (sent at once upon receipt of her letter) to Miss Lizzie Wheat was returned to my hands in a day or two. Can she tell me why? It was addressed according to her letter, Salem,

I hope that the letter sent to Miss Marion has not missed its destination as well.

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