

THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL

And Practical Housekeeper...

VOL. IV, NO. 5.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL, 1887.

Yearly Subscription 50 Cents.
Single Copies 6 Cents.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]



WORRIED ABOUT KATHERINE

BY WILL CARLETON

GRANDAM.

I'm glad that it suited you, Schoolma'am, to spend a few days here with Kate: You're both of you fine-wove and crisp-like, an' take to each other first-rate. When woman-hearts tangle together, they twist round agaln and agaln, An' make up a queer sort o' love-match, I never have noticed in me. And, Schoolma'am, I'm thriftilly anxious about this smart gran'-child o' mine, An' want to talk candid about her, with present an' future design.

She's hungry for other folks' knowledge, an' never too full to be fed; She's packed every book that I know of, all open-leaved, like, in her head; The 'rithmetic makes its home with her; the grammar is proud of her tongue; She spells words as if she had made 'em, 'way back when the language was young. She knows all the g'ography found yet; she'd feel in a manner at home, If dropped in the streets of Jerus'lem, or woke up some mornin' in' Rome. She's studied the habits of planets—knows how to call names at a star— She's traced their invisible railroads, an' tells what their time-tables are, She's learnin' the words of old beathens that good-minded people abhorred— A-thwartin' the old Tower of Babel—undoin' the work of the Lord. Yes, Teacher, our dear, pretty Kath'rine is very seek-minded an' smart; But still I can't help but to worry concernin' the breadth o' her heart!



TEACHER.

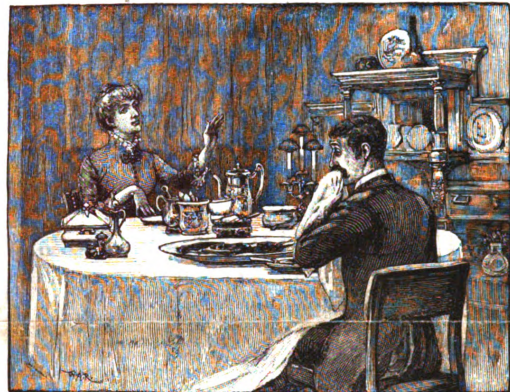
Why! sympathies need not to narrow, because the brain clambers above; The more that a genuine heart knows, the better it knows how to love. A gem was all crowded with splendor, unseen in the gloom of the mines: 'Tis not now the less of a diamond, because it is polished, and shines! The flower that was hunted by wild weeds, thinks never to bloom the less fair, Because it is borne to a garden, and tended with wisdom and care. A lamp in the sky had been tarnished by cloud-birds that flew from afar; The wind swept the mist from its brightness—it gleamed, all the more of a star! What'er is at fault in your grand-child, her learning makes easier withstood; Whatever is good in your grand-child, her learning makes only more good.

GRANDAM.

That's nice, soothin' sentiments, School-ma'am, an' helps all that works in your line. It's one o' your golden opinions—I wish that it also was mine! But, Teacher, suppose that she marries:—the knives of her brain bright an' keen—

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An' knows all creation, excep' how to keep her house cosy and clean! Suppose when her husband comes home tired, the cheer o' her table to seek. She feeds him with steak that is soggy, an' tells him its meanin' in Greek! Suppose that her coffee is muddy as if it was dipped from a trench: Will that make his stomach less homesick, because she can tell it in French! Suppose that her help is her master, along o' the things she don't know! Can algebra make up the diff'rence, or grammar books give her a show! Oh Schoolma'am, those women keep house best (with nothin' to say ag'in you), Who've learned to keep house o' their mothers, an' worked all its alphabet through!



TEACHER.

Your grandchild must take for her husband, a man with an intellect wide, Who makes of the well-guarded body a place for the soul to reside; Whose home is a God-made cathedral, with heart-blessings clear-voiced and sweet; Who comes back at night for soul-comfort—not simply what he can eat. Who thinks with her—feels with her—helps her;—has patience, for both of their sakes; Who celebrates all her successes, and takes stock in all her mistakes. Who treasures her well-taught advantage o'er one who unstudied begins; Who welcomes with sweet-whisp' red pleasure each step of the race that she wins. Who leads her to minds that are kindled with brands from the watch-fires of fame; Who's glad that her lamp has been trimmed well, to catch the clear sanctified flame.

GRANDAM.

An' if she shouldn't find this cur'ose'ty!

TEACHER.

Then let her as single be known; And thank God her training has taught her to work out life's problem alone.

GRANDAM.

But, Schoolma'am, admittin' your arg'ment (if one can "admit" what one don't) We'll say that she'll marry an angel (though likelier 'twil happen she won't); But s'posin she does, an' her children are sent, same as others, to school: I'm worryin' 'bout whether she'll let 'em be taught by the brain-stuffin' rule. It hurts me to see 'em build over a child into somebod.'s pride, Through givin' him heart-aches each week-day, by poundin' his head from inside! They make 'em bite books with their teethin'; grown studies run all through their play! They're killin' the children by inches, with five or six studies a day. They load 'em with large definitions—as big as the children are small; Ah me! it's a wonder the poor things twist up into grown folks at all! There's many a poor little cre'tur' with other folks' words over-filled, Not only "made mad" by "much learning" but weakened an' sickened an' killed! There's many a green little grass-mound, whose tenant would say, could it talk, "I died by their tryin' to run me, before I was able to walk!"

TEACHER.

A blessing's no less of a blessing, because by some 'tis abused; The air, fire, and water can murder—and yet they all have to be used. The steed that we drive to the river, is tempted, not tortured, to drink; The child should be given thought-burdens—but only to teach him to think. Take comfort from now for the future; for Katherine, with all that she knows, Is bright as a dollar just minted, and fresh as a new-blossomed rose.

GRANDAM.

But, Teacher, I'll tell my main trouble (though less than the ones I have said); I'm gettin' behind the times dally, while Kate keeps a gettin' ahead. She'll grow a fine lady, and nothin' between us in common there'll be; Now don't you think, some time or other, that Kate'll be shamed, like, of me!

KATE (entering, and kissing GRANDAM)

Ashamed of you! Never!—I'd give more for one silver hair of your head, Than all of the studies I know of, and all of the authors I've read! Do you know, you absurd dear old Grandma', your heart and your brain are more ailed, Than all of the sciences heard of, and all of the books ever made! No process that man has discovered, will act out affection's pure part; The brain of the head is a failure, compared to the brain of the heart! Ashamed of you! Let your grand life-work an answer unqualified be! Pray God that my life may be lived so you'll never be "shamed like" o' me!

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
HIGH TEA.

BY CHRISTINE TERHUNE HERRICK.

(By request.)

The most popular form of small entertainment that can be given at present is a tea. Not the old-fashioned "hearty tea" of our grandmothers. That was a repast under which the board groaned and for which preparation must be made days beforehand. The more delicate dishes, such as salads and croquettes were not thought of then, but meats of many kinds must be cooked, six or eight sorts of cake compounded and every plate must be surrounded by an array of saucers, each holding a different variety of preserve or sweetmeat. Such a "spread" demanded a greater expenditure of time, labor and money than would suffice now to provide a fashionable dinner *a la Russe*.

The afternoon tea is a far simpler affair and does not quite fill the requirement. A cup of tea or chocolate and a macaroon, while it is all that is needed by guests who drop in for half an hour on their way to their own homes and a substantial dinner, is insufficient as provision for a social evening. Accordingly, there was something devised resembling the English "high tea" which supplies a pretty, dainty meal, less heavy and formal than a dinner, more cosy and home-like than a kettledrum.

For such an entertainment, guests are usually invited at any time from six to eight o'clock p. m. with the understanding that they are to remain the rest of the evening. In cities, dress coats and light gowns are considered essential, but in small towns or in the country, gentlemen may appear in Prince Alberts and ladies in pretty afternoon or evening costumes. The invitations may be either verbal or written and are informal. As a rule, the number of guests does not much exceed twenty and may be less.

Small tables are generally used, of a size to accommodate from four to six persons apiece. The tables are covered with large napkins and spread with plates, knives, forks, spoons, glasses and napkins. Each should bear salt and pepper cruets, sugar bowl and creamer. It is an excellent plan, in setting the table, to give each guest two or three forks, knives and spoons.—In short, all the silver required for the successive courses, if the state of the family plate will allow this. It saves much time and trouble in changing the silver.

A roll or a thick half slice of bread should be laid between the folds of each napkin. This should be placed at the left side of the plate, the knives, with their edges from the plate, in a row on the right, and beyond them, the forks, while the spoons are laid above the plate, at right angles with the other silver. The glasses should be filled beforehand, to save as much time as possible when the real business of eating begins. Where there are two rooms, such as dining-room and parlor, or two parlors, the tables can be laid in one room, while the guests are assembling in the other. Often, however, the hostess can command but one large room in which to entertain her friends. In this case, the little tables can be brought in by a servant and spread in the presence of the guests without the least breach of propriety. After the meal is over, the dishes are quickly carried out on trays and the tables either taken from the room or left where they stand, for cards or any of the many popular pencil and paper games that are pleasant at such gatherings.

One waitress, if quick and deft, can readily wait on a dozen people, especially if all the necessary articles for changing the courses, plates, silver, etc., are arranged on a side table in the room or outside the door. An excellent plan is that of writing out a full list of the various dishes to be served, and their order, accompanying each item with a memorandum of the china and silver to be used. It is an exceptionally dull-witted servant who with a little preliminary drilling will not manage such an affair without very obvious blunders.

In seating guests, judgment must be used. Congenial companions should be placed together, or if strangers, those who will be likely to enjoy meeting one another. It is not pleasant to have as one's next neighbor or opposite, through a meal that may last an hour or more, some one whose society is distasteful or with whom one has nothing in common. The places may be marked by cards, bearing the names of those who are to occupy them. The dainty hand-painted cards with appropriate designs and mottoes add to the beauty of the table and set the conversational ball rolling, besides furnishing pretty souvenirs. If these are not attainable, plain cards may be used, or the hostess may inform her guests with whom they are to sit. If one is not quite sure of making judicious arrangements, she may leave her visitors to choose their own companions and seat themselves.

There are many attractive menus that can be suggested for teas, but the following seems to demand as little home labor for satisfactory results as any other. The word *tea*, by the way, is something of a misnomer, as at these entertainments the beverages are almost invariably coffee or chocolate, or both, tea being left entirely out of the question.

MENU.

- Bread.
- Bouillon.
- Pickled Oysters. Crackers.
- Chicken Salad. Celery.
- Pinard Sandwiches.
- Olives. Salted Almonds.
- Chocolate. Coffee.
- Ice Cream.
- Fancy Cakes.
- Fruit.

Serve the bouillon in cups and be sure that it is very hot. Have a thin slice of lemon floating on the surface of each cup. Pass crackers (the Zephyr or Snowflake brands are best,) with this, and choice blanched celery. If the tables are set before the guests arrive, it is well to have a couple of short stalks of celery laid at each plate and spare that amount of waiting. Have each cup and saucer set in a plate, and take all three pieces off at once. Either tea or coffee cups may be used, and it is, of course, unnecessary to have them match. Harlequin sets are a charming device for people of slender means who have to pick up their pretty china here and there, a bit at a time.

The pickled oysters, with not too much liquor, may either be served on the same plate with the salad or separately. Glass or china dishes may hold the salad and oysters. Forks should be used with this course. The sandwiches must be neatly piled on fringed napkins on bread plates, and must be passed several times, and the olives and salted almonds may fill small glass dishes. The olives may be helped with a fork or spoon or with the fingers, the almonds may be served with

spoons. The coffee and chocolate should be poured out at a side table and sugar and cream passed with them to each person.

The ice cream should also be served off the table and passed in the plate or saucer from which it is to be eaten. The cakes should be prettily arranged in a cake dish with a doily under them. The fruit should be placed on a flat salver as high piled dishes are apt to be top-heavy and difficult to pass. Oranges, bananas, grapes, the last cut into rather small bouches, make a pretty array. Each guest must be supplied with a fruit plate, doily, finger bowl, fruit knife and fork or spoon.

BOUILLON.—Four pounds beef, chopped fine at the butchers.

Four quarts cold water.
Put the beef on in the cold water and let it take at least an hour to come to a boil. Cook very slowly, simmering at the side of the stove and never boiling hard. Keep this up four or five hours until this water is reduced to about two quarts. Let the meat get cold in the liquor. All this should be done the day before it is to be used. Next day remove the grease and strain the liquor through a chick cloth, squeezing every drop of moisture from the shreds of beef. Put the liquor on the stove, bring to a boil and stir in the white and shell of an egg. Boil about two minutes and strain the soup once more. The result will be a clear amber colored fluid. If desired, this may be darkened by the addition of a little caramel.

Of course, the bouillon may be made weaker, but these directions will, if followed exactly, produce most satisfactory results. Two quarts will prove enough for sixteen or eighteen medium sized tea cups, or for twenty after-dinner coffee cups.

PICKLED OYSTERS.—Eighty fine oysters, two small cups white vinegar, twelve whole cloves, twelve whole black peppers, twelve blades of mace, two small red peppers, salt to taste.
Heat the oysters and liquor in a porcelain lined kettle. Just before they reach the boil, take out the oysters with a split spoon, and set aside in jars. Add the cloves, mace, pepper and vinegar to the liquor, boil up once and pour, while still scalding, over the oysters in the jars. Cover and put in a cool, dark place. They will be fit for use next day. If they are to be kept for a week, the jars must be air tight.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Boil full grown fowls until they are so tender that the flesh almost drops from the bones. Cut the meat into neat pieces, rejecting all bits of skin or gristle. Mix with it an equal amount of cut celery, and proceed according to directions given for canned chicken salad in "Cottage Dinners" in December issue of LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. Full directions are also given there for mayonnaise dressing.

PINARD SANDWICHES.—Purchase what are known as finger rolls. They are about four or five inches long and quite thick. Split these and scrape out most of the crumb. Butter the inside of the shells thus left and fill the hollows with finely chopped meat, tying the two halves of the roll together in the middle with narrow ribbon. A pretty variety may be made by using ribbons of different colors, as pink or red for tongue sandwiches, pale blue or green for chicken, etc.

THE ANXIOUS AND AIMLESS.

LECTURE III.—PART II.

BY REV. F. E. CLARK, BOSTON.

Another sister of aimlessness is cowardice. Courage is not thought to be a womanly virtue, more's the pity, and I suppose that is the reason that cowardice, however reprehensible in a man, is considered rather amiable in a woman. To scream at the sight of a harmless mouse, and go into spasms over a spider, and have convulsions because of a striped snake on the garden walk, seem to be considered in the light of accomplishments rather than otherwise, and the confiding terror that catches hold of the masculine arm at sight of a harmless cow in the pasture, is supposed to show unsophisticated innocence. I do not think, however, that weak nerves should be cultivated as a boon to the human race, or that hysterics should be looked upon with any more favor than small-pox or mumps. They both are inevitable sometimes, but both disfigure and make unlovely the true woman.

Not that I think that women are naturally more cowardly than men. All history proves the contrary. There is a deep fund of courage and fortitude in every woman's breast which only needs the spur of a great occasion and an earnest aim, to bring it to the front. Witness the heroic sacrifices of women in sick rooms and hospitals, witness the uncomplaining heroism of many an invalid wearing her life away on a sick bed, with a smile on the face which sought to conceal from watchful friends, the long anguish.

"The noble behavior of the soldiers on the sinking Birkenhead," says Miss Cobb, "was not greater than was that exhibited by the twenty poor nuns who, in the French Revolution, stood together on the scaffold chanting the *Te Deum*, till, one by one, the sweet voices dropped in silence beneath the axe of the guillotine; still, the survivors sang on, with unflinching lips, till the abbess, left alone, gave forth the last amen, and the glorious hymn was over. Or, to take another phase of courage, what man or woman is there who would not have found it easier to ride with the Six Hundred, in broad daylight, into the Valley of Death at Balaklava, than to have spent a night in the dark in that awful *tete a tete* of which we have read of Sister Dora and the man dying of small-pox?"

And yet, as Miss Cobb intimates, many of these same women might have shown the white feather on a very small provocation. The mouse on the chamber floor, the cow in country lane, might have been too much for their nerves, and have made those blanch whom the guillotine could not scare.

So I feel like calling upon you all to understand and use the treasures of courage which are really yours. Just as we would say to a miserly millionaire: "Your money is yours only to use, not to hide in a napkin; it is a shame for you to place your bonds in an iron box while you bury the box in the ground, when thousands are starving, and nations are perishing for lack of the gospel." So we say to you, young women, with your fund of real courage: "The world needs it. It is perishing for lack of brave souls who dare to go ahead and do great things for God. For humanity's sake do not think that the soft, shrinking nature, afraid of its own shadow, afraid to speak a brave word, or to do an unconventional deed is peculiarly womanly and admirable in you. The world cannot be regenerated without the help of brave women, as well as of brave men. It has been too long thought that courage was the prerogative of a man, virtue or purity of a woman. We shall

never reach the true plain from which we can, altogether, men and women, with united effort, lift up humanity, until we realize this truth, that a man must be pure as well as brave, and that a woman must be brave as well as pure."

As one of your friends finely puts it: "One of the principles which I am fond of enunciating is that men should be pure as well as women, and that women should be courageous as well as men."

"I believe that there should be equality of the sexes in one particular, at least, and that is in virtue; and that all women should insist on this so far as their influence reaches."

How shall you attain this moral courage without having a great aim in view? The soldiers who have a fort to storm, or an order to carry out, are the soldiers who do not flinch. If they know not and care not for what they are fighting, they lack the very foundation of courage. You cannot make much of a hero out of a hired Hessian. Cowardice is almost always the sister of aimlessness.

"Womanly, unaffected, dignified frankness," writes another friend, (and this is only another name for courage), "will allow a girl to express her convictions without losing the respect of her acquaintance. I know from having tried it a good many times," she continues, "that a young lady loses no friendships worth retaining by saying: 'I made a resolve, years ago, that I could never have anything to do with men who were not true gentlemen at heart.' Furthermore, I know that in our hands lies the power of working genuine reforms along this very line." Says another: "I tremble for two young girls whom I know, as I hear their names coupled with two young men, and see to all appearances the strong attachment existing between them, and the talk of marriage at no distant day. Both of the young men are irreligious and intemperate. If every young woman would take a decided stand on the side of temperance, and refuse the attentions of a young man that drank, it would do more good than all the temperance lectures in the world." But that requires courage and courage that is coupled with the highest aim to do right cost what it may for Christ's sake. Remember, my young friends, that it is your right and duty to be courageous, as well as virtuous; and that courage is borne of a high, noble aim, in the highest sense, you cannot be pure without having the courage of virtue, as well as its spotlessness.

Another sister of aimlessness is invalidism or semi-invalidism. The ill health of our American women is notorious. What is the cause? Over work? Yes, to some extent, but under work is a greater cause. Where ambition—the straining at too large an aim—has one victim, aimlessness and idleness has two victims. In many a New England farm kitchen, in many a nursery, there are, doubtless, women broken down prematurely by hard labor. But, in many another house, humble or wealthy, are women equally broken down by the wearing effort to do nothing, and do it genteelly; by the worry of having no worthy aim, and living up to it.

Teach your girl honesty of purpose and practice," says Marlon Harland, on this point, "and to call things by their right names. Show no charity to the faded frippery of sentiment that prates over romantic sickliness. Inculcate a fine scorn for the desire to exchange her present excellent health for the estate of the pale, drooping, human-flower damsel; the taste that covets the fascination of lingering consumption; the sensation of early decease, induced by the rupture of a blood-vessel over a laced handkerchief, held firmly to her lily mouth by agonized parents, or distracted lover."

"I was cheered," she continues, "as by the finding of a treasure, the other day, at overhearing a young girl say, scornfully, to a school-fellow: 'I should be ashamed to be sickly! No! I won't call it delicate. It is very indelicate to my way of thinking. I say the word out plainly—sickly. It is as much my duty to keep well, as to keep clean. Of course, accidents will happen in spite of precautions; but no one is proud of having fallen in the mud.'"

If in the line of duty ill health overtakes you, that is another thing. If in nursing and care, and loving ministrations, you wear your sleeve out, I am not talking to you. Such ill health is as honorable as a soldier's scar or empty sleeve. But, if you are frittering away life and health at balls and late parties, and by aimlessness and lack of energy which can never arouse itself to stem trouble and disease, then, remember, that slow suicide of this sort is no more honorable than a dose of strichnine, or a plunge from railing of the bridge. I have all honor for the worn mother whose pale cheek and wrinkled brow tell of loving vigils, and constant care for loved ones, but I have no honor or respect for the aimless, lackadaisical young person, whose pale cheek tells only of chalk, and slate pencils, and chocolate creams, and late hours. There is nothing interesting or pathetic about her.

There is another matter which I must not fail to dwell upon while mentioning the sisters of aimlessness. It is the intellectual food which these sisters feed upon. It is the fuel which keeps alive the bale fires of a wasted life. It is the solace of a weak mind, the comfort of aimless hours. Let me write, if I can, a strong word against the weak, trashy literature which, more than anything else, if you indulge in it, will condemn you forever to the hopeless ranks of the aimless and anxious.

You are not so much attracted by revolvers and bowie knives and infant Indian exterminators, but there is a kind of trash which is just as common, and just as harmful, and which low pauperers to evil tastes will write and print, because, such as you, furnish a market for it. You do not care to ride over the Texas plain with Buckskin Buck, a six shooter stuck in every crevice of his saddle and belt, as the boys like to do, but the same devil paints for you a languishing young beauty with a husband whom she ought to love, honor, and obey, who devotes her life to some scoundrel who has a wife of his own. She ought to horsewhip him for his dastardly attempts to make love to her, but she complacently listens to him, as he talks twaddle about fate and destiny and affinity and so on.

Better never learn your letters, than to read about unholy love and seduction and divorce, and the horrible sins that are gilded and painted white in these miserable novels. Shun all this class of stuff as you shun leprosy. Better have the leprous scales on your face, where they will only ruin physical beauty and comeliness, than have them on the heart where they will ruin the purity of the soul. Scarcely a week goes by, but I find some of this trash thrust into my own house, for my children to pick up and read. Flaring advertisements, advising my children to read about, "Little Lillie Lee," or the "Child Guard at Gen. Grant's Tomb," or "The Child

Wife," or "A Desperate Woman." Horrible pictures of murder and violence decorate them all. It is a shame that we have to submit to an invasion of our homes by such literary diet, and that the law does not at least abate this nuisance. If once a week regularly some city scavenger should open my front door and throw in a load of garbage from the gutter, or some ill-disposed person should thrust an adder into the letter-box, hoping that my children would get stung; they would do me no greater wrong than these pauperers to a cheap, vile taste that delights in murder, seduction, and adultery, do, when they thrust into my house their "Little Lillie Lee's," and their "Child Wives," and their "Desperate Women." If the desperate woman would come herself, she could be turned over to the police. If Little Lillie Lee should come in person, I could send her to the little Wanderer's Home; but coming as they do, we need to exercise constant vigilance, fathers and mothers, lest they become, before we know it, the companions of our children. Of all the many wise words that have come for you on this point I can read but from one letter. This good friend of yours says: "Our public library has altogether too many cheap story books kept for the use of children. I often hear such sentences as these from young women: 'I know nothing of history, hated it in school, and forgot it as soon as possible, and never read it now. Biographies are dry, I don't like travels, and I never read a word of Shakespeare in my life, but I am a great reader. I always have a book in my hand.' I heard one young lady make all these statements not long ago, and so I asked her what she liked to best? 'O stories!' was the reply. Is it strange they have a wrong idea of life that their talk is chiefly about boys and having a good time?' I should think it very strange if, with such an intellectual diet, they ever had a sensible idea in their head.

Ah, in these days, it is no great credit to be seen with a book in your hands, unless that book is one of the best. I sometimes think, as I remember the floods of trash that issue from the press, that Cadmus was no great friend of the race after all. And now, young friends, in a closing word let me plead with you very earnestly to respect your womanhood, and to fill your life full of noble aims and lofty purposes. Root out the weeds, but do not forget to fill the empty garden of your heart with flowers and fruits. Throw away the bad book, but take up the good book, just as soon as you lay the other down. Do not simply be busy, but be busy for a purpose, with a prize in view, with long plan of a useful life to work out. Do not simply be brave, be brave that the world may be better, by reason of your cheery courage. Do not simply be well and strong, be well and strong in order that something of your vigor and strength may pulsate through another's life. Remember, there is no such thing as a superfluous woman, as we sometimes hear them facetiously called, unless you choose to make yourself superfluous. There are high motives enough to go around among you all. There is a noble aim for every one. There is a Christian womanhood for the most lowly and shrinking, and beyond this, if you comprehend all that the words imply, there is no higher destiny in store for a seraph or an arch-angel.

The Value of Prompt Action.

"I shall move immediately upon your works," was the strong language of General Grant at one of the crises of his historical career. Such should be the declaration of every man and woman who feels himself or herself assailed by some lurking foe to health, and especially strong should be the resolution to act if the enemy has already entrenched himself in some vital part of the system. Consumption, Asthma, Neuralgia, Rheumatism and kindred ailments become dangerous only when neglected. They can all be cured by Compound Oxygen if grasped with in proper season. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN send a Home Treatment that enables anyone to cure himself in his own home. Send to them at 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., for a pamphlet giving testimonials. It costs nothing to obtain it.

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I caught her hands: "Now listen, Nannie. Why is it, dear, you sweeter grow?" She said, and laughed: "It's Frangipanni, Which comes from ATKINSON, you know."

Dickens Works, handsomely bound, given for only 4 subscribers to the JOURNAL and 10c. extra for postage.

The Pearl Rug Maker described in the March number, given for only 6 subscribers, is a popular premium.



(FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.)
SADIE DANFORTH'S PHOTOGRAPH.



"I'm going to do it, Em."
"Oh, Sadie! don't. How dare you! What if you should get found out!"

"No danger of that; not a bit. I shan't give my own name,—only send the photograph with a fictitious address. Won't that fellow stare, though, when he sees my pretty face popping out from his letter! Oh! Em Danforth, it's the richest joke I ever played. Uriah will think, sure, the Fates decree I am to be his sweetheart, and there he is, already engaged to Gertie Perkins. How the poor fellow will roll his round, white eyes at me, and sigh those oxy sighs of his, and fall to studying his tea grounds and magic cards still closer! Oh, I shall—"

"But Sadie," interrupted the younger and more cautious sister, "Uriah is sincere, only foolishly superstitious and terribly in earnest just now, trying to wrest from the Fates if this Gertie Perkins is to be his future wife and if she is the right one for him to marry. The fellow means well, why do you want to bother and baffle him still more, when you know he is already dreadfully worried over his matrimonial affairs!"

"Oh, Em! It's such fun! He is so easily fooled and ready to believe anything and everything that rusty old horse shoes or tea and coffee settings tell him, and always studying the dirty creases in his big, clumsy hands, trying to read his fortune; he deserves to be punished for being so superstitious in this enlightened age. When he has pledged himself to marry a girl, what an insult to her, his writing to a stranger, and a humbug, too, inquiring if she is the right wife for him! Wasn't it fortunate I read that advertisement this morning?"

The two girls, Emma and Sadie Danforth, had been set a task of picking and sorting several fleeces of washed wool, in the wide, open chamber of their farm home. In the centre of the floor was a great heap of wool, as light as down, from which the girls had picked every tangle and dirt speck for easier and cleaner carding into rolls.

To reach this work-room, the girls must need pass through the chamber of one of the farm hands, Uriah Stevens, and pausing a moment to glance over the flashy story paper that lay on his table, Sadie caught sight of this advertisement:

"MADemoiselle HORTENSE DE PAUL,
NECROMANCER.

The future unravelled for fifty cents. Send lock of hair, color of eyes, age, with photograph of self, and receive by return mail a correct likeness of your future husband or wife, with name, and date of marriage.

Lock Box, 1132."

The moment Sadie's quick eye had read the address of this pretended sorceress, she remembered seeing the same name on a fat envelope she had mailed that morning for Uriah.

"There! Emma," she exclaimed, carrying the paper with her into the work-room, "if that foolish, superstitious fellow, Uriah Stevens, hasn't answered this advertisement! It was his picture and fifty cents that made the letter so heavy which I mailed for him to day. Now he will watch the mails as closely as a hawk a chicken till he hears from this Mademoiselle Hortense. What fun it would be to send her my photo with the request she inclose it in the reply she mails him! These clairvoyants are always ready to seize upon any grain of information or truth that is thrown them, for they—"

"Girls, be sure and have those fleeces finished by noon," rang a clear voice up the stair-way. "Your father is going to the village after dinner and I want to send that wool to the carding mill."
"That means less talk and work, Sadie. Do stop studying that silly old fortune-teller's advertisement, and pick wool faster. Mother wants to commence spinning next week."

Sadie tossed the flushily pictured sheet aside, and with quick snips and jerks loosened tangles and matted hair and needles till the wool rolled from her fingers in fluffy, white clouds.

"I'm going to do it, Em!" was the exclamation that warned Emma her headstrong, fun-loving sister was still thinking of the matter. "I am going to mail Mademoiselle Hortense a letter, also, to-day, and it will reach here at the same time as Uriah's bulky envelope. I shall enclose one of my photos, sign myself—dear me, what name shall I give?—Sadie Perkins, that will be a cute one to mystify poor Uriah still more, and write her that although I do not doubt her powers of necromancy in the least, for the sake of a rich joke and a certain young man's peace of mind, I beg she will return the enclosed picture to one Uriah Stevens who has consulted her in regard to his future, stating that on the twelfth day of December next, he will be united in the holy bonds of matrimony to Sadie Perkins, the original of the likeness."

"Oh, Sadie! How dare you send a photograph of yourself to a perfect stranger! This Hortense Du Paul may be some bad-hearted man for all you know, and who will—"

"Hush! Emma, mother is coming up-stairs. She must never hear a word about this. She would say it wasn't lady-like or proper. But there isn't a bit of harm in it, only fun for us and a good punishment on Uriah for being such a goose as to patronize fortune-tellers."

Before noon the great, white, woolly heap was sacked ready for the carding loom and a letter had slyly been penned to the clairvoyant of lock box 1132, containing a likeness of Sadie's bright

face: a likeness so striking with its arching brows and long, dark curls, and so true to life, that a stranger would easily have recognized the pretty, country girl by the picture.

Caleb Danforth little thought that among the budget of mail matter he carried to the office that day, that one letter of his daughter's was addressed to a vile den of a great city—a trio of black-hearted men, who under the assumed, innocent sounding title of Mademoiselle Hortense, solicited correspondence from unsophisticated and innocent country boys and girls, by artful advertisements in newspapers most likely to reach them. Men who would not scruple to use any means to gain their ends; as evil-eyed and artful and with purposes as vile as Satan's servants can learn this side of Hades. Oh, what a den into which to send the fair face of a pure, young girl! What advantage might the take of its possession? What clues, and deep, hateful schemes might this trio of bad men track and plot till they had this innocent, thoughtless girl netted within their toils or wrested from her parents their hard-earned dollars as "hush money," till they had brought them to poverty and shame!

The next few days were days of feverish impatience for Uriah and Sadie. Both eagerly watched every mail, but the great, awkward farm hand, who sat opposite Sadie at table and parted his shock of dirty white hair exactly in the middle to gratify the taste of his affianced, Gertie Perkins, little suspected that Sadie had any interest in his expected letter.

The fifth day it came—an official looking document in a bulky blue envelope which Uriah stealthily opened behind his plate, but not so slyly as he thought, for both Emma and Sadie caught sight of the latter's photograph before he sufficiently recovered his astounded senses to conceal the bit of card-board.

"Oh, Em! wasn't it fun watching his face when he opened that letter!" Sadie exclaimed as soon as the girls were alone. "First he turned white, then red, then purple. He rolled those white eyes of his at me and kept slyly peeping at the picture of his supposed lady-love, between enormous mouthfuls of his dinner till I nearly screamed with the fun of it. I wonder what he will tell Gertie when he next visits her. I expect he will keep his sweetest smiles now for me until the climax is reached, and then I shall tell him just what a big simpleton we think him: how our letter reached the prophetess as soon as his own, and we trust that in the future he will spend his half-dollars more wisely.

"It would be a good lesson for Uriah, Sadie, and your picture has come back all right, but supposing Mademoiselle had copies of it taken to distribute among sly and wicked young men who write her for a likeness of their future wife!"

"I never thought of that, Emma," Sadie said, suddenly checking her merriment. "But the woman would have no right to copy my picture, and of course, would not do so."

"I am afraid, Sadie, that people of her sort have very little principle. Anything is right to them that will coin them a dollar. But, I do not want to frighten you. Perhaps the picture was not copied or your post-office address noted, and when Uriah has had his lesson and returned your photograph the matter will end."

But it didn't. Hardly a month had passed after Uriah's sentimental, worried, mystified heart had been set at rest by Sadie's laughing explanation, and Gertie and himself placed on the same sweet terms as of old, a letter reached her from a dissipated, low-charactered fellow who lived in an adjoining town. He wrote with insulting freedom, claiming her as his future wife because the Fates had so decreed it. Asserting that he had consulted a sorceress of wonderful clairvoyant powers, who in answer to his query had sent him a perfect likeness of her own pretty face with the assurance that "Sadie, a farmer's daughter of Newton Center," would be his life companion.

"Oh! Emma, Emma! What shall I do! That wretched creature did copy my picture, or Oscar Trombly, that miserable saloon-keeper at the east village, declares he holds one which he received from a necromancer that he consulted. And, worse yet, Emma, he writes he shall drive over next Saturday to commence our acquaintance. Emma, what shall I do?"

"Tell mother,"
Her sister's answer was very brief and decided. "I can't, Emma. Oh! I can't! It will almost kill mother to know my photograph may be in the hands of a legion of bad men, and that Oscar Trombly dared write me. Whatever shall I do! Oh, I wish I had never meddled with Uriah's affairs."

"You must tell mother, Sadie, there is no other way. She will think of some plan to get rid of that fellow so he will not trouble you."

A very quiet, shamed-faced girl it was that closeted herself an hour with her mother that afternoon, wholly unlike the flippant, spirited Sadie of old. When she again met Emma there were traces of tears on her flushed face.

"Mother is a darling; mother is tried gold," was all she said as she hurried past to her own room, for her heart was too full, then, to tell of the long, tender talk she had had with her mother, how she, Sadie, had promised to be more thoughtful, and not give way to her rash, venturing spirit, and that the mother had agreed to receive Mr. Trombly alone, if he should fulfil his word, and explain matters and secure the photograph so that her likeness should not be banded about among the low fellows who haunted his saloon.

"And mother says," and here Sadie's voice trembled as though the title had suddenly grown very precious and sacred to her, "and mother says, father need never know a word about this for it would only worry him, and it shall be a little secret between herself and you and me. She is quite sure Oscar will not call here to trouble me but once."

He did not. Mrs. Danforth received him alone with gracious, lady-like dignity, which roused all the chivalry there was in the man, and when explanations had been given and he drove away, the picture he had obtained of Sadie, her mother held and also the promise that he would wholly drop the subject.

One other insult Sadie suffered in consequence of her rash act. The western mails soon after brought her a letter from an ignorant backwoodsman in the Michigan forests, saying a "pardner" of his had once met her in her home, and that he was "ready to swear" the inclosed picture was a likeness of herself which he had obtained from a clairvoyant woman who had agreed to send him a picture of the girl he was to marry. It she thought well of it, he wanted her to come out to "Pitch Pine station, Michigan," where he would "join her" and they would "git married."

Sadie read the missive with scarlet cheeks, then crowded both letter and photograph under a blazing fire brand, thankful one more of those hateful pictures was safe and could do no further mischief.

The old post-master at Newton Center could

have told her—only he knew not that she was the one to tell—that half-a-dozen missives directed to "Sadie Perkins," waited delivery their allotted time at his office and then were remailed to the Dead Letter Office.

Well was it for her peace of mind that she did not know, and that the father never received the threatening note that was inclosed him by one of Mademoiselle's confederates, demanding two hundred dollars, else the "copying and distribution of your daughter Sadie's photograph among men and houses of ill repute will be continued."
HELEN AYRE.

(FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.)
THE FIRST STEPS IN GAMBLING.

A little child in his mother's arms laughing and crowing over his ball of prize popcorn, and a young man with flushed face and trembling hand bending over a gaming table, considered together form pictures apparently wholly incongruous, and as far apart morally as two worlds. Yet there is a subtle and magnetic link between the two, which if not severed in time, may, and probably will, make the last picture a fulfillment of the first.

Man as a rule despises the day of small things; Satan does not. And if, as seems to be the case, the gambling evil in its worst forms is seemingly more and more wide-spread, there is no occasion for surprise; a systematic training for it is now begun in earliest childhood, from which no class of people is exempt. With the first prize confection he is permitted to purchase, the baby, in whom some reason has dawned, takes his initial lesson. He draws from the package the brass ring or other knick-knack, for which he thinks he has not paid, and he is innocently delighted. He inhales with terror the miasmatic infection of getting something for nothing—a free gift—through the fascinating medium of uncertainty or chance.

As he grows older his training continues in multiplied lessons, on every hand, in every guise, suitable in attractiveness to his years and to his disposition. It may be a prize show, or some other gilt enterprise; a competitive guessing match, or a so-called advertising scheme in which baits in the form of prizes are used to catch unwary customers for articles not salable through their own worth. It may be a mask of pleasure is adopted, a parlor game of poker, or progressive euchre including favor prizes, of so trifling a nature, the immoral principle connected therewith seem scarcely apparent. It may be the lessons assume the form of schemes for benevolent or religious purposes; a raffle for the benefit of some needy person, or a grab-bag, the buying and selling of votes for the most popular person, or beautiful young lady, and similar means used for raising money at church fairs.

It may be said however, parenthetically, church fairs with gambling attachments are becoming year by year gratifyingly less common.

What is the logical, nay almost inevitable sequence to a young man who has been brought up in the corrupting atmosphere of prizes, and rewards of chance? Is it not that he is ready and eager for the new and more serious gambling engagements offered him by opportunity? He finds betting an essential element, in the otherwise healthy amusement he obtains from base-ball matches, horse-races and regattas. He raffles for his own benefit, and buys lottery tickets with perfect impunity from his conscience. Finally his blood becomes thoroughly poisoned, and he is under the complete control of the gambling malaria. With feverish recklessness he risks not only his own, but other peoples' money in Wall street, in grain speculations, etc.; he usually loses in the end, and although up to that time, his life has been what the world with its many lax opinions calls respectable, he ends his career in a prison, or in foreign lands, a fugitive from justice, or perhaps more frequently the raging fever demands quicker satisfaction; it leads its victim to the gambling saloons, where a votary to the hopes of chance, and the dupe to its delusions, he spends night after night, till money, reputation, health, and sometimes life are sacrificed.

It would not be necessary to recount these unpleasant and well-known facts, if the real sin, the lack of principle underlying all gambling, was more generally recognized and acted upon.

It is doubtless often argued with truth, that the worst fate is not inevitable to those who rough lie engage in the many forms of petty gambling. Yet this worst fate is the consequence which the gambler invariably risks, just as the wine-drinker risks the possibility of becoming a confirmed inebriate. And no matter what are the final results to the gambler's worldly prospects, or to his physical nature, his moral nature never escapes injury, it is not irreparably damaged, by continued indulgence in any, even the smallest form of gambling. It is almost self-evident that the practice is wholly inconsistent with a high sense of honor or scrupulous honesty. Therefore, besides the direct and discernible effects of the gambling spirit, we may without exaggeration attribute to its demoralizing influence many other lapses from the straight path of virtue.

But, many will say "we know too well the sorrowful effects of gambling, and we realize the sin; tell us of a remedy." The only positive remedy for gambling is conviction of its sin. But moral reformers and others have discovered how almost impossible it is to define the actual sin in gambling in such a way, as to clearly convince the vast number of people who see no other harm in it than that which is connected with its financial results. And for this reason the ounce of prevention is, most emphatically in respect to gambling, worth more than the pound of cure. For while conviction of sin is indispensable to the perfect reformation of those who are old in sin, the innocent child may be readily taught to avoid that which he is simply to do is sinful.

It is a fallacious and mistaken idea to suppose, where children are concerned, moral teaching should always be accompanied with a reason for the rightness or wrongness of human action. The formation of good habits in earliest childhood is universally conceded to be the surest method of attaining the best development of character. Parents and teachers the fore, must, in many things, exact blind obedience from children until the reasoning powers of the latter have become strong enough to be appealed to. And to cause moral teachings to sink deep into their hearts, and become a part of their lives, children need nothing more than faith in the love and wisdom of their parents and teachers. And experience has taught us the power of a moral precept to find acceptance from the reason and intellect, after it has first caused a good habit to become early and firmly fixed. In other words, the virtue which follows faith will almost certainly in its turn be followed by knowledge.

Women, it is sometimes asserted, have stronger intuitions and finer moral perceptions than men. If this be true, there is a peculiar responsibility

resting upon all women, and upon mothers in particular, in regard to the gambling evil. If mothers alone could be roused to a sense of their duty and power in this matter, they would certainly give it more serious thought and by their increased vigilance, prevent the entrance of any form of the evil into their households.

Oh that the innocent little ones at least, fresh and pure from the hands of their Creator, might be more carefully guarded and more frequently warned! For a sin so complex in the nature of its sinfulness, and so insidiously attractive is the most certain to entrap the innocent and unwary.

From a strictly social and economical point of view, though the law permits many of these minor forms of gambling to exist, a society or community which looks upon them lightly, or otherwise than dangerously vicious, is playing with fire. It is the toleration of these lesser forms of the evil, that creates a social atmosphere favorable to the growth of the greater. It is these lesser forms which furnish most abundantly the oil for the flame of the terrible gambling spirit so disastrous to the welfare of society, and which is to so great an extent responsible for the social troubles in our country.
MARY E. CARDWELL.

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70 THIRD ST., LOWELL, Jan., 29, 1887.

ED. HOME JOURNAL:—I have just received the February number of the JOURNAL, and see that my old subscription has expired. I enclose the amount for another year...

I do not know that I can select any especial part, that I enjoy, unless it is the "Mother's Corner," which I am interested in, having been the mother of four little ones...

I wished to have two of my little ones (aged respectively three and four years,) sleep together in a room adjoining my own...

This would be especially nice for any one short of rooms, as it does not injure the bedstead, and takes apart, so that you can use the bed as usual any time you like.

Perhaps my bed will help some other mother, who has a number of young children near of an age, to stow them away safely at night.

Yours truly, Mrs. W. C. K.

DEAR JOURNAL SISTERS:—Can any one tell what we are to do, when our beloved JOURNALS, through much handling, finally fall to pieces?

One stormy winter a party of young folks were droning about the fire, wishing for something to pass away the time, for they lived several miles out of town, and had been "snowed up" for more than a week...

THORNY POPPY.

BLACKFOOT, IDAHO.

DEAR FRIENDS:—Do you want to hear from one who lives

Where the lonely winds do blow On the plains of Idaho?

I can sympathize with the lady from Texas in her appreciation of the JOURNAL. In these isolated places one really lives only at mail times.

I want to come in as a minor echo to "Thorny Poppy's" talk about "rocking the baby to sleep." While we all know that children, especially young babies, need a great deal of letting alone...

"I don't know what I would do if it wasn't for the baby," said a tired mother to me as she sat down to nurse the little fellow.

I looked out at the half-dozen noisy children playing in the yard and then back at the thin face, bent form and worn hands, all telling of toil far beyond her strength.

She saw my puzzled look and her face flushed. "It rests me so," she said half apologetically, "to take his soft little body in my arms and hear his baby talk. See how he loves me!"

"How many a mother 'puts off' the baby with an aching heart because work must be done or she thinks so. I know many are situated so that it is inevitable, but if it is possible to economize time in other ways, do it, and enjoy your babies while you can."

"Judie," I am a Yankee on my mother's side. Though born and brought up on the Pacific coast, I often feel the Yankee in me.

"Fanny Perry," you are right about the folly of giving to children food which they cannot properly masticate. I have seen mothers give unpeeled apples to babies with only four teeth, two above and two below, and complacently watch them in their earnest endeavors to swallow the chunks they could bite off.

"Well, she just will have it," laughingly remarked one lady by way of excuse.

I saw a mother give her little girl of three, a huge slice of bread thickly spread with butter, then a handful of candy, then an apple, then a dose of worm medicine, all within two hours of breakfast time.

"Poor child, she don't eat anything at the table," said the mother. How could she?

"One last remark I wish to make," if any one encourages me I will tell how I made a satisfactory play-house for my baby.

Yours in suspense, L. A. G. (FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.) HOME-MADE TOYS.

BY FREDERICA KUNZE.

Why is it that children care so little for expensive toys? One reason may be, that they are so frail as well as elegant, that the child has to be constantly cautioned not to injure them, and the restraint thus put upon him destroys all pleasure in the toy.

But I think by far the greater reason is, that the toys of to-day, though wonderful in mechanism, and beautiful to look at, are so elaborate and complete that they leave nothing for the child to imagine; and what is childhood worth without the vivid imagination which changes the most prosaic surroundings into a very fairy-land.

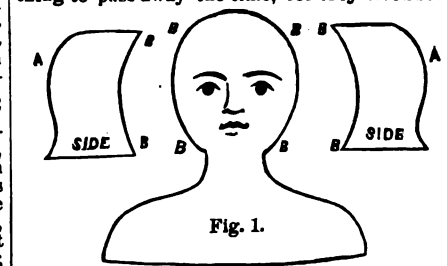
Something, no doubt, vastly more splendid than the mind of man can conceive of, and which only a child can appreciate and enjoy.

The trouble with children now-a-days, is, that they have too many toys. Consequently, the instant the novelty is worn off the toy is of no further use to them, and they throw it aside and ask for something new; whereas, an old home-made toy is always new, if the child's own fancy is allowed full sway.

My feet are resting now upon a green wooden bench, named Willy, which for seventeen years has been the joy of our nursery. It is almost impossible to tell of the many forms it has assumed, since it propped Grandma's feet, while she gave the first baby his first bath.

There's old Sarah, too, a rag doll of most extraordinary features, who is dearly loved, though she retires into the closet sometimes for weeks together, (or so long as the wax and bique beauties of the holidays survive), always reappearing bright and smiling as ever, without a shade of jealousy or disapproval on her beaming countenance.

One stormy winter a party of young folks were droning about the fire, wishing for something to pass away the time, for they lived several miles out of town, and had been "snowed up" for more than a week, the deep drifts and cold winds making it unsafe for even horses to venture out. Suddenly one exclaimed, "Why! to-morrow will be Baby's birthday! How can we get him any presents?"



Immediately all were alive. Martha rushed to the store-room to see if there were raisins and citron enough for a birthday cake, while Mary retired to the window-seat to compose a hymn for the occasion.

John and Nellie, the "boys" of the family, discussed ways and means till a bright thought struck Nellie: "Jack! if you will carve a sheep, I'll cover it with my old lamb's wool muff."

So Jack searched the wood-shed for a soft block of wood, while Nellie rummaged through the trunks in the garret, for the little muff which had been the pride of her childhood, and before long they were merrily at work.

Jack, who was a born whittler, soon fashioned a very respectable lamb's head, and when the body was covered with the soft wool, and four legs inserted, with a little touching up with white paint, the whole family was called to admire, and never were such economies passed upon the most gorgeous lamb that ever came from top-shop.

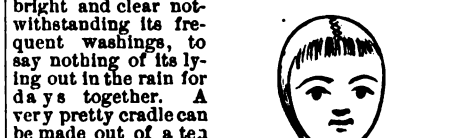
But I've wandered from my subject. A lady once said to me, "I don't enjoy Christmas half so much, now that I can afford to buy toys for my children, as when I used to have to make them

all." And no wonder, for her home-made toys were the most delightful things, calling forth all her ingenuity and skill. Let me try to describe some of them. First the doll. The body was copied from an old "boughten" one, but the head cost many an anxious thought.



The two side-pieces in Fig. 1 were sewed together like a hood at A, forming the back of the head, and the face was joined at B. The two pieces (Fig. 2) joined at C make the back of the shoulders.

Fig. 3 represents the completed head. It was covered first with two coats of flesh-colored paint, and then the hair and features were added.



Such a doll as this has been known to last five years, and the paint is still bright and clear notwithstanding its frequent washings, to say nothing of its lying out in the rain for days together.

A very pretty cradle can be made out of a tea cent bucket, the top of a flour barrel (unless papa is ingenious enough to whittle out a more respectable pair of rockers,) some pink or blue paper-muslin, and thin white stuff to cover it.



If the handle of the basket is not enough to shape the top of the cradle, strips of barrel hoop, or thick wire may be used (see Fig. 4) and as they are covered with the muslin, no one will be the wiser. Try it, and see what a strong, pretty cradle you will have, and how you will enjoy the making.



The recipe for making a Horse, is this: Paint an old broom-handle, (after cutting off the broom part,) then take a black, or



brown, cotton sock, cut a slit in the toe, about two or three inches long, for the mouth of the horse.

Elephants of grey cotton flannel are easily made, and very durable. Patterns of these, and other animals, may be procured at almost any pattern store. I saw once a beautiful home-made donkey, with basket panniers filled with make-believe vegetables, and a fantastic driver perched between.

We have tried Steam-cars of wood, iron, tin and every available material, but none are more pleasing in the long run than paper boxes strung together with a cord, and a large spool for a smoke-stack. The reason children never tire of blocks, is because they can convert them into all sorts of things, making houses, cars, etc. in fact, creating their own playthings.



I find also, that they enjoy the paper dolls and animals cut out by themselves much more than those they buy, the moral of all which is, that the ideal nursery should be stocked with a few good, well-made toys, and plenty of material upon which the child may exercise his fancy and ingenuity, thereby developing a dexterity and individuality which no child can gain, whose fond, but mistaken parents tire and bewilder him with a mass of toys, leaving him no chance to invent amusements for himself.

One of these pampered children of a toy-shop nursery, looked disdainfully at a tail-less leg-less, nose-less horse with which a small boy was amusing himself. "Your papa ought to buy you a new horse." The little fellow looked up surprised, then with a tender, wistful glance at the battered beast who had shared so many frolics with him, he answered: "But I like Nell yet." Which child, think you, extracts most real happiness from his toys? It will be a mournful day for all the family when Nell's last fragment is consigned to the ash-barrel.

Before closing, let me describe an article, which



is not exactly "home-made," since the assistance of a carpenter was needed, but the design originated in a mother's brain. It is an open horse-car, a low platform on castors, two or three seats securely fastened to the platform, four slight posts to support a canopy over the top, a high dash-

board in front, a little gong, with a cord running along the roof, for the conductor's benefit, a brake of heavy wire with spool handle, and a box of paper toy money. The whole thing does not take up more room than an office table, and affords a world of enjoyment, to say nothing of its economy, in the saving of chairs and stands from destruction. A couple of chairs or a trunk with carriage robe spread over it, makes an excellent team, and as many children can be packed in as are grown folks in the horse-cars.

Season after season the dealers in cheap novel ties, have endeavored to injure the reputation of our outfits, 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.

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.

A Chatelaine Watch, for only 40 subscribers to the JOURNAL. See full description on page 18 of the March number; also description of the Gold Watch.

Our premium Parlor Organ is easily obtained free of cost by simply securing clubs for the JOURNAL. See easy terms on page 18 of the March number.

"Talks With Homely Girls," and "The Usages of Beat Society," two very popular books. Either one given for only 8 subscribers to the JOURNAL.

Advertisement for 'GOOD SENSE CORDED CORSET WAIST' by FERRIS BROS., 341 Broadway, NEW YORK. Includes an illustration of a woman and text describing the product's benefits.

Advertisement for 'PACKER'S TAR SOAP' by THE PACKER MFG. CO., 100 Fulton St., N. Y. Describes it as 'The Ladies' Favorite' for various cleaning purposes.

Advertisement for 'RECKITT'S PARIS BLUE' laundry soap. Claims it is 'This Celebrated English Laundry Blue in America'.

Advertisement for 'TO MOTHERS!' featuring DR. FAHRNEY'S TEething SYRUP, described as 'Perfectly safe' for infants.

Advertisement for 'Infants' Wardrobe' by BRATTLEBORO, VERMONT. Offers patterns for baby's clothing.

Advertisement for 'CLINTON SAFETY PIN' by CLINTON SAFETY PIN CO., Providence, R. I. Includes the slogan 'THE BEST IN THE MARKET.'



ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTISTIC NEEDLEWORK.
 MARY F. KNAPP, EDITOR.
 No. 20 Linden St., S. Boston, Mass.

Terms Used in Knitting.

K—Knit plain. **P**—Purl, or as it is sometimes called, Seam. **N** or **K2 tog**—Narrow, by knitting 2 together. **Over**—Throw the thread over the needle before inserting 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. "Sl 1, k 1, p 1, repeat from * 3 times"—would be equivalent to saying sl 1, k 1, p 1—sl 1, k 1, p 1. **Tog** means together.

Terms in Crochet.

Ch—Chain; a straight series of loops, each drawn with the hook through the preceding one. **Sl st**—Slip stitch; put hook through the work, thread over the hook, draw it through the stitch on the hook. **Sc**—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. **Dc**—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. **Tc** or **tr**—Treble Crochet; having a stitch on the needle, take up 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 it through the two remaining. **St c**—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. **Lt c**—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 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.

"Victoria" should sign her real name and address.—Ed.

Can any one send directions for child's crochet leggins and drawers combined? READER.

Will some one tell me how to knit the old-fashioned shell tidy for back of chair? C. A. MANN.

Can some one send tried directions for knitting or crocheting a sleeveless jacket for house wear? K. E. S.

The 11th row in Deep Shell Lace, in Nov. No. should read thus: sl 1, k 1, o n, o n, k 7, o n, o n, over and narrow 4 times, k 16, o t, p 2 tog, o, p 2 together.

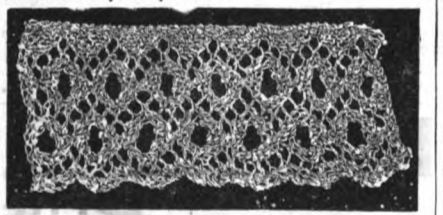
"Young Girl," Delphos, Ohio.—Send your name and address with 3 two-cent stamps to M. F. Knapp, 20 Linden St., S. Boston, Mass. I will send you the sample of chain you asked for.

If "Maggie," Trenton, will send her address with five 2 cent stamps enclosed, I will send her the directions she asks for. They have been in the JOURNAL, and cannot be reprinted. M. F. KNAPP.

20 LINDEN ST., S. BOSTON, MASS.

English Lace.

Cast up 16 stitches, knit across plain. 1st row—Knit 2, thread over, knit 5, thread over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, thread over, knit 4, 2d row—Knit plain, (17 stitches.) 3d row—Knit 2, over, knit 1, narrow, thread over 3 times, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, over, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, over, knit 5.



(Engraved expressly for The Ladies' Home Journal.) 4th row—Knit plain to the three loops, make 3 stitches of the loops, by knitting 1, seaming 1, knitting 1, rest plain. (18 stitches) 5th row—Knit 1, narrow, over, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 3. 6th row—Knit plain, 17 stitches. 7th row—Knit 1, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1, narrow, over, knit 5, over, narrow, knit 2. 8th row—Knit plain. (16 stitches) 9th row—Knit 1, narrow, over, slip 1, narrow, pass the slipped stitch over, over, knit 1, narrow, over 3 times, slip 1, narrow, pass slipped stitch over, knit 1, over, narrow, knit 1. 10th row—Knit same as 4th. (15 stitches) 11th row—Knit 2, over, knit 3, over, narrow, knit 3, narrow, over, knit 3. 12th row—Knit 16 stitches.

Mrs. McC.

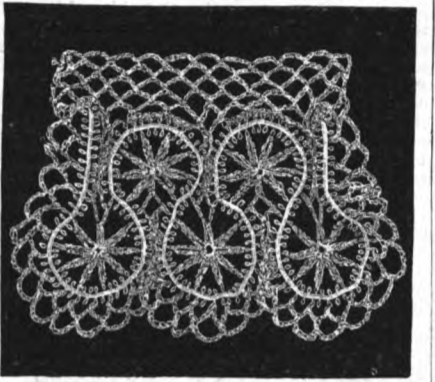
Knitted Leaf Edging.

Cast on 14 stitches. 1st row—Thread over, knit 1, over, knit 2, narrow twice, knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1. 2d, and every alternate row is to be purled. 3d row—Thread over, knit 3, over, knit 1, narrow twice, knit 1, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1. 5th row—Thread over, knit 5, over, narrow twice, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1. 7th row—Over, knit 3, narrow, knit 2, over, narrow, over, narrow, over, narrow, knit 1. Repeat from first row. LODEMA E. WHITE.

Bracket Lambrequin given as a present for a club of only 2 subscribers, at 50c. each per year. These lambrequins are made of felt, the same as the tidies, on any color you may choose; they are 12x20 inches in size, and are exceedingly ornamental when finished. We will send one of these lambrequins and the book of stitches, for only 2 new subscribers to the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL,

Feather Edge Braid Lace.
 Fasten the thread in the first loop of braid, * 5 chain, skip 2 loops of braid, and fasten with single crochet in next loop, repeat from star twice, 11 chain, fasten with s c in the 4th stitch from the end of the ch; this forms a little ring at the end of ch of 11 stitches, * 5 ch, skip 3 loops of braid, and fasten with s c in next loop, 5 ch, fasten with s c in the ring at the end of 11 ch; repeat from star seven times. 3 ch, fasten with s c in middle of ch of stitches below the ring, 3 ch, skip 3 loops of braid, fasten with s c in the next loop. * 3 chain, fasten with s c in centre of ch of 5 stitches, which were made in the beginning of lace, 3 ch, skip 2 loops of braid and fasten with s c in next loop; repeat from star twice, 1 s c in the next 7 loops with 1 stitch crocheted between each loop.

Repeat from the beginning until you have the lace as long as desired, then begin on the other side of braid. * 6 ch, skip 2 loops of braid, fasten with s c in next loop, repeat from star twice, 6 ch, skip 1 loop, fasten with s c in next loop, repeat from star 3 times, 6 ch, skip 2 loops, fasten with s c in next loop, * 5 ch, skip 2 loops, fasten with s c in next loop, repeat from star once, 10ch, fasten with s c in 4th stitch from the end of ch of 10 stitches, (this forms a little ring.) 5 ch, skip 1 loop of braid, fasten with s c in next loop, 5 ch,



(Engraved expressly for The Ladies' Home Journal.)

fasten with s c in the ring. * 5 ch, skip 3 loops of braid, fasten with s c in the next, 5 ch, fasten with s c in the ring, repeat from the star 5 times, 5 ch, skip 3 loops, fasten with s c in the next, 5 ch, fasten with s c in the ring, 2 ch, fasten with s c in the centre of ch below the little ring, 2 ch, skip 1 loop of braid, fasten in next loop, * 2 ch, fasten in the centre of the ch of 5 stitches on opposite side of braid, repeat from star once. * 6 ch, skip 2 loops, fasten in next loop, repeat from star once. * 6 ch, skip 1 loop, fasten in next loop, repeat from star 3 times. 6 ch, skip 2 loops, fasten in next loop. * 5 ch, skip 2 loops, fasten in the next loop, repeat from star once. Now crochet a ch of 10 stitches, and proceed as before. The second row of open work around the bottom is made by crocheting a ch of 7 stitches, and fasten with s c in centre of each loop of open work of preceding.

For the open work across the top, crochet a ch of 6 stitches and fasten with s c in every 4th stitch. As many rows of open work can be made across the top as desired. DOLLY.

Infant's Sacque in Crazy Stitch.

Materials: Three ounces Saxony, and a No. 1 bone hook. These directions are for shaping the sacque not for teaching the stitch. Make chain of 76 stitches. 1st row—Work 19 squares. 2d row—Work 5 squares, widen 1, work 9, not counting the one widened, again widen, work squares plain to end of row. 3d row—Work 10 squares, widen. This begins the widening for middle of back. Work squares to end of row. 4th row—Work 4 squares, widen, work 2, widen, work 8, widen, work 2, widen, work squares to end of row. 5th row—Work 13 squares, widen, work squares to end of row. 6th row—Work 4 squares, widen, work 5, widen, work 9, widen, work 5, widen, work squares to end of row. 7th row—Work 17 squares, widen, work squares to end of row. 8th row—Work 5 squares, widen, work 6 squares, widen, work 10 squares, widen, work 6, widen, work squares to end of row. 9th row—Work 18 squares, widen, work squares to end of row. 10th row—Work 6 squares, widen, work 7, widen, work 11, widen, work 7, widen, work squares to end of row. 11th row—Work 21 squares, widen, work squares to end of row. 12th row—Work 6 squares, join the point of the 7th to the point of the 15th of the preceding row. This forms the armhole. Continue till you reach the 30th square, join the point of this and the point of the 38th for the second armhole; work squares to the end. There will be 9 squares in each armhole. 13th and 14th rows—Plain without widening. 15th row—Work 6 squares, widen, work 6, widen, work 7, widen, work squares to end of row. 16th and 17th rows—Plain, without widening. 18th row—Work 7 squares, widen, work 8, widen, work 7, widen, work squares to end of row. 19th and 20th rows—Plain, without widening. 21st row—Work 8 squares, widen, work 8, widen, work 8, widen, work squares to end of row. 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th rows—Plain, without widening. The work is turned at every row instead of breaking the thread— Make a border of shell stitch with 6 double crochet stitches in each scallop, finishing with a purl edge, making 3 chains and fastening down with a short crochet stitch. Work the border across the neck for a collar. In making the sleeves the work must be turned each round so that every other round is worked on the right side, same as the body of the sack. Work 9 rounds before putting on the border. In many rows the number of squares beyond the widenings is uneven, so in finishing the row the number of squares is not given. The unevenness cannot be avoided on account of the peculiarity of the stitch; but if the sacque is worked exactly like directions it will be in good proportion and shape.

Long Crochet Purse.
 Use Eureka purse silk F; three spools makes two purses, two bunches of steel beads, No. 8. Make a ch of 84 stitches, work once across in single crochet, then join it together. Work 3 rows more in s c, then work in 6 steel beads, then 6 plain stitches, repeat the 6 beads and 6 stitches, through the row; work 5 more rows like the last; this gives you a steel block and a plain silk block. Alternate by working 6 beads over the plain silk block, and a plain silk block over the steel block. Do this until you have 6 rows of blocks. Work 4 rows plain. Now commence the opening in the centre, by making 2 ch and 1 d c in every third st through the row. At end of row turn, and work back, making 2 ch and 1 d c in top of 1 d c in last row. Repeat this last row until you have 21 rows, then join, and work 4 plain rows, (be sure and have 84 stitches) in s c, then put 1 bead in every st for one row. Next row—5 beads, 1 plain st, 5 beads, 1 plain st. Next row—4 beads, 2 plain stitches, 2 plain stitches. Next row—2 beads, 4 plain stitches. Next row—1 bead, 5 plain stitches. Next row—2 beads, 4 plain stitches. Next row—3 beads, 3 plain stitches. Next row—4 beads, 2 plain stitches. Next row—5 beads, and 1 plain st. Then 7 rows with a bead in each st. The remaining rows, a bead in every st, narrowing off 6 stitches in each row, bringing the end to a point. Sew a tassel on this end, and fringe on the other end. After crocheting the opening, (d c) slip on both rings. In crocheting any bead work, the side held towards you is the wrong side. Make 3 ch at commencement of each row at the opening, in centre of purse. M. F. K.



on the other end. After crocheting the opening, (d c) slip on both rings. In crocheting any bead work, the side held towards you is the wrong side. Make 3 ch at commencement of each row at the opening, in centre of purse. M. F. K.

Knitted Wash Rag.

Take No. 12 white knitting cotton, and 2 of the largest steel needles that can be found. Cast up 54 stitches, knit ten or twelve rows plain; then begin the next row, knit ten stitches plain, thread over, slip the next stitch as if purling, knit 2 together and so on through the row, knitting the last ten stitches plain. Repeat the last row until the rag is sufficiently long, then knit ten or twelve rows plain like the first part. This rag is soft, and pleasant to use for infants. It may have been used a long time with some, with others it may be quite new. E. B. W.

Knitted Ball, in Sections. (By request.)

Use zepayr worsted or Saxony yarn. Cast on 30 stitches. Knit 20, turn, knit the 10 centre stitches, turn, knit 11, turn, knit 12, turn, knit 13, turn, knit 14, turn, knit 15; continue turning and knitting 1 each time back and forth, until the 30 stitches are all knit, then join on another color, knit in the same manner. When you have 4 of each color, (8 in all) bind off, fill with cotton, and sew up. I made one of coarse yarn and used wooden needles; my little boy calls it his football. They can be made to rattle by putting a small box inside with beans in it. WEST POINT

Roman Stripe for Afghan.

1 row of white, 1 of blue, 1 of pink, 1 of blue, 1 of yellow, 1 of pink, 1 of white, 12 of blue. 1 row of white, 1 of blue, 1 of pink, 1 of blue, 1 of yellow, 1 of pink, 1 of white, 12 of black. 1 row of white, 1 of pink, 1 blue, 1 yellow, 1 white, 1 pink, 1 blue, 10 white. 1 blue, 1 white, 1 pink, 1 blue, 1 yellow, 1 pink, 1 white, 16 pink. Repeat this to end of stripe. This is very pretty with plain stripes of black, or garnet. Mix 1 thread of yellow with three of color of plain stripe, for frings. This is more showy done in star stitch, although very pretty in afghan stitch. EVA.

Gentleman's Necktie Case.

Buy 14 inches of plush, 18 inches wide, and 3/4 of a yard of surah silk of contrasting color. Take 2 pieces of pastebord, 18 inches long and 6 inches wide; cover them with cotton wadding. These are put between the outside and lining; leave a space between them an inch and a quarter in the centre, so the case will fold easily. The plush is plain, finished with a large ribbon bow, same color as the lining. Shir the surah at top and bottom, leaving a little frill. Then put 3 bands of ribbon, (1 inch and a quarter in width same color as lining,) 1 in the centre "across," and the other two about 2 inches from each end. The middle one is stamped "Blest Be The Tie That Binds." The bands are caught down 3 times across. L. F.

BEAN BAG GAME.

Size of board: 28 inches long, 16 inches wide. Hole 5 and 1/2 inches square, 6 inches from the top, support 7 inches high, put on 4 inches from the top. 8 bean bags 6 inches square before the seam is taken, 1 bean bag 8 inches square, 1 tea-cup of beans in small bags, 2 in large. Any number can play, five times round is usually a game. Stand 15 feet from the board, try to throw all the bags into the hole, 100 is the highest you can get. The small bags count 10 in the hole, 5 on the board, minus 10 off the board. Jumbo, or the large bag, counts 20 in the hole, 10 on the board, minus 20 off the board. The one getting the highest number playing 5 times round wins the game.

Linen Splashes given as a present for a club of only 2 subscribers, at 50c. each per year and 10c. extra for postage and packing. These are designed to be placed back of a wash-stand to protect the wall from being splattered. They are embroidered mostly in outline with embroidery cotton or etching silk, and are washable. They are finished by fringing and drawn work, according to taste. We will send one splash and three skeins of French cotton for a club of only 2 subscribers and 10c. for postage. We have all the new and latest designs. One of the most popular premiums we have to offer. Only six subscribers required to secure it. Easily done, by simply showing a copy of the paper to your friends and neighbors. Splashes mailed to any address, postage paid.

Do you want a Silk Dress, a nice black silk, or a new summer silk? You can easily earn one by getting up a club for the JOURNAL. Let us know what you want and we will tell you the number of subscribers required to secure it.

Jenny June's books on Needlework, Knitting and Crocheting, are very popular premiums. Given for only 3 subscribers. See full descriptions in March number.

Silver-plated Butter Knife or Sugar Shell—new, handsome and stylish patterns—given for only 2 subscribers to the JOURNAL.

EMBROIDERY STAMPING OUTFIT.
 35 new designs in perforated patterns, from 5 to 20 inches in size. Roses, daisies, ferns, large fruits, lilies, golden-rod, wheat, outline designs, strips, scallops, alphabet (26 letters) and instruction for all kinds of stamping, only \$1.00. Kensington and Lustra painting taught by mail. Stamp for circulars.
 I. C. Reynolds, Designer, Fort Edward, N. Y.

WASTE EMBROIDERY SILK
 Factory Ends at half price; one ounce in a box—all good silk and good colors. Sent by mail on receipt of 40 cents. 100 Crazy Stitches in each package. Send Postal note or Stamps to THE BRAINERD & ARMSTRONG SPOOL SILK CO., 621 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa. or 469 Broadway, New York.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

NEW STAMPING OUTFIT.
 100 Perforated Patterns including 1 Alphabet, 1 Box of Black and 1 Box of White Stamping Powder, a Pounce and instructions how to stamp, 1 Linen Tidy 13x18, and Silk to work it.
 Mailed to any address on receipt of 75 cts.
ALLEN & CO., 161 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.
 Over 100 Beautiful Varieties of Silks for Crazy Patchwork. Send ten 2c. stamps for samples and book of fancy stitches, designs, &c. for Crazy Patchwork. Embroidery Silk, and colors, 20c. a package. Yale Silk Works, New Haven, Ct.

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 Knits everything required by the household, of any quality, texture and weight desired.
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 AGENTS WANTED.

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PERFORATED STAMPING PATTERNS.
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T. E. PARKER, Lynn, sells Embroidery materials for half what other dealers ask. Send stamp for Illustrated Price List.

LADIES! LADIES! LADIES!
 Your Attention, Please.
 NOW READY
 SPRING AND SUMMER EDITION
BAZAR DRESSMAKER, containing about 1000 beautiful illustrations of the choicest styles for ladies' and children's garments such as are worn in Paris, Berlin, London, Vienna and New York. Mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps or otherwise.
JAMES McCALL & CO., 46 East 14th St., New York.

Please mention this paper.
 Waste embroidery silk, large box, 25 cents. Kensington Floss, 25 cents per dozen. Assorted embroidery silk 25 skeins for 13 cents. Large ball Tinsel, 11 cts. By mail.
T. E. PARKER, Lynn, Mass.

The Suplee Patent Easy Threading Needle for all sewing machines. These Needles can be threaded 100 times a minute in the dark and work perfectly. By mail 50 cents per dozen. Address,
H. G. SUPLEE, 795 Broadway, New York.

BRUSH STUDIES



[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] BRUSH STUDIES AND HOUSEHOLD DECORATION.

NEW SERIES—NO. XVI.

BY LIDA AND M. J. CLARKSON.

Landscape Painting Continued, A Novel and Beautiful Glass Screen. Queries, etc.

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It would be a difficult matter to lay down precise rules as to landscape painting, for innumerable are the methods in use with artists, no two, perhaps, being exactly identical, and yet each in its turn leading to a very similar result.

Our libraries are teeming with excellent works, both practical and theoretical, treating of color, principles of perspective, composition, etc., etc., so that it would be a folly for us to fill these columns with such matter.

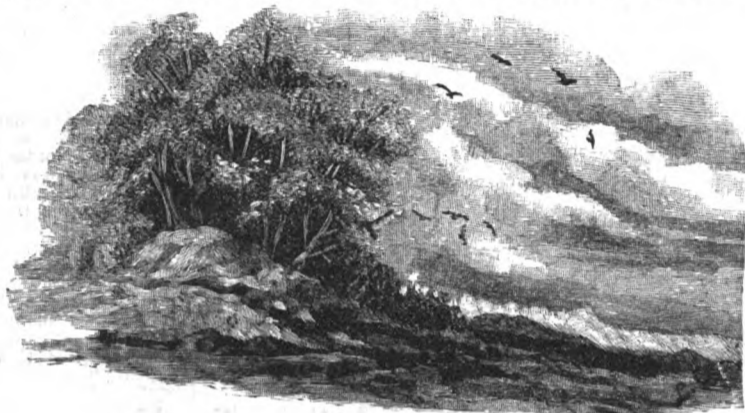
"Keller's Elementary Perspective," "Cave's Color," "Fielding's Tints," are all books to be commended to the ambitious student; but their

each mass—shadows, reflections, etc.—are carried on. Glazings and scumblings are resorted to but seldom; everything is painted in solidly at once. A great deal of color is laid on with the knife, a favorite instrument with artists for what is termed impasting; that is the painting of heavy projections, lights on water, or any points requiring opaque color.

Study the scheme of light and dark, carefully noting each distinction of form, putting this color on the darks, thinner on the medium darks, and darker in the deepest accents of shadow, leaving lights clear. This under painting will dry very quickly, and while it is drying the sky may be painted, after which the other colors can be worked in.

The process very much resembles a wash drawing in India ink, where the paper is left clear in the lights, the masses washed in with different degrees of intensity in order to give them the necessary gradation of tint.

The one thing to be borne in mind, at this stage of the work, is the true form and position of each shadow. If these are rightly determined, little difficulty will be experienced with



[Engraved expressly for the Ladies' Home Journal.] SIMPLE LANDSCAPE STUDY.

contents introduced here, would prove an infliction to the majority of readers.

The first thing to be done is to make your sketch. In landscape, as in flower painting, this is the beginning of a picture. The academy board is to be cut the proper size, and you then proceed to draw what we will term the skeleton of your landscape, for a landscape may have its skeleton as well as the human form.

Draw then at first the main outlines of your picture. The amount of time and care bestowed upon the simple sketch will not be thrown away, for by it is laid the basis of all the after work, besides which you acquire a certain familiarity with your subject, and an intelligent understanding of what you are about to do.

Our illustration shows a clump of trees, with the simplest of landscape accessories. A mass of foliage, of which a free outline sketch should be made, as also the form, or mass of earth in the foreground.

The bank in the foreground is a broken green, requiring same palette as for foliage.—That is for a general tone permanent, or Antwerp blue, white, light cadmium, ivory black, light red and raw umber.

The rest of sketch is merely suggestive; little, if any detail, being given to it. The water, at left, repeats the sky tints, but is deeper in tone. Add more black and treat in same manner as the sky.

HOUSEHOLD DECORATION.

Our second illustration shows a novel fire screen which will doubtless find many admirers because of its cheapness and simplicity.

Procure from the sash factory, a window frame, one of the old-fashioned sort, set with at least twelve panes of glass. Have your carpenter set it upon strong block feet, as shown in design.

Ordinary tube oil paints, thinned with oil and varnish, will answer very well as a substitute for the regular crystal colors. Only the transparent, and semi-transparent colors should be used, in order to obtain the stained glass effects, and the work is carried on in the following manner:—Mix a little drying oil and mastic varnish for a medium, and outline at first the design, using either black, or a pale tint of the color to be employed in executing each design.

Yet another pretty method of decoration for this fire screen is, to have it set entirely with ground glass instead of the plain window glass. The rough, or grained surface, takes the paint easily, and affords a charming ground for floral designs.



[Engraved expressly for the Ladies' Home Journal.] GLASS FIRE SCREEN.

This screen is rich and effective, and before the fireplace, or a sunny window, makes a warm and brilliant color piece.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"E. K." Ills.—Treatment of Nasturtiums will be given in next number. "E. E. K." Rochester, N. Y.—Your "November" sketch will be fully described in landscape lesson next month with sketch.

"C. Moe" and "J. H. C." Pa.—The October number of Brush Studies gave very explicit directions for pottery painting. This can now be had in "Second Series Brush Studies," in book form.

Our illustration shows a clump of trees, with the simplest of landscape accessories. A mass of foliage, of which a free outline sketch should be made, as also the form, or mass of earth in the foreground.

be obtained by the use of certain paints, as many ignorantly suppose, but by the proper disposition of light and shadow. Cherries were fully described in September number of Brush Studies.

"J. M. F."—You will find "Fowler's Hand Book," on Oil Painting, very useful. We have now "Brush Studies" second series.

"M. R. B."—An original and attractive design for mirror decoration will be given in next number.

"M. A. H." N. Y.—For your three-leaved screen we would suggest, either some pretty floral design, or simple landscapes. The "Flamingo," "Owl," and "Heron" panels have been much used in combination for screen, and are very suitable.

Several queries stand over to be answered next month.

We have a fine assortment of hand painted studies for copying which we rent to subscribers to JOURNAL. Send stamp to our address for list and full particulars.

For two or more subscriptions to JOURNAL, we offer the following premiums: For a club of two subscribers, Kensington and Lustra Hand-book, with our useful little pamphlet upon Decorative Painting.

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For four subscriptions, "Brush Studies No. 1." and "Decorative Painting."

For a club of six, both books and pamphlet. For a club of eight, "Brush Studies" No. 1 and 2 with pamphlet.

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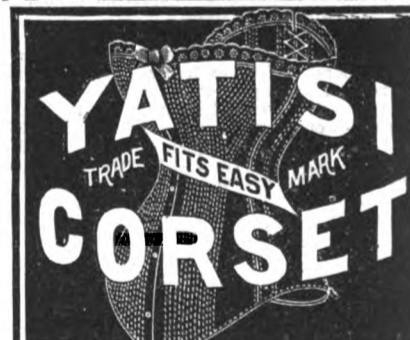
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AND
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MRS. J. H. LAMBERT,
Published Monthly at 441 Chestnut St.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Publishers.

Terms: 50 cents per year, 25 cents for six months; singly or in clubs.
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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 let it pass. We want an early opportunity to make right any injustice that we may do.

NEW YORK OFFICE: Potter Building, 38
Park Row, Room No. 1.
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, April, 1887.

Subscriptions must begin with the number current when subscription was received. We do not date back, even upon the most urgent request.

A handsome Shopping Bag given for only 10 subscribers. See full description on page 17 of the March number.

Your little girl can secure a lovely China Tea-Set, by getting up a club of only 6 subscribers. Another good premium, for the girls is the lovely Doll described in the December number.

Twenty pages again this month to accommodate advertisers. We have not curtailed the reading matter, and we never intend to, no matter how our advertisers crowd us. Our first duty is to subscribers. We shall always give them what we promise, and what they pay for.

Do you know there is the most valuable kind of information, to be found in our advertising columns? Women who never read advertisements makes a great mistake and lose a great deal of interesting and instructive reading matter. You can make money reading these columns, oftentimes.

Old Father Time is stringing our days as beads upon a string.

If we take up this string and examine it, we find the colors varied—some black with despair or grief—some blue with depression—some green with envy—some red with shame—some white with the incense of good deeds, but all are there, every one—not one bead missing.

We will send a table scarf 18 inches wide and 50 inches long, made of any color felt desired, stamped on each end ready to be worked, with designs of your own choosing, either for Kensington embroidery, ribbon work, tinsel or outline embroidery. Given for only 4 subscribers to the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. For 15c. extra we will send 25 skeins of silk, assorted colors, with which to work the designs.

Tissue Paper Flower Outfit given for only 2 subscribers at 50c. each per year. 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 instruction 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 2 subscribers and we will send this outfit postpaid.

THEORY vs. PRACTICE.

When men and women first start out in the world with all the enthusiasm and egotism of youth about them, they have quantities of theories as rules of action. To be sure, the long, steady rub with the world at large, modifies these theories vastly, and in some cases even reverses them; but there are some few who cling clear to the end, to some idea which no amount of adverse experience will shake. Prominent among these theories are those pertaining to health, and more especially to dress. Not long ago, some man propounded the theory, that neuralgia, in women, was owing to the fact that they drew their hair up to the top of the head, and left the back of the neck exposed. Candidly considered, is the back of a woman's neck any more exposed by a high dressing of the hair than is a man's neck, by having his hair cut with the clippers all the winter round, as do hundreds of men? Or, even theoretically, is neuralgia any more common now, than it was in the days when women wore their hair low on the neck?

With another it is perhaps red-flannel, one enthusiast going so far as to assert positively, that if one will wear red flannel one will never be sick, because he wears red flannel and he has excellent health. While, in point of fact, within a half-block of his house dwells a neighbor, encased in red flannel the year round, who is, nevertheless, in wretched condition. But does that shake the theory of No. 1? Not a bit of it!

It is always well for the youthful and enthusiastic to be reserved about giving their theories prominence, lest the time should arrive when, in the face of experience, they may desire to retire gracefully from some assumed theory in favor of practice, and may find it difficult so to do.

HONEST ADVERTISEMENTS.

We have wondered whether the publishers of prominent periodicals and newspapers, ever for a moment realized what a tremendous power for good or evil they commanded in their advertising columns. It seems to make little difference whether the paper be religious or secular, the result is the same; four-fifths of the publishers seem to be absolutely conscienceless in this respect. And yet surely, in all moral law they should be held as "accessory before the fact" to the frauds perpetrated through their pages.

Once in a while, even with the utmost caution, one will be deceived, and a bogus advertisement will creep in. But that is an accident which happens seldom in even a life-time of editorial work, and a conscientious publisher will do all in his power to make reparation for a wrong to which he is party, even though himself deceived.

When starting the JOURNAL, we made it a rule, fixed as that of the Medes and Persians, that every advertisement offered by us should be genuine. To this rule, and to the exceeding care we have exercised to keep rigorously to it, may be attributed much of our success. Reliable advertisers prefer to make themselves known in good company, and when they come across a paper which makes acceptance wait upon investigation, that is the paper for them.

Why, we have refused thousands of dollars worth of advertisements, cash down, because we did not consider the party likely to keep faith with our subscribers, or the article itself just what it should be.

What of it? We are bound to keep our pages free from reproach, and by this course we have gained the confidence, not only of the advertising but of the purchasing public.

When an advertiser sees his name in our columns, he has the satisfaction of knowing that the public will believe in the truth of his statements—when the purchasers see the advertiser's name in our columns, they have the satisfaction of knowing they will receive fair treatment at his hands. So that our system is satisfactory all round—no less to ourselves than others.

We do not pretend that we have no complaints of our advertisers, because occasionally we do, (some people would not be satisfied with anything,) but we always investigate and try to adjust the affair, and in every case we find the trouble due either to impatience upon the part of the purchaser or unavoidable delay upon the part of the advertiser.

Now we have but one more thing to say. The rigid care heretofore exercised will not be one whit abated in the future, and we do not hesitate to affirm that you will find in our columns such a collection of reliable advertisements as you will see in few other periodicals. Read them and see for yourselves.

PERIODICALS A MEANS OF EDUCATION.

There is much discussion among the learned, and those who give the matter thought, as to whether "ephemeral literature" as it is termed, does really some harm or good.

The verdict depends much upon whether education is to be regarded as a means, or as an end. From our point of view, education, to the masses, is a means and not an end. Those who acquire education for education's sake are so comparatively few as to be hardly worth mentioning. The tendency is to absorb rather than to acquire education, and now-a-days, many a man, woman and child is educated without knowing it, as it were. One may have neither time, money nor inclination to take up a solid book for thorough study, and at the same time find it literally impossible to read, even cursorily, a modern periodical, without getting information on almost every subject that engages the immediate attention of mankind at large.

Let us then have newspapers—dailies, weeklies, monthlies—periodicals and magazines of every description, for by them most surely is a practical literary education brought within the grasp of all. It is certainly a hopeful sign of the times that the old established "Readers" have been set aside in the Boston schools, and current publications allowed to take their place. Such a change indicates healthy revolution. Children have been taught reading too commonly without being made to comprehend its every-day usefulness. Within the last twenty years many a boy or girl of twelve, who was able to plod quite respectably through the dreary platitudes of a reader, could not read either intelligibly or intelligently a paragraph of news in a daily paper.

It is believed by some that our intellectual super-activity is largely the effect of the ephemeral literature which floods our land. May it not rather be considered the cause? We are impatient, restless, eager; prone to cultivate brain at the expense of brawn. The Press is at once our stimulant and our satiety. In its wise conservation rests the foremost educational hope of the age. A civilization may follow this which will demand a return to slower methods of thought and expression, but to-day we hasten toward the other extreme. And while those who would still fill up a life-time with study, for study's sake, may do so without interruption, the wider and swifter avenues to learning are open freely to all.

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 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 or postage, unless the paper is addressed at the post-office to be called for, or to any P. O. box.

A WORD WITH YOU.

We have issued a complete Premium Supplement, and shall be glad to mail it to any subscriber who will send for it. Any premium offers made in these columns during the last six months are good at any time. Just look up your back numbers and see what can be had for very little work. Better still, send for the new Supplement, and find them all together with some new ones. Sample copies and posters are free to club raisers.

We have bought some 1500 volumes of Louisa Alcott's famous books for girls, at a special bargain. No more can be had at the same price. We offer them, while they last, for only 8 subscribers, or for only six subscribers and 25 cts. extra.

CORRESPONDENCE.

"MRS. JOHN C. ALMY."—There is no such paper published.—Ed.

"A SUBSCRIBER" who asks about gilding on glass decanters.—No.

"E."—Impression paper can be found at almost any reliable stationer.—Ed.

"PANSY," SACRAMENTO, CAL.—The 23d day of April, 1870, came on Saturday.

LAUREL, KIRKWOOD, N. J.—There is no premium on pennies of the dates mentioned.

"MR. M."—Your query should be addressed to farm journal or veterinary surgeon.—Ed.

SUBSCRIBER, WHITE RIDGE, VA.—If the half dollar of date mentioned, is in good condition, it is worth fifty cents.

WILL Mrs. Hettie P. Mansfield send her address to LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. It has been mislaid and we wish to communicate.—Ed.

We have many inquiries as to Book News mentioned in "Mildred's Conversation Class." This is to be found at John Wanamaker's, Phila. 50c. per year. Published monthly.—Ed.

JAN. 26, 1887.

EDITOR L. H. J.—Can one of your many readers inform me through your paper, how to make a rug out of rabbit skins, and the way to preserve them?
BONNIE.

Ed. L. H. J.—I would like to know how to keep nickel bright on my stove. Will some one please tell me through the L. H. J.?

Yours respectfully, Mrs. WM. PIERA.
[Try Electro Silicon.—Ed. JOUR.]

EDITOR OF LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.—Dear Madam:—If the sister who signs herself "Doc's wife" in correspondence column, November No., will send her address to P. O. box 874, Clinton, Mass., I will tell her of a still better method which I use in running my machine.
EUREKA.

ALLEN, MICH., Feb. 12th, 1887.
KIND FRIEND:—Will some one please tell me through the L. H. J. how to wash a white cashmere shawl, and not have it streaked or yellow? Something they have tried. And oblige M. R.

[Soap-bark will be the nicest thing to use for cleaning your white cashmere shawl.—Ed.]

NEWARK, N. J.
SIR:—Will you please inform me through the JOURNAL, which is the *purest* soap, Ivory or Cashmere Bouquet, and oblige a new subscriber.

E. A. A.
[There are both most excellent soaps. The Cashmere Bouquet is a toilet soap, while the Ivory can be used for any purpose, and is guaranteed by the proprietor to be absolutely pure.—Ed. JOUR.]

DEAR HOME JOURNAL:—Do you like letters of commendation? Here is one from St. Joseph, Missouri: "The two papers you so kindly sent me, came Saturday evening. I like them exceedingly. They are full of subjects that us women particularly love to read and learn about. In fact, I call them perfect little gems. I am very much obliged to you for so kindly remembering us." This seems to voice the general sentiment and is heartily echoed by
M. K. S.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 19, '87.

EDITOR LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—If possible will you kindly tell me through the columns of your JOURNAL, how to gild a chair? Also is there any preparation for ebonying wood? IDA L. A.
[Bronze powder mixed with a little linseed oil and applied as you would apply paint, will gild your chair nicely. Directions for ebonying have been given before. Miss Clarkson will give you such directions if you enclose a stamped envelope to her to Pleasant Valley, N. Y.—Ed. JOUR.]

SOME one in the last paper asks how white silk handkerchiefs could be washed so they will not turn yellow?

I wash mine in my own bowl with white soap and cold water and rinse them in cold water. When nearly dry, fold them nicely and put them under a weight—a board with a cold flat iron on it or something of the sort. They will look as if they had been ironed and never grow yellow. White flannel, if washed and rinsed in cold water with white soap put *into the water*, will look like new flannel when it is old and will not shrink.
L. V.

EAGLE, PA., Jan. 28, 1887.

EDITOR LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.—I have received two copies of the JOURNAL, and think it just splendid. I don't think I can ever do without it again. I am very much interested in the "Mother's Corner."

A subscriber wants to know in the January number how to take cherry stains out of a linen lap spread. Rain water, 3 qts.; anotta, 4 ozs. Boil in a copper kettle till dissolved, then put in a piece of potash the size of a walnut, and keep on the fire $\frac{1}{2}$ hour longer and it is ready for use. Bottle for keeping.
MRS. A. D.

"MRS. W. W. R.," GRAND ISLAND, NEB.—Lin-crusta Walton (pronounced as spelled) is a preparation of putty upon cloth. It is sold by the yard in various shades of hard wood colors. The putty is spread thickly over the surface of the muslin, stamped with dies of divers shape, allowed to dry, and is then painted, and when finished presents the appearance of carved wood. It is applied to a smooth surface with strong glue. We have seen rooms where the whole wall was covered with the article, the effect being very fine. It is used not only in ornamenting houses, but in decorating household furniture, boxes, chairs, book-racks, etc., and is very useful in that way, as it can be cut any desired size or shape as one might cut oil-cloth.

DEAR FRIENDS:—Did every one who sent me for the China tree seed receive it? If any have failed to, please let me know, and I will send again, and still have plenty of them at home. I am here for some length of time, in the Summer Land State—Florida. The climate is delightful. The tropic and evergreen scenery very beautiful. Here alligators and orange trees are more numerous than snow birds at the north. The famous long grey southern moss is found here in great abundance, especially near lakes and rivers. It grows in the tree tops, and hangs from the branches in graceful festoons, one and two yards in length. In the twilight it presents rather a lone, weird appearance, silently swinging its huge, arm-like pendants, to and fro, with the breeze, like some midnight specter, out in the stilly night. I can send this moss to any one who wishes it, and will send stamps for postage. Send half-dozen or more stamps, and I will send you Florida moss. I feel confident the opportunity will be appreciated by those who want the moss, and it will be but little trouble to me. I can send the moss until June 1st, not later.

MRS. F. A. WARNER.
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

ED. LADIES' HOME JOURNAL:—Will you hear my modest knock and let me in the corner long enough to say a little piece?

Lately I found the following, in an obscure corner of a daily paper. I want to say to the sisters that I have tried it and it is a *Revolution* and will make a *Revolution*:

"Fill a good-sized wash-boiler with water, adding a pound of ordinary washing soap, shredded fine, and when the soap is dissolved two and a half tablespoonfuls of headlight oil. When the water has come to a boil put in the finest white goods, turning them over occasionally and taking them out in ten minutes; then place in clear (hot) rinsing water and from that luto the blueing water. No rubbing is required ordinarily, and the clothes are soft and of a dazzling whiteness. Should any speck of dirt remain, a slight rubbing with the hands will remove it without the addition of more soap.

"When the finer goods are taken out of the boiler coarse goods can be put through the same process, then flannels (white) and then towels, after which the water is still serviceable to wash colored goods. Should the water boil low add more, and also half a pound of (shredded) soap and another spoonful of oil. That is all there is about it; and if these simple directions are followed the terrors of wash-day will belong only to the past, and hundreds of toil-worn women will take on a new lease of life."

Dear sisters, please try it and you will say that it alone is worth ten year's subscription to the JOURNAL.
JENNIE.
NEW CHESTER, PA.

EDITOR L. H. J.—As I do not see many letters from this State, I will try and write one, if the ladies of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL will permit a farmer's son to come and chat a little. Mountain Lilies grow wild around here in large quantities; I feel that I have no right to sell them, but I know that there are many readers of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL that would like to have one or more, so I will send them to any one for nothing who is willing to pay the postage on them, which is three cents, as they are very large, and have to be wrapped very careful. The bulbs are entirely different from other bulbs, these being double-bulbed, out of which a stem will grow the first year and die down, and will allow the other part of the bulb to grow a stem the second year, and so on. But should there be two stems grow from one bulb the first year, one of them should be cut off, then the other one that is left growing will bloom nicely. They should be planted about eight inches deep in very dry ground, for they grow here on the mountain sides where there is no water or rain for several months in a year. The flower grows about four inches in length and is of a pure waxy white, dotted with very faint black spots, and is so exquisitely fragrant that when a bouquet of them is placed in a room it perfumes it for several days after. It is something similar to the Lillium Auratum, which is sold from 25c. to 50c. in stores, only this one is of a pure white color, and is a great deal more fragrant. Last fall I sent a good many to several parts of the United States, and this year most of them have written saying that they bloomed nicely. It will be a great pleasure to me to send some to the readers of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, for when I have some spare time I will gather some (for they do not cost me anything,) and ask nothing for my trouble except the postage, which I would pay also, but a few hundred would amount to something to me while to the senders it is but a few cents to each.

GUSTAVE H. SCHUBERT.
NELSON POINT, CALIFORNIA.

DEAR EDITOR:—May I add a word again, to the many "mites" you receive?

In a recent article entitled, "Woman and Work," there is much sound, hard, common sense with a few ideas which will, I think, bear modification.

"It is not more money that the world is suffering for," says the writer of that article, "but more virtue; not more homes of luxury, but more homes of real refinement, happiness, goodness, and love; more sterling women who realize what is their truest and noblest sphere of usefulness; more men who will carry into the world, the aroma of homes lovely in every sense."

She should have added, (no doubt she forgot it) "and more men worthy and appreciative of such a home."

She speaks in the earlier part of the article quoted, of men becoming contemptible and losing their "spark of manliness," but perhaps if she will make more than a surface observation of the human race, she will find that it is the women who have been sufficiently unfortunate to discover that their husbands, or other masculine connections, already lacked that "spark of manliness" (the loss of which is certainly much to be deplored, whatever the cause of that loss) before they turned out for themselves.

The "spark of manliness" and the love of home comforts, supposed to be implanted in every masculine breast, do not, unfortunately, "make the pot boil"; and if the writer of "Woman and Work," will go a trifle more deeply into the subject, make notes and draw up a set of statistics for herself, I think she will find that it is *necessity*, and not love of display, of money, or of power, which drives most women to work in public places. Even the career of school teaching, (which she almost condemns), with its alluring prospect of money and fame (!) is not entered into by many because they *will*, but because they *must*.

When, too, there is more than one daughter at home, and the family can "get along" (nothing more) "on father's salary," that extra daughter is reprehensible who does not turn out and "do something," in order to provide the luxuries for the parents, who, in their older life require something more than mere "getting along," at the hands of the children for whom they have toiled and striven all their anxious lives.

Sometimes, too, "protectors" die, (perhaps from the very strain of "getting along")—then what?

Useless as far as combatting the world is concerned; helpless from having been taught to consider that their sole duty was to "shed the aroma of sweet, womanly influence" around the domestic hearth, they sink into that most deplorable of all positions—"poor relations."

In these days, when marriage seems to be such a lottery, and so many women have found themselves, most unexpectedly, obliged to support not only themselves and their children, but their very "protectors," who have failed to appreciate the beauties and "aroma" *and ties* of the home circle, it seems as if it would behoove every woman to, at least, fit herself for that which the French tell us is to be expected at any moment, the unexpected, even if by so doing she is obliged to work outside of her own home.
PRUDENCE PARSONS.



THE PRACTICAL HOUSEKEEPER.

(FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.)

APRIL.

BY CHRISTINE TERRHUNE HERRICK.

The advisability of rendering dishes attractive by dainty serving is not enough appreciated by the busy housewife. It seems so much easier to dish the meat and vegetables "anyhow," than to use the extra exertion needed to make them pretty that she is apt to grow careless. Habit is everything in such matters. The practice once acquired of arranging the food to please the eye, as well as the palate, the added labor is taken for granted and seldom observed.

For instance, take the various styles of serving potatoes. When baked or boiled in the skins, they should always be wrapped in a large, white napkin folded to a quarter of its size and laid in a deep dish with the corners turned over the contents. Sweet potatoes should receive the same treatment. Fried potatoes, after having been drained entirely of fat, should be heaped on a small, fringed, white napkin, lining a dish. Like those cooked in the skins, they "sweat" and become soggy, if laid directly on the china. Stewed potatoes should be sprinkled with finely minced parsley and mashed potato neatly mounded. Bread must be smoothly cut, then piled on a little doily or Japanese paper mat laid in the plate. The same course should be pursued with cheese and with crackers. A napkin or doily should always be placed on the bottom of a cake basket. Croquettes of all sorts should be served on a napkin. Celery should be freed from green or rusty stalks, and arranged in a tall glass or long celery dish.

Meat dishes should be garnished with sprays of parsley, water cress or celery tops; fish with these and with sliced lemon. Carrot tops, or young beet leaves, make a pretty garnish, as do lettuce leaves. The gravy should be served in a boat, unless it is some sauce expressly intended to be poured over the meat or fish, and even then it is better to reserve part of it and help it out separately, as each plate is filled.

A dish of fruit is twice as tempting if decorated with ivy leaves, ferns, autumn leaves, or any graceful sprays of green. A few bright blossoms produce a pretty effect. Bricks or forms of ice cream should be placed on a napkin as they are thus more easily helped, and are less likely to melt and float than on the bare dish. A little thought will easily indicate to the housewife the best and simplest methods of serving various viands and she will devise for herself dainty modes of garnishing and arranging dishes. As has been said before in these articles, whatever tends to make food more appetizing in appearance will render it more so in reality.

SUNDAY.

- Boiled Fresh Tongue with Sauce.
- Savory Potatoes.
- Lima Beans.
- Celery Salad.
- Ambrosia.

BOILED FRESH TONGUE.—Order a beef's tongue from the butcher. A tongue generally weighs from four to six pounds and has very little waste as it contains only a small amount of bone. It is sometimes necessary to bespeak one several days ahead as there is not much call for them. Soak it over night in slightly salted water, wipe dry and trim off a little. Plunge into boiling water and cook steadily for an hour and a half. Take from the pot, rub with a raw egg, beaten, and cover thickly with fine bread crumbs. Bake in a good oven half an hour, basting it from time to time with hot water and butter. While it is baking, the sauce may be prepared.

SAUCE.—Take a cupful of the liquor in which the tongue was boiled, heat it to scalding and skim. Thicken it with a tablespoonful of butter rubbed smooth with a tablespoonful of browned flour. Pepper and salt to taste, add a little chopped parsley and a couple of gherkin pickles, minced very fine. If the flavor is not disagreeable, substitute for one of the gherkins half a pickled onion, minced. Boil up, pour part of the sauce over the tongue as it lies in the dish and send the rest to table in a sauce boat. The remaining liquor from the tongue will make excellent soup stock.

SAVORY POTATOES.—Peel and slice potatoes as for stewing, and lay in cold water for an hour. Put them over the fire in boiling water, throw in a pinch of salt and cook until tender. Drain and pour over them a cup of your soup stock, skimmed, strained, seasoned with parsley and a little onion, and thickened with a couple of teaspoonfuls of browned flour rubbed up with one of butter. Return to the fire, cook ten minutes and serve in a deep dish.

LIMA BEANS.—Open the can several hours before using, and pour off all the liquor. Cook twenty minutes in boiling water, drain and toss up with a tablespoonful of butter and pepper and salt to taste. Eat while very hot.

CELERY SALAD.—Wash the celery carefully, selecting the finest and whitest stalks, and cut these into inch lengths. Just before sending to table, pour over it a mayonnaise dressing (which may be prepared on Saturday) made by recipe given in December issue of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

AMBROSIA.—Peel small oranges that are not too tart and divide them into lobes. Place a layer in a glass dish and sprinkle lightly with powdered sugar and thickly with grated coconut, scattering a little sugar over this as well. Add another layer of oranges, treat these as you did the first and continue the process until all the materials are used, making the top covering of coconut and sugar. This is a simple and delicious dessert.

MONDAY.

- Curry Soup.
- Salmi of Tongue with Tomato Sauce.
- Boiled Potatoes.
- Corn Pudding.
- Tea.
- Ginger Snaps.

CURRY SOUP.—Remove all fat from the liquor in which the tongue was cooked, season and let it boil half an hour with a chopped onion and several stalks of celery. Strain these out and add to the soup a half cupful of well soaked rice. Let this cook until tender. Ten minutes before dinner stir in two good teaspoonfuls of curry powder and let simmer until needed. If this proportion of curry should make the soup too hot for the palates of the family, it may be lessened next time. Tastes vary so widely in this respect, that experience is the only reliable teacher.

SALMI OF TONGUE WITH TOMATO SAUCE.—Slice neatly the remains of yesterday's tongue. Heat the remaining gravy and add to it half a cupful of liquor strained from a can of tomatoes. If this seems too thin the gravy too much, thicken with a little browned flour. When the sauce is boiling, drop the pieces of tongue into it and let them simmer about fifteen minutes.

BOILED POTATOES.—Prepare as directed in March number of LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

CORN PUDDING.—See recipe in January issue of LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

TEA AND GINGER SNAPS.—Make fresh hot tea, after the family is seated at the table. So prepared, it is a very different beverage from the bitter brew achieved by allowing the leaves to steep, or worse still, boil on the range for an hour or more. With the tea serve Holmes' and Coutt's "Homemade Gingersnaps," the best substitute for the *bona fide* homemade articles that can be found. Crisp, thin, and spicy, they cannot fail to win golden opinions everywhere.

TUESDAY.

- Fillet of Sole.
- Scalloped Tomatoes.
- Baked Potatoes.
- Stewed Prunes.

FILLET OF SOLE.—Buy the ordinary flounder from a fish merchant. Lay it on a board, cut off head, fins and tail and scrape off the skin. Quarter the fish lengthwise and take out the bone, leaving four strips of the fish. Cut these into pieces about three inches each in length, dip these first into beaten egg and then roll in cracker crumbs. Fry in boiling lard or dripping, having it as hot as would be required for doughnuts. Drain dry of all fat in a colander on soft white or tissue paper. Serve on a white napkin laid on a very hot dish and garnish with bits of parsley and with sliced lemon. Pass quarters of lemon with the fish, as a few drops of the juice squeezed over it greatly improves the taste. This is a capital imitation of the famous English sole.

SCALLOPED TOMATOES.—Of the remains of the can of tomatoes opened yesterday, prepare a dish of scalloped tomatoes according to the recipe given in November COTTAGE DINNERS.

BAKED POTATOES.—See recipe previously given.

STEWED PRUNES.—Put the prunes over the fire in enough water to cover them and stew until tender. Sweeten to taste and eat when perfectly cold. Small sponge cakes or fancy cakes of any kind are a pleasant accompaniment to this dish, or lacking them, nice bread and butter.

WEDNESDAY.

- Bean Soup.
- Stewed Chops and Peas.
- Potato Croquettes.
- Rice Custard Pudding.

BEAN SOUP.—One cup beans, soaked overnight in cold water. In the morning put them on the stove with a quart and a pint of cold water, and boil steadily until they are soft, adding more water from time to time, so that the quantity of liquid may remain the same. Put through a colander when the beans are tender and return to the pot. Thin with milk or soup stock to the required consistency and thicken with two teaspoonfuls of butter rubbed smooth in a tablespoonful of flour and then cooked together. Season to taste and pour on small squares of fried bread laid in the bottom of the tureen. If you have half a cupful of tomatoes left, they may be rubbed through a colander and added to the soup.

STEWED CHOPS AND PEAS.—Lay your chops in a shallow saucepan and pour over them enough cold water to cover them. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and add half a small onion sliced. Stew gently until tender. When they can easily be pierced with a fork, remove them to a hot dish. Have ready a can of green peas from which the liquor has been drained some time before. Cook these ten minutes in the gravy from which the chops have been withdrawn and pour them over the meat in the dish. This will be found an appetizing way of cooking tough or ill-cut chops.

POTATO CROQUETTES.—Boil and mash your potatoes early in the day, unless you have cold mashed potato already in the house. Into two cupfuls beat a lump of butter the size of a walnut, one raw egg and pepper and salt to taste. Form the mixture into croquettes, rolling lightly between the hands to acquire the proper shape and flattening at the ends. Roll them in flour and set aside in a cold place to stiffen. Fry in boiling dripping or lard, drain in a colander and serve upon a napkin in a hot dish.

RICE CUSTARD PUDDING.—Two cups rice, boiled as before directed.

Three cups milk.
Two eggs.
One tablespoonful butter.
Pinch of salt.
Half teaspoonful cinnamon.
Beat the eggs light and add them to the butter and sugar, rubbed to a cream. Stir in the milk, rice, salt and cinnamon, pour into a greased pudding dish and bake covered until firm. Uncover and brown. Eat cold. Cream and sugar are an improvement, although not a necessity.

THURSDAY.

- Stewed Liver.
- Spinach.
- Potato Puff.
- Orange Fritters.

STEWED LIVER.—One pound of liver, cut into inch squares.

Quarter of a pound of chopped salt pork.
One good sized onion, minced fine.
One tablespoonful of sweet herbs.
Sprinkle the meat thickly with the onion, herbs and a little pepper, place it in a tin pail with a closely fitting cover and set this in an outer vessel of cold water. Bring this to a boil and let it cook steadily for two hours. Uncover the inner pail, transfer the liver with a split spoon to a hot dish, thicken the gravy left in the

pail with browned flour, boil up and pour over the liver.

SPINACH.—Wash and pick over the spinach with great care, rinsing it in several waters. Strip the leaves from the stems and cook in slightly salted boiling water for twenty minutes. Drain dry, and chop very fine, until it can be rubbed through a colander. Return to the fire, stir in two teaspoonfuls of butter, two tablespoonfuls of milk, a teaspoonful of sugar, pepper and salt to taste and a pinch of cinnamon. Heat smoking hot, and beat very thoroughly, until it is light and creamy. Turn out on slices of fried bread or buttered toast.

POTATO PUFF.—Prepare as directed in COTTAGE DINNERS for November.

ORANGE FRITTERS.—Two cups milk.
Three eggs.
One and a half cups prepared flour.
Six sweet oranges, peeled, sliced and seeded.
Pinch of salt.

Make a batter of the eggs, milk, flour and salt. Dip into this the slices of orange, and fry them in boiling lard. Drain in a colander on white paper and eat hot with a sauce made by creaming two tablespoonfuls of butter in a cup of sugar and flavoring with lemon juice.

FRIDAY.

- Panned Oysters.
- Baked Omelet.
- Stuffed Potatoes.
- Tapioca Pudding.

PANNED OYSTERS.—One quart oysters.
One dozen rounds toasted bread.
Two tablespoonfuls butter.
Pepper and salt.

Butter a dozen small patty pans. They should be rather deep, and, if possible, have straight sides. Cut the rounds of toast to fit these and lay one in the bottom of each, buttering them lightly and moistening each with a tablespoonful of oyster liquor. Place on the toast as many oysters as the pan will hold readily, dot with bits of butter, sprinkle with pepper and salt and add a little oyster liquor. Set in a steady oven for from five to ten minutes, until the oysters "crimp." Eat from the pans.

BAKED OMELET.—Five eggs.
Half cup milk.
Half teaspoonful corn starch.
Pepper and salt to taste.

Beat the whites and yolks of the egg separately and very stiff, stir lightly together, add the milk and corn starch, the pepper and salt, and bake in a buttered pudding dish ten minutes, or until firm. Eat quickly, as it soon falls.

STUFFED POTATOES.—Prepare as directed in COTTAGE DINNERS for November.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.—One small cup tapioca.
Three eggs.
One cup sugar.
Three cups milk.
Cinnamon or nutmeg to taste.
Tiny pinch of soda.

Dissolve the soda in the milk and pour it over the tapioca. Let it soak five hours in a warm place. Turn it into a double boiler and bring the water in the outer saucepan to a boil. Let it cook until the tapioca is dissolved. Four over the sugar and beaten eggs, stir well, add the spice and bake in a buttered pudding dish for three quarters of an hour.

SATURDAY.

- Savory Stew of Beef.
- Mashed Potato.
- Stewed Carrots.
- CROUTONS.
- Salted Almonds.

SAVORY STEW OF BEEF.—Two pounds lean beef, cut for stewing into pieces not more than an inch square.

One chopped onion.
One tablespoonful minced herbs.
Seasoning.
Three cups cold water.

Let the water and meat come to a boil very slowly, keeping the pot closely covered. Cook gently two hours, add the herbs, onion and pepper and salt and stew an hour longer. Thicken with one tablespoonful of browned flour wet up in a little cold water, boil up once and serve.

MASHED POTATO.—Prepare as previously directed.

STEWED CARROTS.—Scrape and boil three quarters of an hour. Take from the fire and slice. Return to the saucepan with a cupful of weak gravy—you can slice a little from your stew—and simmer twenty minutes. Add two tablespoonfuls of milk and a teaspoonful of butter rubbed into two of flour. Pepper and salt to taste.

CROUTONS.—Cut nice stale bread into slices not more than a quarter of an inch thick, and quarter these slices. Dry in an open oven until the triangles are a delicate brown. Spread with a paste made of equal parts of butter and grated cheese, and set in the oven again until these are dry on top. They are a nice relish.

SALTED ALMONDS.—Shell and blanch almonds. When perfectly dry spread in a dripping pan and stir up with a tablespoonful of melted butter. Set in the oven until they brown, stirring often to prevent scorching. They should be lightly browned. Take them out and sprinkle thickly with salt, tossing them about in it, so that all have a generous seasoning. Eat with the croutons.

AN ACT OF JUSTICE.

The increased interest in household affairs and culinary dietetics during the past few years has resulted in flooding the market with inventions designed for the benefit of the manufacturers first and incidentally of the consumers. So numerous are these modern improvements that the wary housewife recoils with dread from the latest blessing pressed upon her by her grocer. The advertising columns of the daily papers are crowded with announcements of discoveries that are destined to revolutionize the present diet and to render the digestions of the partakers of the wonderful food a joy forever. Each invention is heralded as unique and its production declared the latest triumph of an advanced civilization.

With all this, it is not strange that one becomes cautious and draws back timidly from new departures, inclined to cling to familiar, though imperfect articles, rather than hazard fresh discomforts. This tendency, while natural, would, if persisted in, lead to the rejection of many labor-saving improvements.

As an act of justice it is the business of one whose experience warrants her in making such a statement to include among similar comforts Cerealine Flakes. Much is claimed for it, but not a whit too much. Closer acquaintance only deepens appreciation which casual experiment has taught. An unscientific woman must leave to students the analysis of its chemical properties, but the housekeeper who has used it in her own kitchen is at least qualified to pronounce upon its palatableness. Take it, for instance, in its effect upon bread of various kinds. Its

use produces a light spongy texture that can be gained by nothing else. In loaf bread and biscuits this is especially noticeable, while muffins, with a due proportion of Cerealine, are far more delicious and puffy than those made from flour alone. In cake, the same is observable. But it is with pastry that its use is especially marked. Pie crust is rendered as flaky with half the ordinary amount of butter when Cerealine is used, as is rich puff paste without it. All these articles of food preserve their freshness and moisture longer than if compounded in the usual fashion. Nor is this the limit of the advantage of Cerealine. As thickening for soups it is a pleasing variety to rice and sago, while in porridges it is preferable for flavor to either hominy or oatmeal. It makes delicious fritters and griddle cakes which, moreover, leave no dyspeptic sourness, and forms the basis for the most tempting and wholesome puddings, both with and without eggs, that are as acceptable to older palates as to the denizens of the nursery. The duty of the finder of a good thing is to enable her fellow housekeepers to benefit by her happy fortune. In the hope of securing such an end this paper has been written. Careful examination will, it is believed, only verify the result of the tests that have been thoroughly and conscientiously made.

CHRISTINE TERRHUNE HERRICK.



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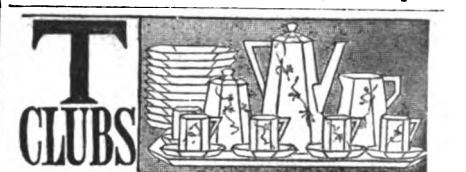
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FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.
SPRING DRESS GOODS.

Novelties in Silk, Woolen, Camel's Hair and Cotton, Decorative and Plain Fabrics. Late Methods of Combining Materials.

BY MRS. JAMES H. LAMBERT.

Where there is no occasion for economy, the general impulse is, to make the fall suit do service in early spring, and now and then, the carefully laid away dress will be found in a reasonably presentable condition to put on without change, but nine times out of ten, even if the costume is in perfectly good order, the owner desires diversity of style, and if she exercises correct taste with small expenditure, and considerable ingenuity she suddenly appears in a becoming combination toilette, in which unmistakable features of the season's fashions are perhaps more prominently delineated, than they will be, later in the season, in her more costly robes and wraps.

Although the higher grade materials used to create a desired effect, and to give style to made over, and entirely new garments are costly, still, so little is necessary that only the length of the dress skirt, in the rich stuff need be bought, for remember the panel must not be pieced, and after the width for the panel is taken of, the rest of the length and breadth, may be appropriated in vest, waistcoat, plastron, collar and parements of the jacket, basque, or corsage, one yard, a yard and a quarter, or a yard and a half, being the average quantities sold.

There are numbers of these decorative fabrics, and some are beautiful. The newest show no woolen ground in serge or surah, or fine twill weave, with push lines in checks and stripes, and Pompadour floral designs, machine embroidered in Oriental colors. Other specimens are in velvet and satin with embossed flowers, and again, the stripes and checks of velvet and plush are mere outlines to the satin, surah, and silk finished blacks and spaces.

Pekins, brocades, and embroidered pieces or sections, designed for skirt and corsage, are all used for the flat complementary parts of the suit, while the softer materials, surah, faille et tulle, faille Francaise, and Rhadames, or vellings, cashmere and Clairette, form more graceful draperies, or the stirred or full parts of the stylish costume or pretty evening dress.

The old-fashioned full skirts, have quite enough material in them to be converted into skirts after lately introduced designs, but usually there is no fabric left over to put with the new stuff used in forming the upper garment, hence the present fancy of making each distinct part of a suit entirely of one material proves most convenient.

A very pretty and ingenious young lady, prior to visiting a city friend, has made for herself two double toilettes, with two skirts, one of brocade in garnet, and the other of plain black silk, a few yards of black and white striped silk, a lace shawl, and an end or so of black Chantilly lace, in a design very near like that seen in the shawl.

The new garnet brocade skirt has a large box plait in front, the sides are plaited or killed, and three box plaits give fulness to the back widths. A plain waist is made of the garnet silk, which is to be worn under a jacket of black lace, trimmed with removable bows of garnet ribbon; the shawl is so arranged that its centre is draped over the right side, while the ends are tied carelessly, just back of the left hip.

The black silk skirt is self trimmed, has platings at its lower edge, and is sometimes worn with the shawl drapery, and lace jacket, adorned with black velvet, or bows of colored ribbon, over plain black silk waist, or with a stylish polonaise of Cheney striped black and white surah, finished with pockets, bretelle collar, and cuffs of black velvet, and also black velvet waist band, secured by silver buckle, and again, for a change, this redingote is worn with the garnet skirt, giving variety to what would be without good taste, an exceedingly modest toilette.

Partly worn dresses in any shade of red, or in cream, can be stylishly made up or over, with black lace, which is to be much worn during the coming summer. One of the new Chantilly designs shows flower on stripe in open lace pattern. Such laces come in nets, in wide flounces, and in edgings varying from an inch and a-half to five inches in depth.

In Spring dress goods, silk and wool, and silk and camel's hair mixtures are noticeable; the silken thread being introduced without regularity, and sometimes creating an odd effect; appearing in certain lights with attractive lustres, and again the threads define plaids or checks, or outline stripes of woolen or camel's hair in various weaves, the twill or serge weave being very much in demand. These goods are in mixtures, alone, that is, like the ground or centre portion of the check fabrics, and forms very stylish suits for Spring and Summer wear.

English woolen checks in new colors are largely used for tailor-made suits, simply finished with collar and cuffs, or perhaps vest or waistcoat of velvet. Then there are armures, serges and beiges, with solid colored cloths, cashmeres, and still more elegant Henriettes, in the most beautiful tones of neitrotrope, red, garnet, roses, green, lichen, tabac, bois and other browns, the new blues, and the exquisite tints for evening, with vellings, Clairette, and challes, which are more as if entirely of silk, than of the two combined materials.

The silk-warp dress goods in black are more than usually popular this Spring, and a number of novelties have been added to the list in the odd weaves of camel's hair diagonals, in lines varying from a serge stripe to a fine cord. The handsome silk-warp Henriettes, the Princettes and Clairettes are used for full dress, both for mourning, or any purpose; white, conventional, crepe, and mourning cloths, make neat dresses, for first and second mourning, without other trimming than that formed of the material.

The new elastic cloths for jerseys and entire

costumes show some novel features. Some have striped effects, others are embroidered in colors, on solid surface. One in ruby shows a small flower in black, or in white, or in navy blue, and again a circle or raised diamond is seen. Navy blue and gold, red and black, brown and red, and other combinations are shown in many designs, in figures, spots and flowers.

China silks, and the new satines, come in the same ground colors, in odd tones of all hues, and in all manner of surface figures or designs. And among novelties in cotton are the surah ging hams, in small checks and plaids, in woolen colors, but with a silken, surah finish. Others show lace stripe, with gingham or chambray body, to be made up with plain goods. And then there are tufted Cleghorn novelties, with plush or moss stripes, in shaded drabs, browns, blues, and reds, with rich combinations in blue and gold, and brown and orange.

Among the thin tissues may be noticed a lovely French Batiste, which has a silky lustre, and drapes like gauze. It comes in stripes and be- figured effects, and will make dainty gowns for midsummer wear. Other thin fabrics are the cotton crapes with cream, pink, blue, and ecru grounds, with figures in bright colors.

Our readers so often write and ask prices of mentioned fabrics that for their benefit, the average cost should be given. Decorative fabrics range in price from \$1.00 to \$5.00 a yard; velvets from \$1.00 to \$3.00 up to \$5.00 and higher; Faille Francaise from \$1.25 to \$2.00 a yard; Rhadames \$1.25 to \$1.50; Surah and Faille et Tulle \$1.00 a yard, in exclusive shades \$1.25; velveteteu \$1.00 and \$1.25; English check from 75c. to \$3.50 a yard; silk and wool checks from 65c. to \$2.50 a yard; imported mixtures and English woolen suitings 50c. a yard; Rudlipore suitings, a kind of homespun mixture, 45c. a yard; beige 45c. a yard.

High-class black goods, Priestley's silk-warp varnished board novelties, from \$1.00 to \$4.00 a yard; the most useful grades costing \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75 up to \$2.50 a yard; these qualities being more durable than those which are so fine, as to be almost like tissue in their delicate beauty.

New French satines are 37 1/2 c. a yard; Surah gingham 45c. a yard; lace gingham 50c. a yard; plain gingham to go with the lace gingham 40c. a yard, and the French batiste is 37 1/2 c. a yard.

OUTFITS FOR BABIES.

When the delightful home store of Lewis S. Cox was first opened, customers found therein only outside garments, costumes, and specialties in elastic underwear. These goods ladies bought in quantities, and were so well pleased with them, that they promised to patronize other departments, and in compliance with a general demand, certain sections of the attractive establishment were recently set apart for the exhibition and sale of baby clothes, and children's wardrobes complete; also all varieties of underwear and night robes for ladies, in cambric and muslin, together with stylish corsets and bustles. To gain a clearer idea of the facilities of this store, our readers will do well to write to Lewis S. Cox, 1220 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., for descriptive price list of Infants' Outfits, Ladies Underwear, and the Box Jersey Waist with skirting, and in letter of advice to Lewis S. Cox, please say that you were directed to write by Mrs. J. H. L. of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, and by doing this our friends and patrons will aid us in showing the extent of the influence exerted by this paper.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"I. L. S." Manasses:—No, do not wear the crape veil. You have already worn black for seven months, and you can now trim your hat or bonnet with ribbon, in place of crape. Yes, you can wear the collar with black border, or plain white collars now. You need only wear black for a year, for a brother or sister. We give no premiums for one subscriber. The gentleman was right, very few have common sense.

"Mrs. C. A. L." "I. S." "A. R. H." and others:—Delivered your letters to Sharpless Brothers who at once sent samples of B. Priestley's mourning, convent and crape cloths, which materials do not require other trimming than such as may be formed of the material. Also ordered samples of good black silk to be sent to "A. R. H."

"Miss Mary E. Bacon."—Old black silk can be improved by cleaning it in beer; wipe off with wet cloth, do not iron, but roll or wind up the silk while damp, and when dry it will be ready for use.

"M. E. B." also wants to know if any of our readers would like to buy some pieces of Point and Honiton lace.

"Fanny."—The net comes only one yard wide, and sells at 50c. a yard, for a good quality.

"M. B."—Make an underskirt of the silk, and wear it beneath a new style polonaise of grey or bronze woolen stuff; or, if you like better get some of the silk and woolen mixtures in as near as possible to the dress shade, and make in over-skirt and basque. The silk is good quality and in a useful shade of a now fashionable color, and if not too much worn will make a good dressskirt.

[Continued on page 18.]

Lewis S. Cox,
1220 Chestnut Street.

On Wednesday, the 7th instant, the New Store opened an entirely New line of Ladies' Muslin and Cambric Underwear, Infants' Goods, Corsets and Bustles, in addition to its regular stock of Wraps, Jackets, Newmarkets, etc., in which line of goods we hope to reduce the cost for you as successfully as we have done in Ladies' Outer Garments. We offer the following in UNDERWEAR:

Muslin Mother Hubbard Gown, tucked yoke, with Hamburg ruffle around neck and sleeves, 75 cents.

Mother Hubbard Gown yoke with clusters of tucks, Hamburg at neck and sleeves, 85 cents. Mother Hubbard Gown yoke tucks and inserting, Hamburg ruffle at neck and sleeves, \$1.00. Same style, finer, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.50.

Cambric Gowns: Mother Hubbard, tucks and Torchon inserting, in yoke, Torchon edge around neck and sleeves, \$1.00.

Mother Hubbard Cambric Gown, tucked yoke and Hamburg inserting, \$1.25. Another Mother Hubbard Gown, clusters of tucks and plaits in yoke, Hamburg ruffle around neck and sleeves for \$1.50.

Cambric Sacque Gown, bosom clusters of fine tucks, double ruffle of Hamburg around neck, down front and around sleeves, \$2.00, and finer Gowns at \$2.75, \$3.50, \$3.75, \$4.75 and up.

Plain Corded Band Chemise, 85 and 50 cents. Square neck with Hamburg, 50 cents. Square neck, with Hamburg inserting and edge, 65 cents and 75 cents. Square neck, Hamburg inserting front and back with edge, \$1.00. Square neck, of insertings of Hamburg, with ruffle around neck and sleeves, \$1.25. V-shaped, with deep Hamburg, Cambric, \$1.50. Finer ones, \$1.75, \$2.00, and upwards.

Lace Trimmed Chemise, from \$1.00 to \$6.00. Drawers,—tucked Cambric ruffles, fine tucks above ruffle, 35 cents and 40 cents. Hamburg ruffle and tucks, 45 cents. Hamburg ruffle and inserting, 65 cents. Hamburg ruffle, fine tucks, 95 cents, \$1.00, \$1.25. Fine Hamburg ruffle and inserting, \$1.35, \$1.50.

Drawers, trimmed in lace, from \$1.00 to \$3.75. Skirts,—Cambric ruffle tucks above ruffle, 50 cents. Skirts, with tucked cambric ruffle, tucks above ruffle, 65 cents and 75 cents. Skirt, with Hamburg ruffle and tucks, \$1.00. Finer Hamburg ruffle, with large tucks above ruffle, \$1.25. Cambric ruffle, with blind embroidered ruffle on edge, tucks above ruffle, \$2.00.

Skirt, with two Hamburg ruffles, tucks above ruffle, \$2.00. Deep Hamburg ruffle, fine tucks, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00 up to \$5.50.

High neck cambric Corset Covers, Hamburg edge around neck, 25 cents and 40 cents. Square neck, cambric, tucks down front, 60 cents. Fine tucked yoke Corset Covers, inserting and edge down front, edge around neck, 75 cents. Square neck, deep Hamburg, \$1.00. V-shaped, of wide Hamburg, \$1.25.

Lace trimmed Corset Covers, \$1.50, \$2.00, and upwards. Sets of UNDERWEAR, \$3.00, \$5.00, \$7.50, and upwards.

"C. P." CORSETS:

White, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3.00.
Drab, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00.
Pink, \$2.25.
Blue, \$2.25, \$3.00.

"C. P." SHORT.

White, Black, Pink, White, Blue, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50.

"P. D." CORSETS.

White, \$1.50, \$2.25, \$3.00.
Drab, \$2.50.
Cream, \$3.00.
Black, \$3.00.

"P. D." FOR STOUT PERSONS.

White, Drab, \$3.25.

"P. D."—EXTRA SIZE.

White, Drab, \$4.00.

"P. D."—SHORT.

White, \$2.00, \$2.25.

WOVEN CORSETS

75 cents, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.
Woven Corsets, Extra Long Waist, \$1.00, \$1.50.
Woven Corsets, 1 1/2 inches, \$2.25.
Woven Kidney Corsets, \$1.10, \$1.50, \$2.

"R. G." CORSETS.

Cont'd Moulded, White and Drab, \$1.00.
Roth Double Bone, White and Drab, \$1.25.
" " " " Extra size, \$1.50.
"R. G." Sateen, White, Pink, Blue, Black, \$1.50.
Satin Corsets, all shades, \$3.35.

THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING CORSET.

Thomson's Long, White, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50.
" " " " Drab, \$1.25, \$1.50.
" " " " Short, White & Drab, \$1.00.
" " " " Sateen, White, \$1.50.
" " " " Abdominal, White & Drab, \$1.50.
" " " " Abdominal, Ex. size, \$1.75.
" " " " Nursing, White, Drab, \$1.00, \$1.25.
Warner's Health, with distended bust and shoulder strap, \$1.15.
Elastic Hip, \$1.50 Extra size, \$1.25.
Felix's Hip, \$1.00.
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Sateen, embroidered in silk, \$2.00.
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Ferry's Corded Waist, \$1.25, \$1.00.
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Hair Crescent, 50c.
Bon Ton Wire, (finished with kid) 50c.
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Perfection Woven Wire, 75c.

INFANTS' CAPS.

Good quality shirred Cap, with plaited tucks and cluster shirring, sizes from 12 to 16 inches, 50c.
With Goffered ruche and eye shirring, sizes from 12 to 15 inches, 50 cents.
Other styles in plain, French caps, at 30 cents, \$1.15, \$1.25, \$1.50, in a 1 sizes.
Shirred Cap, low crown, with full ruche, sizes from 12 to 16 inches, 35c.
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Cream Lace Cap, with full ruche and silk lining, 12, 13 and 14 inch, two qualities lace, at \$1.25 and \$2.50.
Surah Silk Caps, with lace ruche, 12, 13, 14 inch, \$1.25 and \$2.25.
Fine Lace Caps, for infants, sizes 12, 13, 14 inch, \$3.50.
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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] PRACTICAL DRESS.

And How to Attain It.

BY JENNY JUNE.

One of the most encouraging signs of the times, among women, is the willingness to take dress into serious, and intelligent consideration.

The woman of the country is however assuming a new phase,—the latest "reforms" have emanated from a Society woman,—a Washington Society woman at that, and thousands of her sex in the Society circles of our large cities, are eagerly enquiring if there is anything in her movement which will emancipate them from the thralldom which in so many ways limits and retards their growth, their action, and their development.

The two examples of her designs which are given, do not present any specially novel features, except their naturalness of outline, nor is it her intention to attract attention by unnecessary divergence from accepted ideas.

The Morning Dress is just the "Mother Hubbard" about which the Press at different times has been unnecessarily excited, because some ignorant women have supposed that what was good for the house, was good for the street. It is not necessary to

posed to the old Watteau, and other styles of a by-gone period, and no reform ideas will find general favor which do not take this into account.



[Engraved expressly for The Ladies' Home Journal.]

kind of cage is quite unnecessary as a part of the clothing of even fashionably dressed women; that these do not wear such things, especially when they are "dressed" that is attired for formal occasions.

In considering the subject of Spring clothing, so many ladies ask: "What will be worn? Will combination or plain suits of one material be fashionable?" The simple truth is that as many of one kind are seen as the other, but it is not wise as a rule, to make a combination of two fabrics in a perfectly new suit, because so many utilize this mode for making over last year's costumes, and because it deprives one of the chance for remodeling upon this basis.



[Engraved expressly for The Ladies' Home Journal.]

describe it, the square yoke, the straightly gathered skirt, flowing from the edge of the yoke, are familiar to every one. Under this dress are two layers of clothing, consisting of a woolen and cotton combination, and trousers to match the gown, which are buttoned on to a bodice, shaped and made with full bust, gathered into a yoke.

The second figure, shows a walking or house dress; the design adapted to any useful purpose, but most effective made in a combination of velvet, with wool. The skirt, and yoke are plain velvet, or velveteen; the overdress, sleeves, and lower part of the bodice, wool, in a fine check, which may prove a little contrast of color, in almost invisible lines.

There is no doubt in regard to the freedom from bonds, and encumbrances which this style of dress would bring—but would women adopt it? Do they want the freedom? Are they prepared for a no corset, no underskirt, and no tanned millenium? Experience warrants me in saying that the majority are not.

given in "Travelling Dress." This is complete in itself, and would only require an ulster, or wrap for warmth, or protection, upon occasion.

Loose vests are less fashionable than they were, but they are not quite driven out of street costumes. They are decidedly smaller, more compact however, forming only a sort of shirred, shirt front, which is often made of a crape, or small soft, silk handkerchief, and is separate from the dress.

All silk is much used for more dressy Spring costumes; the trimming an open lace, like embroidery over a contrast, or lighter shade of the same color.

A pretty dress for a girl which may be arranged very simply is given under the head of a "Dainty Dress."

flowerets worked upon its surface. The edge of the underskirt had a narrow plaiting of the silk, and the muslin a tiny scalloped edge which fell over the plaiting.



[Engraved expressly for the Ladies' Home Journal.]

let, the loops, and ends descending upon the left side. A belt of ribbon encircled the waist, and a low bodice of silk with fluted rind, revealed itself beneath the gathered V shaped bodice of embroidered muslin.

A simpler dress of sprigged muslin made from this, cost so little, and was so pretty that it is worth noting. The underdress of silk was omitted entirely, the material was only ordinary sprigged muslin, in small cowslip pattern at the bottom, and the skirt made plain, with a few gathers upon the gored sides.

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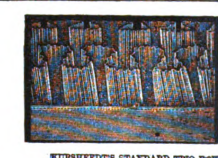
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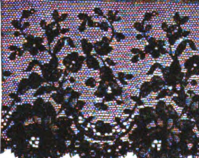
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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
TALKS ABOUT FLOWERS.

BY EBEN E. REXFORD.

TO CORRESPONDENTS:—All inquiries about flowers and their culture will be cheerfully answered to the best of my ability in the columns of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL, when they are of general interest. Those of a personal character, and not of general interest, will be answered by mail, provided a stamped envelope is sent for reply; and not otherwise. If an immediate reply is desired, it can only be obtained by mail, as the matter for the paper is made up several weeks in advance of date, and any reply which comes through the paper will necessarily be delayed. In asking questions about plants which you have failed to grow successfully, tell what kind of culture you have given them, and this will often enable the editor to get at the difficulty, and give you the information you require. Send all letters directly to the address given below, and not to the office of publication.
SHOCTON, WIS. EBEN E. REXFORD.

A correspondent writes to ask what sort of a Rose the popular *La France* is, and what culture it requires.

It is what is called a hybrid tea; that is, it is a variety obtained by hybridizing a Tea Rose with some other variety, and the result is, a Rose which



THE LA FRANCE ROSE.

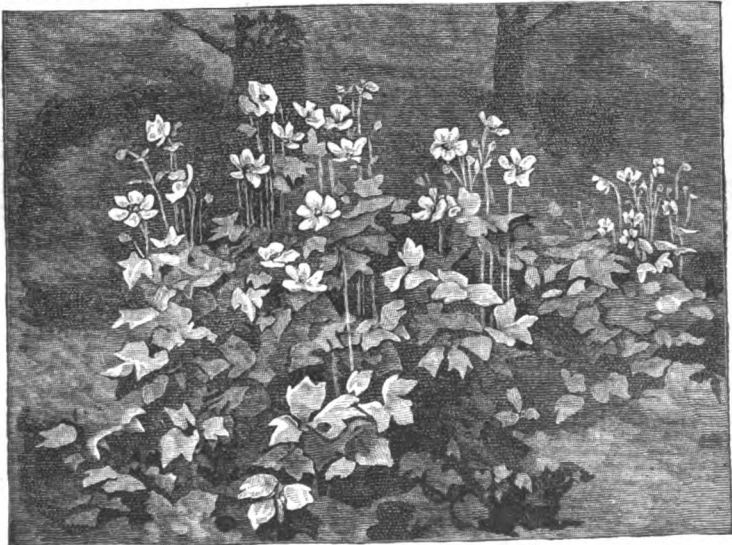
combines many of the good qualities of each parent, chief among which is the characteristic of very free blooming and large size, with a most delightful fragrance. It is of a rich, soft shade of pink, very double, and a most profuse bloomer. I notice that some dealers advertise it as quite hardy. In the latitude of Philadelphia it may stand our winters, with some protection, but north of that I doubt of its being successfully wintered out of doors. I would advise taking it up in fall, putting the roots into a box of earth, and putting it into the cellar where it is cool and dark; there it will keep dormant until brought up and set out in the open ground in spring, where it will soon start into growth, and, like the Teas, its new growth will soon bear fine crops of flowers, and these crops will be frequent all summer, if one is careful to cut it back well after each season of bloom. In the greenhouse it is a very desirable variety, flowering much more freely

most inexperienced gardener can easily grow it to perfection. If you plant it in good soil, and keep the weeds and grass down about it, you will soon have a large clump of it from which you will get, in September and October, fine crops of large white flowers which contrast charmingly with the foliage, and which, from the great scarcity of flowers at that season, will be sure to be greatly admired. In order to grow this or any other border plant well, you must not neglect to dig about it with a hoe often enough to prevent the grass from becoming established there, for if this is not done, in a short time it will be choked out by its rival. Grass should not be allowed to grow within a foot and a half of any shrub, and it can only be prevented from coming closer by the frequent use of the hoe or some similar tool. Very often persons have a large, deep box made, without a bottom, which they sink into the ground about plants from which they desire to keep the grass. If this is done, care should be taken to have the box at least a foot deep, or the roots of the grass will work under and come up inside the enclosure. In such a box this plant will do very well, but the best effect is obtained when the plant is planted out in the border, and allowed to spread to suit itself, digging away the grass before it, as it increases. A great clump of it, in full bloom in October, when there is not another flower to be found in the garden, is always a pleasing feature in the landscape of the lawn. It increases rapidly, and new plants can be obtained by a division of the roots.

Another plant which I would advise all lovers of fine flowers to procure this spring for the border, is the double Hollyhock. I know of nothing more effective in positions where a large display is desired. The flower-stalks grow to a height of four or five feet, and two-thirds of their length they will be covered with blossoms as large as Dahlias, and as double, but they will be without the primness and stiffness of that flower. The Hollyhock has a graceful habit of growth, and a dignity which makes it well adapted for use where a good deal of color, in a mass, is required. It shows to excellent advantage when planted in groups on the lawn, and especially so if given a place on a knoll, where it can be made a prominent feature as seen from the path, or the house. It comes in crimson, white, scarlet, rose-color, purple and pale yellow, and by planting such colors as harmonize well together,—the whites and scarlets, for instance, or the purples and yellows,—a very fine effect can be produced. If the pale yellows are used in combination with the dark, rich blue of the perennial Larkspur, a most magnificent result is obtained, the two colors contrasting vividly, and, at the same time being in perfect harmony. By all means, send for a few plants of this flower. Young plants will bloom by the middle of summer. If you were to sow seed in the spring you could raise plenty of plants which would bloom a year later, but the only way to get flowers for this season is to buy plants of the florists.

SOME GENERAL RULES ABOUT THE CARE OF HOUSE PLANTS.

- 1st.—Never water until the surface of the soil in the pot appears dry.
- All rules have exceptions, and this rule applies to most kinds grown in the sitting-room, but not all. The Calla, for instance, requires more water at its roots than it would be likely to get under the above prescription, and so does the Fuchsia, when in active growth; but it will be found safe to treat nearly every other kind usually found in the ordinary collection of the amateur as above directed. The Calla should be kept wet,—not merely moist,—and the Fuchsia should be watered so frequently that the soil is quite moist all through; but both of these plants should have good drainage given them. If this is done, there will be no danger of bad effect from over-watering. If not done, the soil will often become sour, because it retains the water which should run off.
- 2d.—Remove all flowers as they fade. Allow none to form seed. If you do, all the energies of the plant will be bent toward perfecting it, and as a natural result you will have but few flowers after that.
- 3d.—Syringe your plants overhead at least twice a week, and once a day is much better. Do this thoroughly, and take especial pains to throw the water up on the underside of the leaves. This is where the red spider lurks, and it dislikes nothing so much as moisture. It is only found in dry rooms, with a high temperature. The only way to keep it away, or to drive it away when it has taken possession, is to use water freely and persistently.



THE JAPAN ANEMONE.

than the *Marchal Neil*, which it resembles somewhat in shape and size.

In sending for plants this spring, I would advise every one having a yard to add a few varieties of out-door kinds to the list. Get hardy kinds, and none others, for the half-hardy sorts, no matter how beautiful they are, require more care than the amateur is likely to give them, and the result will be a failure in every instance where an attempt is made to grow them without ample winter protection.

One of the best late-blooming plants for the border is the white Japan Anemone. This plant is hardy anywhere at the north, and like most border plants it requires so little care that the

- 4th.—Never use cold well water. Rain water is best, but hard water will do if not given just as it comes from the pump. It is a good plan to add a few drops of ammonia to each pailful of hard water.
- 5th.—Keep the aphid, green fly, or plant louse, in check by frequent fumigations with tobacco stems, or by syringing daily, all infested plants with an infusion of tobacco stems, until the pest is routed. Prepare the infusion by pouring boiling water on the stems or leaves. Let them steep for twelve hours, then drain off the water for use. It is about the right strength when the color of weak tea. Used thoroughly, it will drive the aphid away, but it is not as immediately effective

as tobacco smoke is. But many prefer to use it because it is not so disagreeable. It is well to apply it frequently when there is nothing seen of the pest, on the principle that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." For it will be found much easier to keep the pest from taking possession of the plants than it is to drive him away after becoming established.

6th.—Turn your plants about every few days, to prevent their becoming drawn towards the light. If this is not done, you will have one-sided specimens which will only look well from the outside of the window.

7th.—If a plant has a tendency to grow tall, and you want it to be bushy and compact, cut the top off, and keep it cut off until you have succeeded in forcing side branches to start.

8th.—Never use very large pots for plants from which you want many flowers. Plenty of root-room induces a vigorous growth of top. When small pots are used, there is less development of branch and more of flowers.

9th.—When you pot or repot plants, always leave a space of an inch between the soil and the top of the pot. This allows you to pour on water without having a good deal of it run off. Fill the pot to its rim with water, and let it soak into the soil gradually.

The following is as good a compost for nearly all kinds of plants as the amateur will be likely to obtain: One-third good garden loam, one-third turfy matter from beneath old sods, the other third made up of equal parts of well-rotted manure and sharp sand. Mix well.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It seems that a good many persons labor under the impression that subscriptions should be sent to me for the JOURNAL. All letters enclosing money have been forwarded to the publication office, where they have doubtless received the proper attention. I wish to say that I have nothing to do with the paper, except as editor of this department, and the only letters that should be sent to me are those which have reference to plants and their culture. All inquiries of any other character should be sent to the publisher or editor. I make this statement to correct a mistake which a large number of persons have fallen into from reading an advertisement which appeared some time in January, in which my name was given as editor of the floral department, and as it appeared at the bottom of the advertisement, several of those who read it, and did not read it as carefully as they ought to have done, got the idea that I was the person to send subscriptions to, and make all manner of inquiries of. I would call attention to the card at the head of this column, and request all who write about flowers to send their letters directly to me, and not to the publication office. This will save time, postage, and considerable work to the editor of the paper.

Katherine Nimmo:—This correspondent asks to have the different varieties of Cacti, Begonias and Lantanas named, and wants to know what a complete assortment will cost, also the mode of cultivation. For information regarding the Cactus, I would advise her to write to A. Blanc, Philadelphia, who advertises a good assortment of the best kinds for general cultivation. To give a complete list of Begonias and Lantanas, would occupy more space than can well be spared but I can give her a list of the best varieties for general use. Begonias: Rubra, rich coral red, very profuse and constant bloomer—one of the best, if not the best; Weltoniensis, rich, shifting pink, with beautiful foliage, very free-flowering and a fine variety for summer use; Multiflora, a larger grower than the last variety, but of much the same color—a good kind for winter use; Fuchsoides alba, pure white; Metallica, large foliage of dark green, olive, and red, with a metallic lustre, from which it derives its name; Saundersonii, bright, rich crimson. The best distinct Lantanas are Alba, white, with yellow eye; Grand Sultan, purple and yellow; Mine d'Or, rich golden yellow, dwarf and very free-flowering. The cultivation of these plants is very simple. Give them a good soil, made rich with well-decomposed manure, water as needed, and plenty of sunshine, and you will doubtless succeed in growing and blooming them well. They are excellent window-plants, blooming nearly all the time if care is taken to cut them back occasionally to insure new growth, on which the flowers are produced. The Begonia requires less sunshine and more water than the Lantana, and will generally grow into fine, symmetrical plants without much pinching. Plants of each flower can be bought for from ten cents to fifteen cents apiece. I have ordered a catalogue sent from which you will be able to select some very desirable varieties.

"Mrs. J. R. Hazlett":—Your card was received, but while moving "into the new house" it was mislaid, and has just "turned up" along with several other inquiries. I will answer your question now, though the information will come too late for this season, but you can make a mental memorandum of it. In starting any bulb which you desire to bring into bloom right away, always put it in a dark place to form roots before putting it in the window. A cool place is more favorable to the formation of roots than a warm one, for the latter will start the top into growth, while in a cool place the top will not grow, and in order to get a strong root-growth there should be no growth going on elsewhere at the same time. First roots, then top. With a strong root, the top-growth will be strong; but, as I have said, the root-growth ought to be completed before the top-growth begins, in order to secure the best results. This rule holds good for Freesias as well as for Hyacinths and other plants of that class, and were it generally followed, there would be less failure in securing flowers from bulbs in winter.

A. S. Buxton:—I think you would find the cellar a better place for your Pelargoniums through the winter than your sitting-room windows are. It would be necessary to bring them up and start them into new growth quite early, however, if you desired a good crop of flowers. They might be left in the cellar until about the first of March.

"An Old Reader":—As near as I could make out from the somewhat damaged specimen leaf you sent me, the plant you asked a name for is a variety of the Cactus,—an Ephyllium, I think. If I am correct in this respect, I can tell you the treatment a friend of mine who has excellent success in growing all kinds of Cacti, gives her plants, and that may be of benefit to you. She plants them in clay and sand; when not growing, she keeps them very dry; when they show an inclination to grow or blossom, she gives water quite liberally, and as the buds expand, she waters with some strong fertilizer. She has a profuse crop of flowers, and treats all varieties alike.

"W. K. B.":—This correspondent's letter was among the mislaid ones referred to above, and the information asked for will come too late for

this season, but it can be kept in mind for future use. The query is, how to keep a Begonia through winter. The one belonging to the correspondent stands in the kitchen window, facing east, and the leaves are dropping from it. If I knew what variety it was, I could give a more intelligent answer. If one of the summer blooming kinds, I would put it in the cellar, if not too damp and cold. If one of the winter blooming kinds, I venture the "guess" that the dropping of its leaves is occasioned by its having been forced too much out of season, and it is showing an inclination to take a rest, in which desire it should be gratified. If it has not been repotted for some time, the trouble may be due to poverty of the soil. The Begonia exhausts the richness from the earth in which it grows quite rapidly, and this plant may be starving. Or, the air of the room may be too dry, though if it grows in the kitchen, this is hardly likely to be the case. Most plants will do a great deal better in the kitchen than in any other room in the house, because there is so much steam there from cooking, and other household work. I was called in, not long ago, to make a "diagnosis" in the case of a Begonia rubra, the best of all varieties for house culture, and one which, with proper treatment, will always be in bloom, or growing well. This plant had a sickly look, its leaves were small, and not the bright, dark green they ought to have been, and the few clusters of flowers on it were so small that it was difficult to recognize the variety from them.

The lady to whom it belonged told me that it had been dropping its leaves for the last six months, and she thought it was dying of old age, as she had had it for three years. I asked her when she had last repotted it? "Not for a year and over," she answered. I advised her to repot it at once, cutting it back well. She did so. I saw it again to-day, and it is starting out beautifully all over the branches, and already buds are showing among the unfolding leaves. It was more nutriment that was needed. The plant was starving to death slowly.

"A Vocalist":—Your letter was one of the number spoken of above. In my reply to Mrs. J. R. Hazlett, you will find an answer to your inquiry.

"A Southern Californian":—January may be a good month in which to start rose cuttings with you, but here it would be folly to think of putting any cutting out in the ground and expect it to live. Your climate and ours are so different that I cannot give you the advice you ask for; but, if plants begin to grow in January, I do not see why it would not do to start cuttings then. In regard to starting cuttings in sand, or the open ground, I would say that I greatly prefer sand, in shallow boxes. Clear sand, kept wet and warm.

[Correspondence Continued on Opposite Page.]

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TALKS ABOUT FLOWERS.

Correspondence Concluded from Opposite Page.

To fifty-three correspondents who have written about the Chinese Lily...

"Mrs. McClune:"—You are at liberty to ask any questions you see fit to...

"M. B.:"—This correspondent writes: "I should like to know why our Amaryllis does not bloom..."

"M. A. Lingle:"—The leaf you send and ask me to give a name for is that of the Euonymus...

"Mrs. Fannie Keith:"—Your letter to the editor of the JOURNAL, in which you ask if an "exchange column" cannot be introduced...

"A. C. L.:"—This correspondent writes from California to say that she is very much surprised at my saying that the Fuchsia is not a good winter-blooming plant...

"Mrs. M. E. B.:"—The Heliotrope will not bloom in the cool room in which you say you keep your plant, because it likes a good deal of heat...

"S. L. Griffith:"—What has been said about the Chinese Lily will answer your question, I think...

"E. C.:"—The Begonia with the small green leaf and white flowers is Washingtoniana; the one with the dark leaf and pink flowers, is, I think, Metallica...

BEAUTIFUL CORAL LILY. Consider the lilies of the field. They toil not neither do they spin. Even Solomon, with all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these. Siberia is, next to Africa, the least known to us of all the countries of the world...

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HINTS UPON ETIQUETTE AND GOOD MANNERS.

BY MRS. S. O. JOHNSTON.

Slang, Exaggerations, Slander.

"'Tis only man can words create,
And cut the air to sounds articulate
By nature's special charter. Nay, speech can
Make a shrewd discrepance 'twixt man and
man.
"It doth the gentleman from the clown dis-
cover;
And from a fool the grave philosopher.
As Solon said to one in judgment weak:—
'I thought thee wise until I heard thee speak.'"

And Solon showed his claim to be called a wise man by those words. Truly, by our speech we must be judged; and if we talk flippantly, and load our sentences with slang and exaggerations, we must lose the respect of those who are wiser than ourselves. Slang is defined as 'the contortion of words and phrases,' and the lovers of it will tell you that it has been spoken in all nations since the world began, or at least since their histories were written, and will quote Latin and Greek slang, and strive to convince you that there really is nothing new under the sun, and each nation and century but repeat those that have passed away. Yet it does not make their position any stronger, because human nature is comprised of much the same materials, from the dawn of creation, even to nearly the end of the nineteenth century. To the pure all things are pure; and to the coarse and rude all things must be coarse and rude.

And there are some phrases of slang that are not quite as objectionable as others. But few persons of any sense can help a shudder, when their ears are greeted with;—"You bet!" "Give us a rest!" "Hold on!" "There, you've got me!" or, "You've got left!" from the coral lips of girlhood, or the faded lips of womanhood. Young girls learn slang phrases from their brothers or young friends, and deem it "so jolly" to repeat them upon all occasions, little thinking how they sound to their elders, or to well-bred young women.

Slang expressions have been styled "the out-laws of language"; and as they usually originate in the slums of society, it is a good title for them. If young girls would form a society among themselves, to exclude all rude, uncultured phrases, and if a fine of three or five cents is levied, for every such speech; and the moneys thus collected are used for some benevolent purpose in their midst, it will be made doubly helpful. If they will form an "Anti-Slang Club," and ask their brothers and their friends to join it, and have occasional meetings at each other's houses to discuss the forms of speech prevalent among themselves; and, also, bring up some literary topic for discussion, they would contribute not only to their own good, but to those of all who associate with them.

In these days of cheap publications of all kinds, and newspapers and magazines in great abundance, it would seem as if mental food was offered to all homes in profusion. And yet, there are many children whose minds are not well fed. Therefore, if every district school would form an "Anti Slang Club," and widen its doors so that all may enter in, and render it useful, not only in purifying their speech, but, also, in giving them mental food in the form of literary discussions; and a club newspaper with selected and original articles to be read each week, inculcating good might arise from it.

The short phrase—"I say"—with which a sentence is so frequently commenced, is very objectionable; and, "See here! I say!" is still more so. Yet, how constantly one hears it among uneducated people; but upon an educated ear, it always strikes like a false note, and directly places the speaker at a low level. The following sentence was spoken in jest by one who had been told that an acquaintance had said that even in a short sentence he would utter the objectionable words "I say," at least ten times:—

"I say, sir! I hear say that you say, I say 'I say,' at every word I say. Now, sir, although I know I say, 'I say' at every word I say, still I say, sir, it is not for you to say 'I say,' at every word I say."

It would be safe to say that that young man was cured of the bad habit of saying "I say." And we must all learn to discard all slang from our speech, and remember that—

"Words lead to things; a scale is not more precise,
Coarse speech, bad grammar, swearing, drink-
ing, vice."

EXAGGERATIONS.

We of the nineteenth century are accused of exaggerations of speech, far beyond those of any other time. And we cannot but plead guilty to the charge. Only listen to the conversation of a bevy of young maidens and youths, and notice how the adverb "awfully" is employed. The words "awfully jolly!" "awfully pretty!" "awfully nice!" fall in great rapidity from rosy lips. Now, the definition of "awfully" is something fearful solemn, direful, appalling. Yet this is not its meaning to the young folks whose conversation we are listening to.

"Just lovely!" is another bit of slang that is considered quite a proper expression. But its application is rarely accurate.

And if you allow yourselves thus to exaggerate, you are the losers; because your listeners will soon place your speech at a low value, and say:—"Who said that?" when anything has been repeated to them. And if you have been its author, will reply:—"I never believe anything that person says."

So there is no worse reputation for a person to acquire than that of an exaggerator.

If you will employ weighty words to express light ideas, when you need the same words of power, you will find their value is lost.

"Fishy stories" is a slang phrase for exaggerated accounts, because fishermen are so prone to give their imaginations free rein when telling of their prowess in that occupation. And hunters, also, enjoy relating great stories about the game they have bagged; and sportsmen have tried the credulity of their friends so often, that they have lost faith in their statements, which are usually to be taken *cum grano salis*.

Every one should commence this year with the determination not to exaggerate in any statement they may make, and the gain to the public welfare would be great. Strive to impress upon the children the need of speaking the exact truth—that and nothing more. They learn to exaggerate with a lisping tongue, and we all think it a very cunning thing to hear them, and yet, we are even then teaching them to lie.

Yes, to lie—for it cannot be called anything

else. It has been said: "That a lie would travel over half a continent, while truth is putting on her boots."

And it is a wise maxim, but yet it is a great exaggeration, and I should not like to teach it to my child, without explaining its meaning.

SCANDAL.

Scandal is the worst form of speech that the mouth can utter; and good breeding ought to have the power to extinguish its presence from every household, coterie and assemblage.

"Who stabs my name would stab my person too,
Did not the hangman's axe lie in the way."

Says "Crown, in Henry VII."

And it is, indeed, a murderous act to strive to take away a person's character by hints and insinuations. A well-bred man or woman—which should also mean a large-hearted, kindly man and woman—could never indulge in aspersions of character. It would be an act utterly foreign to their character. And if detractions and slanders are spoken in their presence, they can always turn the edge of the unkind and bitter remarks, by relating something pleasant about the persons. And—

"Happy are they that hear their detractions,
And can put them to mending."

Until the millennium comes—that blessed time which so many look forward to as near at hand—we cannot stifle all slanders, but each one can do a little towards the glorious work.

And I think it a good way to announce boldly that you will not give ear to scandalous accounts of your neighborhood, *i. e.*, the little petty gossip of the every day's doings. But if some fraudulent act has been committed, and it is well known that "so and so" has bitterly transgressed against the laws of God and man, then, I do not call it talking scandal to express one's opinion of the act. Not blatantly and rudely, but to say plainly that it is not an act to be quietly set aside in a God-loving, Christ-following community, but should bear the disapproval of every right-minded person in the place.

If this open seal of reproof were placed upon all wrong-doing, we should have much more courtesy and good-breeding in our midst. But to strive to spy out little faults and foibles, and to relate them with exaggerations, is to be a scandal monger, who is always a very low-bred fellow, no matter what the sex may be. There are those in every community, however, who love to say "hateful things"—words that they know will sting like a hornet, and are worse to receive than blows—words which cause untold agonies, and always murder sleep. Truly, their tongues are like scorpions, and are as deadly as their bites. Yet do not think that these people pass through life unscathed. No, the bitterness of their hearts and souls will turn inward, and their lives will be as wretched, as they strive to make that of others. They may start a low gossip, perhaps hatched in their own malignant brains, and although it will do foul work—work which they must give an account for—it will blacken themselves quite as much as it does others.

Mad. Swetchine wrote:—"A good finished scandal, however fully barbed and equipped, is rarely the production of one person, or even of a single coterie. It sees the light in one; is rocked and nurtured in another; is petted, developed, and attains its growth in a third; and receives its finishing touches only, after passing through a multitude of hands. It is a child that can count a host of fathers and mothers, yet none of them will own it."

Let us beg of our readers who desire to be courteous and well-bred, to put a guard upon their lips, and always to bear in mind that—

"Words have wings, and as soon as their cage,
the
Mouth, is open'd, out they fly, and mount be-
yond
Our reach and past recovery; like lightning
They can't be stopt, but break their passage
through
The smallest crannies, and penetrate
Sometimes the thickest walls; their nature's as
Expansive as the light."



"Aw—! Mrs. Goodtaste, what did you say was the name of that jolly scent for the handkerchief you had on the steamer last Fall, and where can I buy it?"
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NOW LOOK AT OUR GRAND OFFER: The MOODY SYSTEM is patented, and retails at \$4.00, the book on DRESSMAKING at \$2.00—our \$6.00 in all. We have made an advertising contract with the inventor, by which we are allowed to offer both System and Dressmaking book free to any one who sends us \$1.00 for THE HOUSEKEEPER for one year and 20 cents for postage on the premium, or to any one who secures us one new subscriber for one year (20 cents for postage to be sent for premium.) We are not allowed to sell these Systems or the Book at any price, nor can we deal in them in any way except as a HOUSEKEEPER PREMIUM. When the time of contract expires this great invention can be had only at the retail price.
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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.] ECONOMY IN THE HOUSEHOLD.

BY PRUDENCE PARSONS.

What is economy? No doubt this question does not strike you as a new one, nevertheless again we ask, and hope you will also ask yourselves "What is economy?"

Ever since Benjamin Franklin's grandfather was a baby (and a good deal further back than that for all we know) there has been current a story which sought to teach that for the person who habitually unties the string of such parcels as come to him, an independent fortune waits.

Knottless string is a good thing doubtless,—a habit of economy a better one, but can one judge of a man's economy by such a thing as this?

Now when Benjamin Franklin's grandfather was a baby, string, such as we have now, was no doubt scarce and high priced, and as such was to be valued and treasured. In these days however, when it is to be bought for almost nothing, and the world is full-to-overflowing, of unfinished work, to consider him as the true economist who uses half an hour or even fifteen minutes, in saving the hundredth part of a five-cent ball of string, is certainly to place a false estimate upon time, which surely possesses as great a face value as any other of the world's commodities.

Economy is a great art and the world's salvation, but let judgment be exercised as to which is the true and which the false. It is from this very source of false economy that many people work themselves and others to death.

There is no economy in a man keeping insufficient and inefficient clerks, and himself work night and day to make up the deficiency, thus laying the foundation for present doctor's bills, and a useless old age.

There is no economy in one woman with a large family trying to do the work which three could more reasonably accomplish and thus unfit herself for everything but an early grave.

We should try to remember when teaching the most useful lessons of economy, that not only money, but heart, brain, health, time, all must be considered before we can get at a true estimate of economical living.

COMFORT CORSET

NO BONES TO BREAK. LATEST STYLE.



Ladies who have not been fitted with this Corset do not realize the advantages it has over any other Corset.

It has a variety of shoulder sizes for each waist size, so as to meet the requirements of a tapering waist, as well as of a straight form.

The principle of following the form from a given waist-measure is peculiar to this Corset, and is one of the things SECURED BY PATENT.

It has all the style and taste of any French Corset, and yet combines ease and Comfort with elegance and shape.

The same principle applies to our MISSES' COMFORT CORSETS and CHILD'S WAISTS.

Manufactured and for sale by BOSTON COMFORT CORSET CO., BOSTON, MASS.

FOR INVALIDS.

Rolling Chairs of all kinds for house and street. We make a specialty of everything in the way of comfort for the sick.

WHAT SCHOOLS

Have better music than those that use the sterling good SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS

of Ditson & Co.? Carefully compiled, attractive, musical and popular, they are the ones to choose, the next time a change is needed. Please examine.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES. Kindergarten Chimes (\$1) is a charming book with songs, plays, games and full instructions for teachers.

FOR COMMON SCHOOLS. We can recommend nothing better than the favorite Song Books (50 cts., \$4.50 per doz.) for a general collection.

FOR THE HIGHER SCHOOLS. Song Greeting (50 cts., \$6 per doz.) is the newest and best book.

Send for lists and descriptions. Any book mailed for retail price.

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

Hill's Magnetic Worsted Knit Wristers

contain 27 genuine, powerful magnets. Their Therapeutic Agency is very marked for rheumatism and lameness of wrists and arms.

HILL BRUSH CO., Reading, Mass.

Advertisement for American Dictionary of Stitches, featuring a diagram of a stitch and text describing the dictionary's content and availability.

Advertisement for Bixby's Royal Polish, showing a bottle and text describing its benefits for leather shoes.

Advertisement for 'Free to All' featuring a diagram of a dressmaker's machine and text about a catalog of artists' materials.

Advertisement for dressmakers' tools, showing diagrams of various machines and text describing their features.

Advertisement for shopping in New York, listing various goods and services available at a specific address.

Advertisement for Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, including contact information and services offered.

Advertisement for Music Given Away, featuring a diagram of a gramophone and text about a musical catalog.

Advertisement for Young Ladies' Journal, including subscription information and a list of contents.

Advertisement for Acme Sewing Machine, showing the machine and text about its features and availability.

Large advertisement for Redfern Ladies' Tailor, featuring a coat of arms and text about their services and location.

Advertisement for New York Brass Furniture Company, showing a bed and text about their products.

Advertisement for Dr. Scott's Electric Curler and Tooth Brush, showing the curler and text about its benefits.

Advertisement for Dr. Scott's Electric Curler and Tooth Brush, featuring a large image of the curler and detailed text.

Large advertisement for Cornish Organs and Pianos at Wholesale Factory Prices, featuring a large image of an organ and detailed text about the offer.

DRESS vs. COST.

Some Facts About the Cost of Dressing a Woman.

BY MRS. EMMA C. HEWITT.

Among the many fallacies that have attained popularity among men is the one that the dress of the women of the present day is extravagant and expensive beyond description...

There goes a saying to the effect that "Fashions are made for the wealthy," but the present fashions of their very lavishness, paradoxical as it may sound, seem expressly designed for women of limited means...

This is not willful misunderstanding; merely ignorance of the laws of cause and effect as applied to woman's dress. When, in summer time, a man is pleased with the effect of a soft long dress of creamy yellow white with belt and ribbons...

As a sample of the many premiums, we offer the following, in English Decorated goods, with a neutral brown decoration upon a white body, like above cut. Dinner Sets of 144 pcs. with an order of \$30. Cash price without Tea or Coffee order, \$12.00.

As to our reliability, we please to refer to the publishers of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL. GREAT LONDON TEA CO., 801 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

CLUB ORDERS

We wish we could impress upon every reader of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL who have to purchase Tea and Coffee, that it would be for our mutual benefit if they would send their orders to us.

Our Teas and Coffees are the best that long experience and, we think, the best judgment, will procure. Our prices are far below any retailer's for goods of the same quality.

Nearly all have done so except YOU. Will you please drop us a postal, mentioning this paper, and whether you order any goods or not, it will please us to know that you have read our advertisement.



As a sample of the many premiums, we offer the following, in English Decorated goods, with a neutral brown decoration upon a white body, like above cut. Dinner Sets of 144 pcs. with an order of \$30. Cash price without Tea or Coffee order, \$12.00.

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REVUE DE LA MODE

(MONTHLY.) Single Copies, 3c. cents. Yearly Subscription, \$3.62.

This is in many respects the most superior Fashion Journal in the world. It is printed monthly in six civilized languages, and has a circulation all over the world.

LE BON TON AND Le Moniteur De La Mode UNITED

(MONTHLY.) Single Copies, 6c. cents. Yearly Subscription, \$6.12.

This journal is printed in Paris, and far surpasses any fashion paper ever seen in America. Its principal attractions are four handsome, beautifully and artistically colored steel plates.

S. T. TAYLOR'S ILLUSTRATED Monthly Fashion Report

appears about the twentieth of every month, in advance. It contains a large number of wood-cuts, representing the leading Styles in Ladies' Toilettes, Hats, Bonnets, etc.

Single Copies, 6 cents. Yearly Subscription, 50 cents. POSTAGE FREE.

For Sale at all Newsdealers, and Booksellers.

S. T. TAYLOR, Publ'r, 930 Broadway, N. Y. ESTABLISHED 1804.

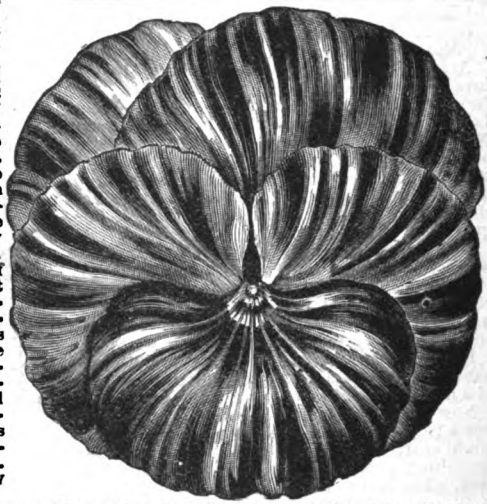
Barry's Tricopherous FOR THE HAIR.

This excellent article is admitted to be the standard preparation for all purposes connected with the hair. It prevents its falling off, eradicates scurf, dandruff, &c., and keeps it in the most beautiful condition.

STANDARD Letter Writer—best ever published!! only 10c. ST. LOUIS CARD CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

BURPEE'S DIAMOND COLLECTION OF 15 PKTS. FOR 50 CENTS. FLOWER SEEDS

FOR 1887 ONLY we have prepared a Special Diamond Collection of 15 New and Choice Annuals, the most beautiful varieties, that should be in every garden.



One packet each of the above 15 choice Annuals mailed, postpaid, for 50 cts., or five of these Diamond Collections for \$2.00. Illustration and directions for culture printed on each packet of the fifteen varieties.

BURPEE'S FARM ANNUAL FOR 1887? W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., Seed Growers, 475 & 477 North Fifth Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE! A SCIENTIFIC TRIUMPH!! MASON'S INDICATOR CHART, A child 10 years old can understand it perfectly. PIANO OR ORGAN PLAYING LEARNED IN ONE DAY. \$1.75 WORTH of Choice Music Given FREE.



Ingalls' PERFECTION \$1.00 Stamping Outfit! THIS OUTFIT CONTAINS 200 STAMPING PATTERNS, including TWO ALPHABETS.

With this outfit you can do your own Stamping and Stamping for others. The Patterns in this outfit are made on 13 sheets of Crane's best Parchment Paper (size of each sheet 22 x 7 inches).

FRINGED LINEN TIDY and Materials to Work it. INGALLS' BIG CATALOGUE, Latest Edition (a 256 page book), containing Thousands of Illustrations of Stamping Patterns.

EXTRA STAMPING PATTERNS: Splasher Design, STORK FEEDING AMONG THE LILIES, 20 x 9 inches, price 25c. Tidy Designs, GOLDEN-ROD and SUMAC, 8 x 10, price 15c.

A CARD TO LADIES.

The manufacturer of COBB'S COMPLEXION SOAP would respectfully invite your attention to the merits of this—the most valuable toilet luxury ever yet produced.

MOTHERS — This Soap by its purity and emolliency is unequalled for BABY'S BATH.

Letters like the following are constantly being received, proving that the merits of the soap are cordially recognized: "For the enclosed please send me 6 cakes of 'Cobb's Complexion Soap,' by mail."

AGENTS LOOK HERE E. J. MATHEWS, Stone Station, Mont., on Jan. 19 sold 27 Stove Pipe Shelves. Profit \$15.00. Wm. Servis, Philo, Ills. is clearing \$900 per day. These are only Samples. Catalogue Free. J. E. SHEPARD & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio.

SHIRTS BY MAIL Perfect Fitting White Dress Shirt for 60 cts., unlaundried, or 75 cts. laundried, postpaid. Send size of collar worn (13 to 17 inches.) Catalogue free. THE DEN SHIRT FACTORY, 147-149 N. 5th St., Philad'a, Pa.

Scroll Sawyer. On receipt of 15c. I will send, post paid, the pattern of this three-shelf Bracket, size 13x21, a large number of new and beautiful miniature designs for scroll sawing, and my 36-page illustrated Catalogue of Scroll Saws, Lathes, Fancy Woods, Mechanics' Tools, Small Locks, Fancy Hinges, Catches, Clock Movements, etc.

[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
SOROSIS.

Nearly all of our readers have heard of Sorosis, but probably many of them do not know what it is. It may be described as the first Ladies' Club of the World.

First, at least, it is, in the order of time. It was founded eighteen years ago, when as yet no women's organizations (outside of church societies) existed. To-day we look upon association among women as a matter of course—we are familiar with the work of the W. C. T. U., societies for organizing charity, visiting hospitals, distributing books and flowers, musical guilds, cooking and tennis clubs, Shakespeare classes, and the Boston and Chautauqua circles for home-study. But, at that time, the idea that women needed the stimulus of contact with others, or anything better than afforded by the conventional society of the day, was unheard of. No wonder that the new woman's club encountered prejudice and misrepresentation at the outset. But, all this is now well-nigh forgotten.

Sorosis was founded by a few ladies who felt the need of something better than was offered by the conventional society of the day, something directly conducive to intellectual growth. Among these were Mrs. G. D. Croly (Jennie June.) and Mrs. Charlotte B. F. Wilbour. The first president was Alice Cary. Succeeding presidents have been Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Croly, and Mrs. M. Louise Thomas, the celebrated woman-farmer, of Tacony, Pa. Among the most distinguished members are, and have been, Madame Demorest, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Dr. Grace Peckham, Phebe Cary, Mrs. Horace Greeley, Mrs. Celia Burleigh, Mrs. Martha J. Lamb, Dr. Anna Dinsmore French, Miss Kate Field, Mrs. Erwinie Smith, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Lizzie W. Champney, Mrs. Mary Kyle Dallas, Mrs. Neymann, Mrs. Hester M. Poole, Mrs. Anna Randall Diehl, Miss Ella Miles, Miss Alice Fletcher, Mrs. May Riley Smith, Mrs. Lucy Thomas, niece of Alice and Phebe Cary, and Mrs. Charlotte J. Bell. The club includes representative women, successful in art, music, literature, philanthropy, business and society—the only imperative rule is, that each must be unquestionably, a lady. Sorosis is not a "woman's rights" club, although, personally, many of its members believe in woman suffrage—but, as it embraces women of all shades of social, political and religious belief, suffrage, politics and theology are subjects never discussed in the meetings.

The headquarters of Sorosis is in New York City, although not all of its members reside in New York—the president is a Philadelphia lady. The meetings are at Delmonico's, on the first Monday in every month. An informal reception is held at 12 o'clock, followed by a lunch at 1. The afternoon is devoted to music, singing, recitations, and the reading and discussing of a paper on art, science, education, music, literature, the drama, or philanthropy. At every meeting, one or more ladies are entertained as guests. These are distinguished strangers visiting the city; or writers, artists, or ladies otherwise talented, whom Sorosis wishes to compliment. To be recognized by Sorosis is considered a great honor, as it means either appreciation of budding genius, or deserved success.

Ladies' clubs, modelled after Sorosis, have sprung into existence all over the country. There is no reason why there should not be something of the kind in every village. Sorosis started with but twelve members, and it now numbers over one hundred and fifty. It does not yet own a club-house, or even possess a furnished room of its own. Every lady pays for her own lunch, and not one bears an undue share of expense.

Let six ladies meet in a private house, in an ordinary sitting-room, any day in the week. They need not be of more than average ability, or education, provided they have the disposition to improve. Street or church costumes will be correct. Let them have a simple lunch, say, sandwiches and coffee. One may slug, another play, a third recite a poem. Then a fourth may read a paper, upon any question suited to the needs of themselves, their families, or their native place, to be followed by a discussion in which all may take part. After several such meetings, let one or more invite a kindred spirit from another place, to be present. If any incidental work grows out of these meetings, let them follow it up. From time to time, let the membership be increased. Whenever any number of women do just this, they do exactly what Sorosis does.

Out of Sorosis has grown the Association for the Advancement of Women, popularly known as The Woman's Congress. Also, various schemes of education and philanthropy, as art classes, and children's hospitals.

The question for discussion may be made to suit circumstances. Thus, in New York, it might be, "How Shall We Reach the Neglected Children of the City?" In a factory-village, it might be, "How Shall We Induce the Factory-People to Cultivate Flowers in their Windows?" In a farming-community, "How Can We Help Farmers' Wives to Read Systematically?" In a small town, "How Shall We Interest the Young in Evening Classes, Music and Art?" Questions upon hygiene, amusements, training of children, higher education, temperance, charity, improvement of domestic service, self-culture, travel, domestic economies, self-support, business training, and so forth, are always in order.

It does not matter what name you give your club. Sorosis primarily means, a cluster of flowers or fruit on a stem—secondarily, a number of individuals united by a common interest. A similar organization in Philadelphia is called the New Century, probably because it was founded Centennial year, thus beginning its existence with the second century of the Republic. Brooklyn has a Woman's Club, known by no other name.

One of the latest ideas is, "Inter-Collegiate Sorosis." That is, a number of young women, representing the various women's colleges throughout the country, have applied to Sorosis for permission to form societies among themselves, to be recognized as auxiliaries. There is no reason why other women, as teachers, store-girls, or farmers' wives should not attempt something of the kind, whether recognized by Sorosis or not.

One thing Sorosis has demonstrated. That is, that it is possible, for women to meet and work together, rising above the petty jealousies of which they are so often accused, and aim for a continual advancement. So may it be everywhere.
MARGARET B. HARVEY.

A Package of Cotton Seed with instructions to cultivate in northern gardens, or as a house or window plant, by mail, 25c. NELLIE GREENE, Toccoa, Georgia.
SEEDS—NEBRASKA GROWN. Write for Catalogue to A. S. TRESHER & CO., Grand Island, Neb.
MIKADO SONGS! All of them in a nice book, only 10c. ST. LOUIS CARD CO., St. Louis, Mo.



9, MILLION worn during the past six years. This marvelous success is due—
1st.—To the superiority of Coraline over all other materials, as a stiffener for Corsets.
2d.—To the superior quality, shape and workmanship of our Corsets, combined with their low prices.

Avoid cheap imitations made of various kinds of cord. None are genuine unless "DR. WARNER'S CORALINE" is printed on inside of steel cover.

FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING MERCHANTS.
WARNER BROTHERS,
359 Broadway, New York City.

You have probably noticed that some of your lady friends fix their hair very pretty, something like this:



You are of course a little surprised because really you know their back hair is not full and fluffy,—

Well the secret is—and we put it in small type—

they wear the Mikado Braided Wire Hair Rolls, which are made to match any color hair.

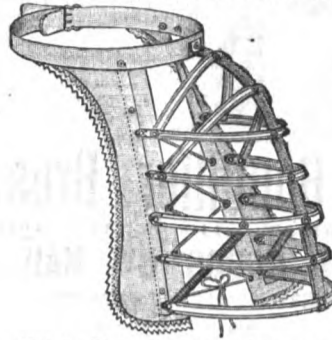
They do not heat the head—weigh but 1/2 an ounce—by holding the hair out they keep it from getting musty or gathering dampness from perspiration



They are sold at most of the hair dealers and notion stores two for 25 cents. If you don't find them send price and we will mail them to you. Address

WESTON & WELLS MFG. CO.,
Price Lists to dealers. 1017 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

New Canfield Langtry
REQ'D
BUSTLES FOR THE MILLION.



Pat. in U. S., Canada and Europe.
Light, Cool and Adjustable.
Folds up when sitting or lying down.
Resumes its shape upon rising.
Only bustle ever made to fit every lady and any dress.
For sale at all the leading Dry Goods Houses in U. S. Canada and Europe. Samples will be furnished by mail for 65 cents. Every bustle is stamped trademark "Langtry."

CANFIELD RUBBER CO.,
7 Mercer St., New York City.
Canfield Seamless Dress Shields



are Elastic, seamless, waterproof, Absorbent, odorless, strong, yet soft as kid, do not wrinkle, chafe or rip. Can be washed. This is the only seamless shield made. The sales are five times that of any other shield made in the United States or Europe. Beware of imitations. All genuine goods are stamped with the trademark "Canfield." Infringements will be rigorously prosecuted.

Pat. in U. S. and Europe.
Samples sent free on payment of 30 cents.

Canfield Rubber Co., 7 Mercer St., N. Y.
BUY THE WRINGER THAT SAVES THE MOST LABOR PURCHASE GEAR
Saves half the labor of other wringers, and costs but little more. Does not GREASE. EMPIRE THE CLOTHES.
Solid White Rubber Rolls. Warranted. Agents wanted everywhere. Empire W. Co., Auburn, N. Y.

Four New Novels for 15 Cents.
4 NEW NOVELS.
All complete in the APRIL NUMBER of the Family Library Monthly.
Only 15 Cents. Of all newsdealers, or THE INTERNATIONAL NEWS CO., New York.

For Children who do not live in New York,
Our new plan for filling orders by mail has made the



more useful than ever. If you require anything for Boys', Girls', or Babies' wear this Spring, write to us for particulars. We can be of service.

BEST & CO
60 & 62 West 23d Street New York.

THE FAMOUS CUSTOM-MADE PLYMOUTH ROCK \$3 PANTS.

Any person writing to the American Express Co. in Boston, inquiring about us, will receive a reply concerning our reliability, and particularly referring to our readiness to refund money at buyer's request for any cause, even when it is clearly the buyer's fault in measuring. We are so seldom called upon to thus buy back our goods that we can well afford to make this offer, for that price and the general excellence of these famous pants have won us the confidence of mail buyers from Maine to California. We also refer to 30 of the leading weekly papers of the land. Send us 6c. for package of samples and rules for self-measurement. Will include good linen tape-measure if you will mention this paper. Or, if you cannot wait to see samples, tell us about what color you prefer, and send your inside leg and waist measures, together with \$3.00 and 35 cents postage and packing, and we will take entire risk of pressing you, sending them by mail or prepaid express.

At our office may be seen thousands of testimonials, like the following from Dist. Attorney Neal, of Clifton, Dakota, who writes:—"Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of the two pairs of pants reaching me to-day; they are an excellent fit. I may say perfect in every particular—substantial and well-made, with good, deep pockets of heavy material, and are much better than I expected. The same pants, poorly made, would cost here \$5.00 to \$7.00. Many of my friends have examined them, and you will get numerous orders here. You may put me down as a regular customer."

PLYMOUTH ROCK PANTS CO.,
81 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.

Advertisement for 'Indestructible' Stretcher by Daniel Judson & Son, Ltd. Includes text: 'A Stretcher For holding the clothing while marking given each purchaser free. Price 25 Cts., complete. DANIEL JUDSON & SON, Ltd. LONDON and NEW YORK. For sale by the trade, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Am. Headquarters, 46 Murray St., N.Y. A. F. FREEMAN, Manager.'

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC CORSETS AND BELTS.

Corsets, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$3.00. Belts \$3.00. Nursing Corset Price, \$1.50. Abdominal Corset, Price, \$3.00.

Probably, never since the invention of Corsets, has so large a demand been created as now exists for Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets and Belts. Over three thousand families in the City of New York alone are now wearing them daily. Every Man and Woman, well or ill, should daily wear either the Corset or Belt.

OUR CORSETS ARE DOUBLE STITCHED AND WILL NOT RIP.

If you have any pain, ache, or ill-feeling from any cause, if you seem "pretty well," yet lack energy and do not "feel up to the mark," if you suffer from disease, we beg you to at once try these remarkable curatives. They cannot and do not injure like medicine. Always doing good, never harm. There is no shock or sensation felt in wearing them. There is no waiting a long time for results; electro-magnetism acts quickly; generally the first week, more frequently the first day, and often even during the first hour they are worn, their wonderful curative powers are felt. Every mail brings us testimonials like the following:

The mind becomes active, the nerves and sluggish circulation are stimulated, and all the old-time health and good feeling come back. They are constructed on scientific principles, imparting an exhilarating, health-giving current to the whole system. Professional men assert that there is hardly a disease which Electricity or Magnetism may not benefit or cure, and they daily practice the same, as your own physician will inform you.

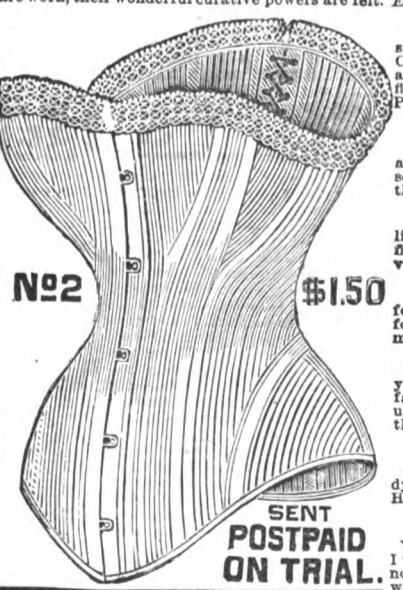
THE CELEBRATED DR. W. A. HAMMOND, of New York, formerly Surgeon-General of the U. S. Army, lately lectured upon this subject, and advised all medical men to make trial of these agencies, describing at the same time most remarkable cures he had made, even in cases which would seem hopeless.

The Corsets do not differ in appearance from those usually worn; we substitute our flat steel magnetods in place of the ordinary corset steels. These Corsets are nearly all equally charged, differing chiefly in quality and design. They are elegant in shape and finish, made after the best French pattern, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. Our Belts for both gents and ladies are the genuine Dr. Scott's, and are reliable.

The prices are as follows: \$1, \$1.50, \$2 and \$3 for the Corsets and \$3 each for the Belts. The accompanying cut represents our No. 2 or \$1.50 Corset. We have also a beautiful French shaped Sateen Corset at \$3 a Sateen Abdominal Corset, and a short Sateen Corset at \$2. The \$1 and \$1.50 goods are made of fine Jean, elegant in shape, strong and durable. Nursing Corsets, \$1.50; Misses, 75c. All are double stitched. Gents' and Ladies' Belts, \$3 each; Ladies' Abdominal Supporter, an invaluable article \$12. We make all these Corsets in dove and white only. They are sent out in a handsome box, accompanied by a silver-plated compass by which the Electro-Magnetic influence can be tested. We will send either kind to any address, post-paid, on receipt of price, with 20 cents added for packing and registration, and we guarantee safe delivery into your hands. Remit in Post-office Money-order, Draft, Check, or in Currency by Registered Letter at our risk. In ordering kindly mention this paper and state exact size of corset usually worn. Make all remittances payable to GEO. A. SCOTT, 842 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Newark, N. Y.
Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets have entirely cured me of muscular rheumatism and female troubles of many years standing, and also of a severe case of headache.
Mrs. L. C. SPENCER.

Dr. Scott's Electric Hair Brushes, \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00; Flesh Brushes, \$2.00; Dr. Scott's Electric Tooth Brushes, 50 cents; Insoles, 50 cents; CHEST PROTECTOR, \$5.00; ELECTRIC HAIR CURLER, 50 cents; LUNG AND NERVE INVIGORATORS, \$5 and \$10.
The Dry Goods Trade supplied by H. B. CLAFLIN & CO., New York, Sole Wholesale Agents. Remittances for single articles and applications for Canvassing Agents' Terms must be made ONLY to GEO. A. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, New York.
A GREAT SUCCESS Good, Live Canvassing Agent WANTED in your town for these splendidly advertised and best selling goods in the market. LIBERAL PAY, QUICK SALES. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply at once. GEO. A. SCOTT, 842 Broadway, N. Y.



SENT POSTPAID ON TRIAL.
N. B.—Each article is stamped with the English coat-of-arms, and the names of the Proprietors, THE PALL MALL ELECTRIC ASSOCIATION.

MENTION THIS PAPER.

Trinity Springs, Ind., Jan. 31st, 1887.
Dr. Scott—My wife has suffered acutely from dyspepsia for 20 years. She has worn one of your Electric Corsets for four weeks and is greatly benefited in her appetite and digestion, and has gained considerably in flesh. My wife desires an agency in our community. Please send terms. (Rev'd) ISAAC CAROTHERS, Baptist Minister, Hollis Centre, Me.

I suffered severely from back trouble for years, and found no relief till I wore Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets. They cured me, and I would not be without them.
Mrs. H. D. BENSON, Memphis, Tennessee.

Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets have given me much relief. I suffered four years with breast trouble, without finding any benefit from other remedies. They are invaluable.
Mrs. JAS. CAMPBELL, De Witt, N. Y.

I have an invalid sister who had not been dressed for a year. She has worn Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets for two weeks, and is now able to be dressed and sit up most of the time.
MELODY DORR, South Abington, Mass.

Dr. Scott—My sister and I are very much pleased with your Electric Corsets. They have given us great satisfaction. For weak stomach and nervousness they are unexcelled. I have felt uncommonly well since wearing them, and can confidently recommend them.
FLORA E. COLE, Niles, Mich.

Dr. Scott's Electric Corsets have cured me of acute dyspepsia, from which I had suffered for eight years. His Electric Hair Brush cures my headache every time.
Mrs. WM. H. PEAK, Princeton, Minn.

Your Corsets have accomplished wonders in my case. I was previously thoroughly incapacitated, and could not help myself. I have worn your Corsets now for two weeks, and I am able to be up and around helping to do housework, etc. My friends are astonished. With many thanks, etc.
JULIA J. McFARLAND, Streator, Ills.

Dr. Scott—Your Electric Corsets are beautiful in appearance, wonderful in effect, and elegant in fit and finish.
M. J. BRIGGS, 2121 Henrietta St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Scott—Your Belt has cured me of rheumatism of and around the Kidneys. W. H. URJOHN, Dr. Scott's Electric Tooth Brushes, 50 cents; LUNG AND NERVE INVIGORATORS, \$5 and \$10.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

[Continued from page 10.]

"Mrs. J. W. Oliver," Granite, Ind.—The subscription price of LADIES' HOME JOURNAL is 50c. a year. Ball's corsets for ladies sent by mail are \$1.40 a pair; for misses are 90c. a pair. The latter have elastic section in centre of back, the first named under each arm.

"A. E. W." Fond du Lac.—You should be able to procure the mentioned novelties in cotton goods in any large store in your city. The address of the selling agents for the various mentioned brands, is Tebbetts, Harrison & Robins, 75 and 77 Worth St., New York. No, they only sell to jobbers or large dealers, however, if you write direct to them, they will tell you what merchant near you keep the mentioned specialties.

"Myrtle Doyle."—You can get letters of the alphabet in floral designs, in colored silks, to applique on hat-bands and for other purposes, from the Kursheedt Manufacturing Co., 190 194 South Fifth Ave., New York.

"Mrs. H. C. K.," Kansas.—You can get the short length cashmeres, merino and velvings, in all colors, from Sharpless Brothers, Phila., Pa., or from E. Ridley & Sons, Grand and Allen Sts., New York.

"Anxious Inquirer."—The Quarterly magazine you refer to is published by Strawbridge & Clothier, Eighth and Market Sts., Philadelphia, Pa. Subscription price for four numbers of the magazine, with premium, a useful Dictionary of fancy work stitches, to each subscriber, 50c. a year. No, it is not a regular story journal, but each number contains one story by a well-known author, while other pages are devoted to articles on art, fashion, social topics, and household economy.

"Jessie."—You can wear almost any color if you select the correct shade. Tan, bronze, green, blue, pink, garnet, orange, purple or heliotrope, are all fashionable hues.

"Mrs. B. E. L."—Wash the black grenadine in suds made of Frank Siddle's soap and warm water; after letting the parts soak for about twenty minutes, wring carefully, and when partly dry iron between cloth; black is best.

"Mrs. S. E. B." of Lowell, tells about a lamp-chimney cleaner, manufactured by A. White, of Lowell, Mass. A great aid in cleansing gas or oil lamps. Price 15c. sent by mail.

"Mrs. G. W. S."—Make the dress for a youthful bridesmaid of cream cashmere or veiling, or of Clairette. Kilt the skirt, have tunic and drapery looped with ribbon, to be worn with simple basque, or full low corsage and short sleeves.

"Mrs. A. B. W." Scranton, Pa., "May Perham," "A. R. H." and others.—In compliance with our request, as soon as the Spring novelties in Elastic Waists, with enough material for skirts, called the "Scientific Box Elastic Waists" are ready, Mr. Cox will prepare a descriptive price list for catalogue of underwear, and price list of Jersey box suits, write direct to Lewis S. Cox, 1230 Chestnut St., Phila. Pa.

THE ART OF GUMMING NEATLY.

When gumming a picture upon card, one is often annoyed to find, that, with the greatest care a little of the gum will exude at the edges, and if only a trifle, it is sufficient to disfigure the background.

This trouble may be avoided by gumming the back of the picture all over and permitting it to dry. When thoroughly dry dampen the gummed back and it will adhere with little difficulty and no superfluous moisture.

When one desires to make a scrap-book, it is a good plan to make two sittings of it. Gum the backs of the pictures on one day, and moisten and put them in on another. A scrap-book made in this way, will always present a much neater appearance, for the added reason, that one entirely avoids all possibilities of mishap from any frisky or unbecoming behavior on the part of the gum-bottle, or brush.



S. C. BECK, Manufacturer of Human Hair Goods,

36 North 8th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA. On receipt of \$5.00 and a sample of Hair, we will forward to any address by registered mail, our Victoria Bang made of the best French natural curled Hair, requiring no dressing; retail price \$3.00, and a Human Hair Switch 3 oz 2 1/2 inches long, all long hair, retail price \$5.00. All shades from light to black. Either of these articles ordered single, will cost \$3.00. On receipt of \$1.50 we will send by mail our Shing-ed Bang made of natural curled Hair. Gray and auburn shades extra. Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

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NEW DRESS GOODS. New Spring styles in all-wool Dress Goods less than cost of product on: 40-inch Striped Worsteds, worth 75c., 44c. 40-inch Buffalo Cheviot Cloth, worth 65c., 50c. 42-inch French Camel's Hair Shoddy, worth 85c., 65c. 45-inch French Pantaloon Stripes, for tailor-made costumes, worth \$1.00, 75c.

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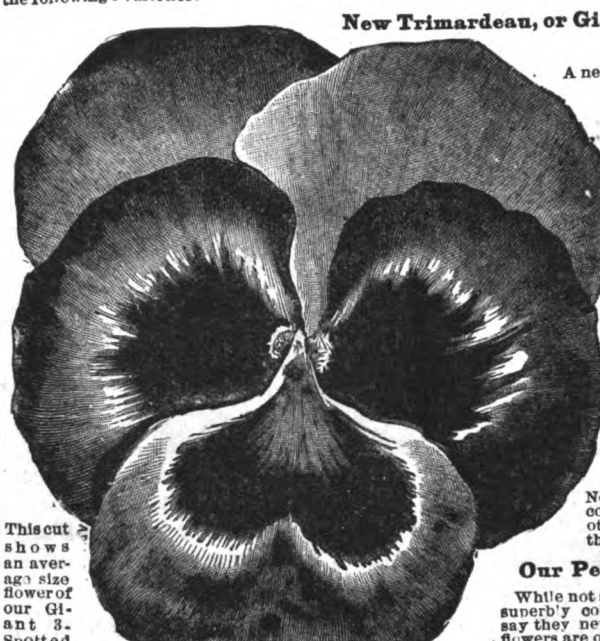
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A BEAUTIFUL PANSY BED CAN BE MORE EASILY AND QUICKLY ESTABLISHED PLANTS THAN IN ANY OTHER WAY. WE OFFER VIGOROUS YOUNG PLANTS, READY FOR IMMEDIATE BLOOM. Plants, as we grow them, will be found to bloom constantly all summer. Full instructions for cultivation sent with each package. The most marked improvement in Pansies ever seen will be found in the following 3 varieties:



New Trimardeau, or Giant Three-Spotted Pansy Plants.

A new class of Pansies of French origin that will afford unbounded satisfaction on account of their extraordinary size. The flowers are immense, will astonish every one, and will be highly prized by every lover of this popular flower. The engraving shows the average size of the flowers when well grown, which are borne in wonderful profusion. The great value of this variety and its consequent scarcity has led some dealers to offer a spurious and different variety under this name. We offer the true "Trimardeau" obtained from the grower in Europe.

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Every one will be surprised at their rich and brilliant shades as well as by their enormous size, as this is the finest colored & handsomest marked of all large flowering Pansies. Nothing more elegant in Pansies could hardly be desired. This and the other two kinds here offered will make the handsomest collection ever seen.

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While not so large as the above two sorts, are superbly colored. Those who have seen them say they never saw anything like them. The flowers are of dazzling brilliancy; the colors exquisite and wonderful, and so delicate that no description can convey any idea of their beauty. There are over forty varieties, striped, spotted, bordered, and fringed in rainbow colors, with rich velvety texture. One dozen strong, vigorous plants, of either of the above varieties, ready for immediate bloom, for 60c., or 25 for \$1.00, or one dozen of each of the three sorts for \$1.50, by mail, postage paid, and safe arrival guaranteed. Seed, if desired, 40c. per paper, or one paper of each sort for \$1.00.

The great demand for these Pansies exhausted our stock last year early in the season. This year our stock is very large and we can supply every one. Our importation from Japan of Lilium Auratum or Golden Banded Lily, the "Queen of Lilies," is unusually fine; large, healthy bulbs, sure to do well, 40c each; 3 for \$1.10.

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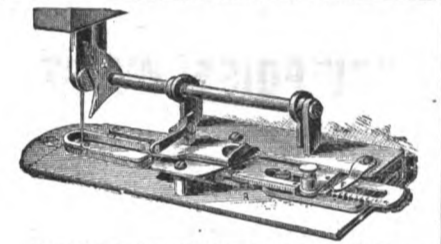
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Send 12 cents to pay postage, and we will send our Family and our Book of Fancy Work, a new work containing easy instructions for making fancy handkerchiefs, brackets, needle work, embroidery, etc., profusely and elegantly illustrated. Address Social Visitor, Box 3139, Boston, Mass.

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To reduce our stock of music, we will send by mail, postpaid, 60 pieces full sheet music size. In quadrilles (with calls), &c. Mendelssohn, Beethoven, Mozart, &c. 20c. Money refunded if not satisfactory. WHITE WINGS & 100 songs with music, 10c. Q. L. HATHAWAY, 379 Wash. St., Boston, Mass.

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[FOR THE LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.]
SOME HINTS ON MONEY MAKING.

BY ELLA RODMAN CHURCH.

IV.

Those who live in the country are very apt to think that this is an insuperable barrier to money making, and take what comfort they can in the twin fact that it is also a barrier to spending. Let them, however, follow Sam Lawson's advice, slightly paraphrased, to "count up their marbles," in the way of opportunities, and they will be agreeably surprised at the result.

We have already seen that orchards, and poultry-farms, and apiaries, and cocooneries, are theirs by right; but there are in addition many less known occupations and industries, peculiar to the country, which can be made to yield a very comfortable income. Several of them indeed can be carried on together, without the least collision; and so much does the subject broaden under consideration, that there seems to be no reasonable excuse for the wretched, semi-genteel poverty in which so many women live. The cause of this lamentable state of things is the generally received idea that exertion of any kind, in a business way, at least, is not to be thought of after a certain age.

A well-written article in a popular periodical, published some time ago, advised women who were earning their living by school-teaching, or similar occupations, to lay aside a small sum of money every year, with a view to retiring from active life at fifty or sixty, and vegetating in couples in some village, on a joint income of \$300 a year! Living for one is impossible on such a sum as that; and why should any woman in ordinary health, and with ordinary sense, inertly resign herself to possibly twenty or thirty years of passing poverty, when a little well-directed exertion would raise her to a higher level? Money is always a power; and old age is, under all circumstances, far more comfortable with it than without it. No life seems worth the living that is without the means of making other lives brighter; and an elderly woman who settles down to an existence that can be supported on \$150 a year, cannot wield much influence in the community. It is far better advice to tell her to do nothing of the kind,—but to cultivate all the energy that is in her, and seek opportunities to double, treble, and quadruple her inordinately small income.

There is often a feeling among those whose antecedents have been of the plainest possible kind, that to do things for money, to sell things, is necessarily lowering; and there is a case in point of a hard-working single woman, who lived by herself and owned perhaps an acre of ground, which might have been profitably cultivated. But when it was proposed to her by a boarder, who was taken "to accommodate," that she should raise vegetables for the convenience of the neighboring village, and her own pecuniary advantage, she replied, quite scornfully, that "she shouldn't care to be peddlin' of 'em round." In vain did the city lady try to persuade her that this was not a necessity, as well as to infuse some of her own enterprise into the narrow-minded spinster; her well-meant efforts were not gratefully received, and there was no law made and provided by which she could benefit her hostess in spite of herself.

This same lady, had she been placed in similar circumstances—with the ground at hand, and a bank account of only a few hundred dollars—with a large hotel, and numerous houses where boarders and "mealers" were taken, in the village—would have given, if no the whole of her mind, at least a considerable portion of it, during the summer, to the cultivation of peas and sweet corn, and other vegetables for which the summer boarder is supposed to have a morbid appetite. The hotel-keeper would, doubtless, have gladly engaged to take a large portion of these products; and with the needs of the smaller houses to supply, there would be littler danger of an overstocked market.

A constant succession during the season of sweet, tender peas—a very popular vegetable—with their young, crinkled skins and delicious freshness, would be a feature of itself in this little truck-farm; while the fact of a never-failing supply would add to the attractions of the hotel. Peas are not hard to raise,—yet in the country, few appear to think of a second crop. A little care in selecting the best and most prolific varieties, and especially the very early and very late ones,—to ensure a crop when others are not marketable—will be rewarded by abundant returns; and the pleasant excitement of constant sales is not to be despised.

Many needy ones, however, who have fallen into the habit of living in a certain groove, and think that whatever is, cannot be altered, will declare that all this is very well if you have plenty of help at hand,—but how are you going to find people in the country to do the necessary work? The enterprising lady already quoted would reply to this that although not easy, it was by no means impossible. She would not, in fact, rest until she had persuaded a man, at an extra price if necessary, to plow the ground thoroughly, as early as possible in the spring,—and secured a boy with good pay, and frequent bribes of pie and gingerbread, to remain faithful to her interests during the season.

Or, failing the boy—as boys are proverbially not to be had when wanted—a stout woman or two might be prevailed upon to undertake the labor and carry it through properly. One acre, well managed in this way, would yield an abundant supply of hidden treasure; and could scarcely fail, with a market at hand, to add at least \$200 annually to the owner's income. In some hands, it would do more,—but moderate expectations are less likely to be disappointed.

If the owner of the acre should occupy half of her ground with the finest strawberries and raspberries she would do well,—if her house is just a pleasant walk from where the summer boarders congregate. This peculiar class (as their entertainers suppose them to be) of the human family, always want fresh fruit in profusion, and seldom get it either fresh or in profusion,—the basket brought from the city by the head of the family being the nearest approach to it. There is often an "ICE CREAM SALOON" in the place,—where, for a consideration, frozen custard flavored with lemon may be had; but who ever found a parlor, or piazza, that furnished strawberries or raspberries, fresh from their native vines, with *bona fide* cream?

The energetic person who would accomplish so much with that mythical acre considers this idea an inspiration,—and rather regrets that she is not, like her former hostess, a spinster in a country village, that she might have the triumph and enjoyment of carrying it out. She does not assert, however, that it would be successful everywhere,—but it would be in many places, where it would supply, as the advertisers are fond of saying, "a



ART needle-work and valuable embroideries are frequently ruined, or their beauty much impaired by washing them with ordinary soap, which is too rank for such delicate articles. A simple, and the proper method is to make suds of hot water and IVORY SOAP, and allow to cool till lukewarm. This solution, while very effective, is perfectly harmless.

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There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

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long felt want." An unfailing recipe for success in the right locality is compounded of the following ingredients:

First, the strawberries should be large, ripe, and sweet, and the cream above reproach; the saucers and spoons immaculately clean; and the three or four little tables (made by the carpenter) placed where the prettiest views and the most refreshing breezes are to be had. A glass of flowers on each table would add very much to its attractiveness. Ask a sufficient price for the edibles to pay all expenses and leave a handsome margin for profit, and have certain hours for serving them. Let it be understood, too, that unhulled berries will be sold by the quart, or in larger quantity: all of which can be distinctly stated in

a lady-like circular,—numbers of which should be left at the hotel and other places where people congregate early in the season.

The house, even if plain and ugly, can be made to look attractive with vines and flowers outside, and a knack of cheap draperies within; a few well chosen adornments not beyond the limits of a very moderate purse; and a general air of cleanliness and comfort. It would soon become the favorite rendezvous of an evening,—a perfect Mecca for indolent pilgrims in a place where there was little to see or to do. Instead of "Come into the garden, Maud," the orthodox invitation would be, "Come to Strawberry Cottage," and the tones of youthful voices coming up the road would sound doubly pleasant in the hostess' ears.

Another wall, of course, about "help,"—and the way out of this difficulty is almost the happiest stroke of all. The humblest country resident has invariably some relative or friend—usually more than one—who becomes very wide-awake to the fact of her existence just before the summer solstice, and invites herself to the cottage for many perspiring weeks; and it will be an excellent idea to send this persistent visitor, who is sure to be impecunious, an invitation in advance to come and assist in the new project and spend the summer. A helper will then be gained on moderate terms,—or, an unwelcome guest frightened away.

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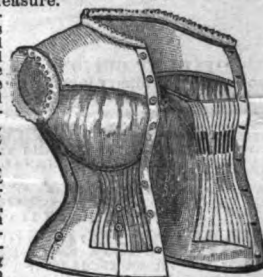
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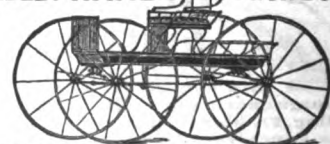
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