OUR ARM-CHAIR.

Opinions of the Press. It is as well, if you are getting up a club, to call attention to the manner in which the newspaper press speaks of this magazine. The praise is universal. Says the Seneca County (N. Y.) Courier: "It is the leader of the ladies magazines." The New Hampton (Iowa) Courier echoes the sentiment, calling it "the leading fashion magazine of the day." The St. Louis (Mo.) Baptist says, "the best ladies magazine we receive." The Evansville (Ind.) Review says, "always ahead in everything." The Abington (III.) Express says, "undoubtedly the cheapest and best of the ladies books." The Philadelphia (Pa.) Christian Instructor says, "no monthly is so welcome in every house." The Norristown (Pa.) Herald says, "the best lady's book, for the money, published anywhere." The Syracuse (N. Y.) Press says, "the stories are by the best authors in the country: in this department, Peterson excels pre-eminent." The Ootawomas (Minn.) Journal says, "for the variety and excellence of its stories, Peterson beats the world." The Marion (III.) News says, "taking the lead of all." The Maryland Republican says, "the perfection of art and beauty." The Norwood (N. Y.) Advertiser says, "the cheapest and best fashion publication." The Grand Rapids (N. Y.) News says, "it is perfection itself." The St. Louis (Mo.) Democratic says, "unquestionably the cheapest of the really good magazines." If we had space, we could quote hundreds of similar notices, but the result of all is that "Peterson" is declared, by the newspapers generally, to combine more, and at a better quality, for a less price, than any other magazine.

MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS IN EUROPE—Franz Liszt, who would, by many, be classed as the most distinguished musician living, uses, and prizes an American musical instrument—a cabinet organ, made for him, by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Co., and pronounces it "magnificent," "matchless," "unrivalled," declaring that he greatly prizes it. These organs are as famous in Europe, as in America. His Majesty, Oscar II., recently awarded to Mason & Hamlin the grand gold medal, "Etoile et Artibus," for the excellence of their organs, one of which he presented to the Royal Academy of Music, at Stockholm. He also appointed them "Furnishers to the Court."

While it is generally known, that Mason & Hamlin organs are the best in the world, it is not so well understood that the prices are not much higher than those of most inferior organs. Unquestionably it is economy to give the best where differences in price is small.

Advertisements inserted in this magazine at reasonable prices. "Peterson" has had, for twenty years, an average circulation, greater and longer continued than any in the world. It goes to every county, village and cross roads, and is therefore the best advertising medium in the United States. Address Petterson's Magazine, Philadelphia.

WAX FRUIT.—Complete directions for making moulds, and moulding cases, peaches, plums, grapes, strawberries, etc., sent post-paid, for $1.25. Address, Mrs. E. E. L. Thompson, Winchester, Randolph Co., Indiana.

WOMAN'S BEAUTY.—Every lady ought to know that Le Rit's "Bloom of Youth" is a combination of wholesome elements, capable of imparting a natural and exquisitely beautiful complexion. Ladies, try it.

The Catalogue of Books published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, has the best list of novels, perhaps, in the United States. It is sent gratis, on application. Now is the time to begin laying in your stock for winter reading.

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

[MEDICAL BOTANY—OF THE GARDEN, FIELD AND FOREST.

BY ARTHUR LIVEZEY, M. D.

NO. I.—GARDEN PLANTS, CONTINUED.

XVI.—Calendula Officinalis, or common garden Marigold, is a well-known, rank, smoothish flowering plant—flowers large, and petals very many upon a large, green calyx; of a peculiar, disagreeable odor, which is lost by drying. The Marigold is a herb familiar to the old mothers of every country, but its culture is being sadly neglected by their daughters, as its medicinal properties for domestic purposes as a vulnerary, are, or seem to be, entirely unknown, both to them as well as to the "regular," or old school physician.

The Dispensatory speaks of it as being formerly used, intermitently, in a few diseases, in which it is of no account and has fallen into disuse; but as a vulnerary, or wound-healing agent, it says nothing; yet it is most invaluable as such, and owes its introduction in our Materia Medica to the Homoeopaths. The common people of Germany ascribed such great vulnerary virtues to this plant, that one of their physicians, Dr. Thoror, willing to speak upon truth whereof it may be found, proceeded to investigate its properties and ascertain to what extent it could be relied upon in the treatment of injuries. He cases soon showed that the application of a mild tincture of the flowers of the Marygold, had a most beneficial influence over wounds of all kinds; promoting cicatrization rapidly and most favorably, with little or no suppuration. It is now used largely by American Homoeopaths, as well as by the Vegetable and progressive physicians, in the treatment of injuries of the soft parts, as incised, lacerated, or mangled wounds; and during our late civil war these two medical sects used the tincture of the Calendula largely, and it received their warmest commendation. Yet a very large majority of our old school friends, with wonted prejudice clinging to their skirts, do not use it—apparently do not know it as a vulnerary—or if they do, still maintain (without trying it,) that wherefore belongs to a past superstition age, that the application of cold water, spirits and water, etc., will answer every purpose, as the healing power—"the me calycinis"—exists in nature only. The latter fact we admit, but if we prevent inflammation, and consequent suppuration from ensuing after a wound is received, by the application of Calendula, we assist nature, and obtain results not often effected by any other applications.

PROPERTIES AND USES.—Clip off the heads of the Marygold flowers, when in full bloom, pick off the fine petals, dry them in the shade, or buy a quarter of a pound of the botanic druggist, and having filled a phial or quart, wide-mouthed bottle loosely with them, cover with apple whisky and water, equal parts, or alcohol one part, water two parts. After standing ten days it is ready to use, and should be thus kept by every household, ready to apply to any little or severe injury, from the cut finger, skinned knuckle, up to the mashed finger, torn hand by machinery,—falls, lacerating the face, or tearing open the hairy scalp, etc. All that mothers have to do in all these cases, is to wash away dirt, (if any,) clamp the wound by a little cold water, cut away little saúde fibres, (if any,) being the parts together, and cover them with all the outside or skin she can find—never cut away any loose or hanging skin, if it has the least attachment—it will suture with this tincture some fine, old linen, or scraped lint, apply to the wound, with a light bandage over all, and keep constantly wet—changing the cloth very seldom—in some cases not at all. The parts will soon become smooth, and all inflammation and suppuration will disappear. Every mother in the land should have a quart bottle of this mild tincture of Calendula in her cupboard, and use it with entire confidence, as it is far superior to the famed "Balham Apple in liquor," of which we shall next speak.
OUR ARM-CHAIR.

OUR GREAT SUCCESS. — The great success of "Peterson," for 1879, is one of the facts of the times. Our January number was pronounced, everywhere, the best we had ever issued. The Eton (Mo.) Independent said that it would be "a difficult task to add anything to the already honored name of Peterson's Magazine"; that it is one of the best periodicals ever offered to the lovers of tales and novels; that it ought to be in every family, if only for its literary excellence. The newspapers, universally, echo this opinion. The public, too, endorses it, if we may judge from the enormous accretions of new subscribers we are receiving, daily. No magazine, in fact, rivals "Peterson" in this respect. To quote, and slightly alter, the words of the poet, other magazines "come and go, but Peterson's holds on forever." This is not so strange, after all, however; because it is the cheapest and best.

As an Advertising Medium. — The value of "Peterson's Magazine," as an advertising medium, is testified to, universally, by all who have tried it. Mr. Daniel P. Beatty, the Piano manufacturer, writes us: "I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the high character of your magazine, and regard it as being one of the best advertising mediums which I have." Another advertiser writes that, from a single advertisement in "Peterson," he created twelve hundred reminiscences.

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ATTAINMENT. — The Cerrito Cordo (Iowa) Republican says, in noticing January number, "As a fashion journal, Peterson's takes high rank, while, as a literary publication, it is always at the front."

YOUTH AND BEAUTY. — After using Laird's "Bloom of Youth," you will look ten years younger. It imparts beauty and freshness to the complexion. Sold by druggists everywhere.

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

[Medical Botany — Of the Garden, Field and Forest]

by Euan Lively, M. D.

XLVII. — Mononcira Bolusiana, a hard, botanical name for the Bolus Apple, a well-known, annual climbing plant, a native of the East Indies; cultivated largely by mothers throughout the country in gardens, for sale of its large, reddish-yellow, angular, warty fruit, ripening towards each end, resembling in size, and somewhat to appearance, the common courgette. When fully ripe, it falls from the vine by the slightest handling, and spontaneously bursts or separates into various parts or division. This is a striking peculiarity of the apple. It is much esteemed in domestic practice, and the provident mother, in the country, is careful to have in her cupboard a goodly supply of this to her infallible specific, for the many little accidents incident to childhood. Like the Calendula or Marigold, spoken of in the last number, it is an excellent vulnerary, or wound-healing agent, but much more esteemed, because so much better known to families, for domestic purposes, who have transmitted its healing virtues from generation to generation, for centuries.

Preparation and Uses. — Mothers generally have a wide-mouthed bottle, which they keep from year to year, and loosely fill annually with broken pieces of the apple, and then fill it up with apple or rye whiskey, according to their preferences, or prejudices. A whiskey tincture is, however, not applicable for all purposes; and, therefore, mothers should have a second bottle, in which the balsam apple is kept steeping in olive oil, or better still, in the oil of sweet almonds. A cut, bruised, or mashed finger, foot, or hand, is simply wrapped up with lint or fine linen, well wet, and kept moistened with the whiskey tincture; or a portion of the apple is taken from the bottle, mashed, and applied as a poultice to the injured part, and kept moistened by some of the liquor; and soon the red, inflamed, swollen parts become reduced, etc., most promptly, which in appearance, and the healing process ensuing as a general result. If the person injured is of a full or gross habit, the wound will do better, if he takes a full dose of Rochelle salt, and lives sparingly for a time. The dry preparation is much better, and a more suitable application to chapped hands, burns, old sores, irritable piles, tumors, inflamed pox sores of the bowels, etc., etc. An excellent shrubment can also be made very readily from the balsam apple, by macerating it, and simmering it in fresh, unashed butter, or beef tallow, till perfectly digested, then strained. For summer use — to harden somewhat — a little white wax should be added. This salve will be found to be very useful in old sores, ulcers, and inflamed burns which are slow to heal. Still, a large experience with the balsam apple and the marigold, proves the latter a superior application for all similar purposes.

In treating of the marigold in the January number, we should have mentioned that when we have found glycerin actually to disagree with a person's skin, we have added a large teaspoonful of this tincture (the marigold) to four or six of pure glycine, with the best possible results — curing chapped hands, lips, face, chafes between folds of skin, ulcers, etc., most promptly. The balsam apple has been proved by a Frenchman to be poisonous when taken internally in some quantity, as he killed a dog, (size not stated), by administering two or three draughts. The French are great experimenters with dogs, and have killed their thousands.

MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS.

Dressing Babies. — Babies are little things, but it is not a little thing to know how to dress and undress them properly. It looks so easy to do, as the mother sees the month or more turn him about, and puts him, and then lays him comfortably by your side; but it is in reality hard for the young mother herself, and on it so much of the comfort and good behavior of the baby depends during the day.

In the first place, the mother should see that everything that she will need during the dressing process is just at hand; she should never have to rise from her seat from the time she takes the infant in her arms, to wash him, till his toilet is quite completed.

With a very young child, the most important thing to see to is the baby's navel. With many infants, this is a long while in healing, and if neglected for a single day, the worst results may ensue. It may become inflamed from the mere friction of the clothing being too loose upon it, or from leaving off the band too soon; this should be kept on long after the part looks well; it will often burst into bleeding, after a violent fit of crying, and from whatever cause it does so, it should be attended to, at once, for a rupture is often a life-long misfortune.

A piece of scorching linen rag, or a cut open muslin, are two of the chief domestic remedies, but the rupture will often "smart" or protrude, with no apparent cause. In such a case get some tea-leaf, such as can be procured from the
OUR ARM-CHAIR.

THE CAT IS "SLOW THEY COME."—The great accessions to our subscription list in 1878, prove that this magazine is more of a popular favorite than ever. The fact is, that our enormous circulation enables us to spend more money than any other on embellishments, literary matter, etc., etc., and in everything, in short, that tends to make a good magazine, and so enables us to distance all competition. To speak plainly, though in an improper boisterous spirit, we furnish a better article of its kind, than he had anywhere else, at even a higher price, and much better for the same price. The newspapers, the best judges In a case of this sort, place this magazine ahead of all other similar ones.

The Watervliet (N. Y.) Republican speaks for hundreds of journals, when it says, that "Peterson's Magazine gives more for the money than any other," and advises its readers to "subscribe for no magazine till they have seen a copy of "Peterson." The Minnesotan (Minn.) Journal says, that, "as a ladies' magazine it has no equal," and adds, "subscribe for it and be happy." The Tift (Ga.) Advertiser calls it "the cheapest and best fashion magazine in the country." The General Lake (N. Y.) Herald says, that "the January number was perfect, but that the February number surpasses it." The Chatter City (Iowa) Independent pronounces it the "best in the world." We could quote hundreds of similar notices, if we had space to spare for it. We only quote these to account for the enormous number of new subscribers we have received for 1879, and to explain why, even yet, the cry is, "still they come." In fact, it is never too late, in the year, to subscribe. Back numbers, if desired, can always be supplied. See the Prospectus.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.—Catarin, in some of its many forms, is the most prevalent of all diseases. Influence, running at the nostrils, offensive handcuffing and nauseous expecurations, had breath, pains in the forehead, loss of taste and smell, tightness of the tonsils, buzzing and crackling sensations in the head, or deafness, are almost universal. Until the recent discovery of Weid De Meyer, Catarin had baffled medical effort, and was generally pronounced incurable.

A real cure for this frightful and universally dreaded disease, would be elevated to the dignity and usefulness attached to the discoveries of vaccination, of anaesthetics, and those most valuable to suffering mankind. That Weid De Meyer's remedy cures Catarin and disease of the air passages to the head, is no longer matter of doubt. The agents, Messrs. B. E. Brown & Co., 40 Bay Street, New York, will gladly send to anyone gratis, Weid De Meyer's pamphlet containing the unassailable proof of its unfeigned efficacy, and statements of cases by numerous well-known men and women. They will thank anyone for the names of persons thus afflicted. They also desire a canvassing agent in every populous locality. Preference is first given to energetic ladies; next, to unemployed clergymen. Conditions forwarded upon application. Weid De Meyer's Catarin Cure is complete in two boxes, in one package, and directed to be sold on the receipt of $1.50 per package. Or, remittances can be made through merchants or New York friends. Send for a pamphlet.

A $40 ORGAN FOR $55.—Mr. Daniel F. Beatty, of Washington, N. J., appears to be determined that all who care to have a harmonious organ can get them, for he will sell an instrument which it is said is equal in every way to the kind usually sold for $40 for the very much reduced price of $25. If this invitation to the public from Mr. Beatty is responded to in the spirit that it is made, every hamlet in the land will very soon have In it a musical advertisement of the New Jersey Organ Builder. Mr. Beatty has recently made an extended tour through Europe, and he expresses himself as confident of having learned many things that will profit the purchasers of the organ he proposes to sell at one-quarter the price usually obtained for a handsome instrument of the class to which his belongs. It had as well be borne in mind by those considering the offer, that it is only for a limited period, and the low price is to induce people to buy the organ, in order that the manufacturer may show to the public the peculiar excellence which he claims it to possess. See his advertisement.

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MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

[Medical Botany of the Garden, Field and Forest.]

By Adair savory, M. D.

No. III.—Garden Plants, continued.

XVIII.—Crocus Sativus—Saffron. This perennial plant is cultivated with us chiefly as a garden-flower. It has a rounded bulb, from which the flower (which is large, of a Marc, or a beautiful bluish-purple color) rises upon a long, slender, whorled, succulent tube or stalk. Between the two segments of the corolla, the style grows out, the style and stigma terminate in three long, convoluted stigmas, of a rich, orange-color, very odorous, and noted at their summit. These stigmas are the parts of the flower or plant used in medicine. The Saffron is a native of Greece and Asia Minor, where it has been cultivated from time immemorial. It is also cultivated in the temperate countries of Europe. The Spanish Saffron, imported from Gibrailar, is considered the best, and commands the highest price. Hence it is frequently adulterated with flowers of other plants resembling it, which are cheap in the market, namely, the safflower, marigold and anilica. The flowers should be fresh, possess a sweetish, aromatic odor; be of a deep orange-yellow color, have a warm, pungent, bitterish taste, and color the fingers when rubbed between them. If these several characteristics are wanting, the mother or purveyor should reject them.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES.—Crocus was employed by the ancients quite extensively, both as a medicine and condiment. The Arabians esteemed it, and the physicians of modern Europe formerly held it in some repute as a stimulant and emmenagogue; besides being somewhat exhilarating, relieving slight pains, and promoting sleep. The writer can say nothing in its favor. At present it is mainly used by druggists, to impart color and flavor to a few medicinal preparations; and physicians leave it to be used ad libitum by our good, old mothers, who still cling to it, and think their grandchildren, when attacked with measles, especially, must drink freely of "saffron tea" to "bring them out," after the custom of the generation. This is an error; hot teas and blankets, in any of the eruptive fevers—measles, scarlet fever, and scarlatina—are positively injurious, unless in the very incipiency, when the patient may be cold or chilly. Hot and dry, cold water is a far better and more rational treatment, and will drive out the measles quite satisfactorily.

XIX.—Chelone Thymifolia—Safflower, Dyer's Saffron. The flowers of this plant, smooth, erect plant are compound, in large, solitary and terminal heads, the flowers of which are of a fine orange color. It is a native of India, Egypt, etc., but cultivated in Europe and America. That which is grown in this country is called American Saffron. Its chief ingredients are two coloring substances, one yellow and very soluble, the other red and insoluble in water, but very solu-
MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS.—PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

Good plain cake or rusk is healthy; the dainty, however, must not be made to take the place of the nourishing meal; let it be given afterward.

Roasted apples are excellent for most children; plain bread-pudding, rice-pudding and tapioca-puddings are not only not objectionable, but serve to make a variety, for which the little ones crave.

Be very careful to teach a child to eat slowly; begin this discipline from the very first moment that it begins to feed itself; never hurry it at its meals (though it may seem to dawdle over them), or it will acquire the habit of bolting its food, which is not only unhealthy but vulgar. Remember that the teeth are to chew the food with, to make it fit to go into the stomach; it is not only that the food should be properly ground up by the teeth, but that the saliva which is produced by the fact of eating, is a great digester of itself, and the stomach should never be left to do the mouth's work.

The habit of feeding children between their regular meals is a bad one; they go to their meals with no appetite, become fain-the-hearted, and fastidious, get accustomed to eat at all kinds of irregular hours, and at last have their digestive organs very much impaired.

Put only plain, child's plate what it will most likely eat; let it have a second small "help" rather than too much at first, so that the plate will be left in an unby food condition, and the child acquire habits of wastefulness.

With many poor little ones, the "slice of fat with the slice of lean" is a great bugbear; it is frequently nauseating; care should be taken that the fat is not all put on one side of the plate, to be eaten with a "glop!" at the end of the meal; it should be judiciously cut up and taken with the lean of the meat.

All children should be taught that it is indispensable that they should acquire the habit of eating and drinking in a cleanly and quiet manner. We know that there is a great difference in children themselves—that some are noyer and more dainty naturally—but there is much in education. They can be taught to eat without smearing their faces, hands and aprons, and that a table-cloth must be respected.

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

42—Everything relating to this department must be sent to GEORGE CHUNN, MARRISHALL, MASS. All communications are to be headed: "For Patterson's." All are invited to send answers, also, to contribute original puzzles, which should be accompanied by the answers. §

—

HOURLY PUZZLE.


A 35-cent piece of sheet music will be given for the first correct answer.

H. G. COBEN.

DENOMINATION.

Entire, I am a rod used for roasting meat; behind me, and leave a deep hole; behind again, and I am a pronoun; once more behind me, and I am in past.

Complete, I am a long cat; behind, and I am lights; behind again, and I am a pronoun; behind once more, and I can always be found in tea.

A look will be given for the first correct answers.

ALBERT STEWART.

WORD-SQUARE.

My first is change. My second is an intersection. My third is a leap. My last is to discover.
OUR ARM-CHAIR.

"ONE AND ALL," SUBSCRIBE.—The newspaper press continues to speak of "Peterson" as the cheapest and best of the lady's books. We quote what the Liberal (Iowa) Register says, as a type of what all say. "Peterson," it remarks, "is the particular lady's magazine, and its circulation is larger than any other periodical of its character now published. The steel engravings, diagrams, fashion plates, as well as the serials, poems, sketchlets, etc., in Peterson, are always of the best, and once a lady becomes a subscriber, she never voluntarily gives it up. Two dollars cannot be more wisely expended than in securing the excellent magazine for 1879, and we feel that we are but doing our duty to our readers when we advise them, one and all, to have their names placed on Peterson's list."

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"TWENTY-THREE YEARS AND MORE."—Says a lady, renewing her subscription. "My mother used to take Peterson when a girl, and she has been married twenty-three years. I intend to take it as long as I live. Wo could do without it." That is the general cry.

Oh! What a Hobbled Complexity.—Why don't you use Laird's "Bloom of Youth?" It will remove tan, freckles, and all blemishes from the skin, leaving it perfectly clear and beautiful. Sold by druggists everywhere.

"DRESSING WELL."—The Lynn City (Mass.) Democrat, noticing our last number, says, "No lady should be without the Peterson. It is always up to the latest styles in fashion, and invaluable information in the art of dressing well."

ART-NEEDLEWORK.—Miss S. W. Titman & Co., Boston, will send by mail a copy of "Instructions in Art-Needlework," to any address, on receipt of 50 cents.

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

[Medical Botany—Of the Garden, Field and Forest.]

BY ARTHUR LIVESEY, M. D.

NO. IV.—Garden Plants, continued.

XX.—Spiraea Tuliparis.—Common Snow. This old, showy plant, or bush, was once much esteemed by mothers and their daughters, and was to be seen in some nook or corner of nearly every garden in the country. It has never been used in domestic medicine, however, to our knowledge, by mothers of the present or past generation, although it is probably quite as deserving of attention as some of the simples which we are wont to use. The leaves and fruit have a bitter taste, and have been used as a tonic and sedative, particularly in some parts of France, by the country people, in the cure of intermittent fever; and the distinguished physician, Creveldinier, recommended the plant for that complaint. It seems to have been overlooked by all classes of medical men in this country, and its properties remain untested.

XXI.—Yuga Orectodonta, or Arbor Vitis. A well known, indigenous, evergreen tree, to be found from Canada to South Carolina, growing wild and cultivated, in nurseries and in gardens, as ornament. The leaves, which have an agreeable, balsamic odor, are the parts used in medicine. In decoction, the leaves have been used in ague, as well as in coughs, fevers and dropsy.

A saturated extract of the leaves, in tennaspinal doses, has been found useful as an emmenagogue, and in minute (drop) doses, the rational homeopath uses the tincture for many female complaints, even those of obstrusion of their peculiar organization; wavy, excrescences wither away under its use. It has some reputed, also, in veterinary practice in curing cough, and snake-bite, and scorpion stings. If but a little of these, they should be painted with the strong tincture daily, which will suffice. But if they come in crops, the tincture should be taken internally also. It has also cured the navas innomina in other names of the noxious animal, or mother's milk.

XXII.—Danses Semperennis.—The Evergreen Box. This is also a well-known, cultivated plant in our gardens, for margins of walks, etc., though a native of Europe and Western Asia. The leaves have a hard, dark, blackish hay, and the seeds of the plant possess any medicinal virtues, nor have our old mother-nurses ever entered it in their list of valuable or useful "roots and herbs."

In its native country however, the wood is considered diaphoretic, and is used in decoction in rheumatism and some specific blood disorders. The leaves in a strong infusion are said to be purgative, while a volatile oil, distilled from the wood, has been favorably used in epilepsy, and a tincture of the leaves, at one time, enjoyed some reputation as an antiseptic.

XXIII.—Sempervivum Tectorum.—House-leek. Derivation, ever-living; of, or belonging to, dwellings. It is a perennial, succulent, European plant, remarkable for its tenacity of life, and is found growing on rocks, walls, and modern houses, and cultivated in this country as a curious sort of ornament, and as a domestic medicine. The thick, fleshy, succulent, smooth, green, inodorous leaves are employed, when bruised, as a cooling application to burns, stings of bees, wasps, hornets, etc.; to sores, also, and other external affections, attended with inflammation. The juice will often cure or cause wounds to disappear.

XXIV.—Malva Officinalis.—[From the Greek, Malva, a honey bee; the flowers reputed to be a favorite of that little insect.] Common Balm is a generally well-known, aromatic, bushy plant, growing in gardens, and by the roadsides, in waste places, etc. An infusion of this plant makes a very agreeable and useful drink. In fevers, tending to promote purgation. It takes the heat, and may be advantageously taken at bedtime, in cases of sudden colds. Dr. Darwin, in his "Botanical Garden," alludes to its diaphoretic, or tonic character thus:

"Two knights before thy fragrant altar bend,
Adored Melissa! and two squires attend."

MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS.

CLEANLINESS.—Cleanliness and cleanly habits are also among the indispenables in the bringing up of children; the youngest baby can be taught cleanly habits by mere custom, but, as in the matter of sleep and food, begin early. In the management of babies, nothing is much more difficult than to teach them good habits, when they have been allowed thoughtlessly to contract bad ones. A poor little child is suddenly told, that it must "behave itself." It is scolded; and, poor little unfortunate, sometimes slapped, for doing now, what it has so often done before, without a word of reproof. This is cruel. Of course, it cannot break itself of its old practices at once; it will take weeks, months, perhaps to do so. Nobody has a right to punish a child for uncleanly ways, when the mother has been too ignorant, or too careless, to educate it to cleanliness.
OUR ARM-CHAIR.

“SO LITTLE MONEY.”—A lady writes: “We have had your magazine in our family for several years; and my husband says it is a mystery to him how you can afford to give so much, for so little money.” The secret is our immense edition. We prefer a small profit on a large circulation, to a large profit on a small one. “Peterson,” in consequence, is able to give better engravings, better fashions, better stories, etc., etc., than any other, at the same price, and command such a circulation, that all the other lady’s books in the United States, combined, fail to have as large a one. It has become a saying; these last years, that without “Peterson,” you are out of fashion.

THE WAREWLY NOVELS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.—A full set of “Peterson’s New and Cheap Edition for the Millions of The Warewly Novels” by Sir Walter Scott, in Twenty-six large octavo volumes, paper cover, will be sent to any one by mail, prepaid, on remitting Five Dollars for the same, in a letter, to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. At this low price, every Family in the land should send Five Dollars to the Publishers, at once, and thus possess themselves of a full and complete set of the finest novels ever written.

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Nature Receives the Crown of having developed many exquisite and beautiful compositions, which in reality are due solely to the use of Laidle’s “Bloom of Youth.” Sold by druggists everywhere.

MOTHERS’ DEPARTMENT.

(MEDICAL BOTANY—OF THE GARDEN, FIELD AND FOREST.)

BY ADAM EYRETT, M. D.

No. 5.—Garden Plants, Contined.

Being anxious to get out into the fields and forests, and roam through the extensive domains of Nature, we will pass briefly, in review, a few more plants cultivated in gardens.

XXV.—Anisum—Anise is an annual plant, about one foot high, a native of Egypt, introduced into the south of Europe, cultivated on the continent, and occasionally seen in the gardens of this country. What is called Star-aniseed is derived from an evergreen tree growing in China and Japan, and is much used in France for flavor liquors. Aniseed is a grateful, aromatic carminative, and has been used from the earliest times in flatulent colic, and a corrector of unpleasant and griping purgatives. The late Prof. Meigs was partial to a preparation to remove persistent accumulations of flatus or gas from the bowels, in which he aniseed entered. Make a strong infusion of aniseed, strain off half a pint, add half an ounce of mann, and stir in half an ounce of carbonate of magnesia. Take in wineglass doses over few hours. The oil of anise enters into peregari, and gives it a pleasant flavor and taste.

XXVI.—Fennelum—Fennel is commonly, official, and sweet, are the three bowels, all of which have an aromatic odor and taste, dependent, like the anise, upon a volatile oil. These several species are natives of Southern Europe, but the sweet-fennel is largely cultivated in our gardens, which with that imported from Germany, supplies the demand of the trade. It is an excellent corrector of nauseous and griping medicines, such as emps, colic, etc. An infusion of those seeds is much better for mothers to give infants and young children, than camom and sweet teas, in cases of flatulent colic. A still better plan is to give the infusion by enem, which acts more promptly, without interfering with digestion or the stomach.

XXVII.—Cinnamomum, Cinnamomum. This is a binomial and umbeliferous plant, with stem about two feet high; a native of Europe, growing wild in many localities, and cultivated in many places there and here. These stems and bark, in the second year, and are threshed out by our good German mothers on a cloth, like they are wont to gather their crops of mustard seed. The Medicinal Properties are similar to those of anise and fennel, and may be administered in strong infusions (sweetened) to infants and children in cases of simple pain or flatulent colic.

The seeds are much backed in cakes, especially by the Irish, and in bread by the Germans, to both of which they give an agreeable flavor (to those who like it), and at the same time stimulate the digestive organs.

XXVIII.—Cochlearia Arvensis, from Cochlear, a spoon, from the form of the leaves of some species. Horse-radish.—A perennial plant, possessing a long, fleshy, white, aerial root; flower-stem from two to three feet high, and leaves, very large, oblong and petiolate, while the stem leaves are lanceolate, indented and secedio. Flowers small, white. Generally cultivated in gardens, most places, along ditches, etc. Medicinal Properties. The pungent root of this plant is a favorite condiment, stimulating the secretions, and promoting appetite. It is one of our best anti-scorbutics. It is useful in dropsey attended with feeble digestion and debility; also in palsy and chronic rheumatism, both as an internal and external remedy. Finely grated horse-radish root thoroughly rubbed up with white sugar, and taken slowly is very good in recent cases of hoarseness. It will sometimes promptly “clear the throat,” and enable the young lady to fulfill her engagement. The beneficial effects of the wilted leaves, steeped in hot vinegar, or otherwise, and applied in cases of epithelial fevers, headaches, etc., are well known to every mother in the country. Garden plants will be concluded in next number, after which we shall invite the readers of “Peterson” to walk forth with us into Nature’s wide domain, while we gather in many valuable medicinal treasures, which may be of especial benefit to many mothers throughout the country.

MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS.

Clothing.—The preparation of baby’s wardrobe is usually a source of great pleasure and interest to the mother. Of course the size and magnificence of it, very much depends upon the purse of the parents. Immense amounts of money can be lavished on expensive embroidery for trimming the dresses, etc., but the little one will be no more comfortable for all that; perhaps, rather, the contrary. Rich trimming on the bottom of dresses is all well enough; but in order to have the sleeve and neck correspond, the embroidery, that is, often starched, is placed around the neck and wrists, and the poor little victim of a mother’s vanity is made uncomfortable with all its finery.

A baby (if there are means to accomplish it) should have plenty of clothes made of soft, fine material; we need not say that they should be neatly made. Let the money that is to be expended, be put in the quality and quantity, rather than in the ornament of the wardrobe; the fine embroidered cloak and hood, in which baby is to be first exhibited to a circle of admiring friends, had better be much plainer, and a finer flannel or a softer muslin purchased instead.

Baby’s “basket” should, of course, be prepared and ready some time before he is expected to make his appearance. A good-sized, box, square or oval basket is used for this purpose. It should be well covered with pink or blue muslin;
OUR ARM-CHAIR.

"PETERSON" AHEAD OF ALL.—That this magazine gives more for the money, and of a better quality, than any other, is the universal testimony of the press. Every month, we receive hundreds of notices to that effect. Says the Clinton (Ind.) Herald, "The last number is a magnificent one; its stories and fashion plates cannot be excelled." Says the Le Roy (Ill.) Enterprise, "Stands at the head of magazines of its class, and grows in merit and popularity with each issue. At the low price at which it is issued, no well-regulated family should think of doing without it." The Bath (N.Y.) Reporter says, "To call it handsome, hardly does justice to it; it is more than that; it is complete in every department, fashion plate, stories, receipts, patterns, etc." The Frankford (Pa.) Gazette says, "A superb number; the book improves with each issue." The Warsaw (N.Y.) Democrat says, "The monthly Supplement is alone worth double the subscription price." Finally, the Williamsport (Pa.) Banner condemns the opinions of all, by saying, "Petrone's is, by far, the best as well as the cheapest ladies' magazine ever published."

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HEARTS ARE CAPTURED by a beautiful complexion. All women know this, and if nature has denied it to them, it can be acquired by using Tait's "Dream of Youth," sold by every druggist in the United States.

The Catalogue of Goods, yet cheap novels, published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, is unrivaled. Send for it, and select your summer reading.

Would You Persuade Your Wife, or Sweetheart? Subscribe for "Petrone." You can do nothing she would like better.

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

[Medical Botany—Of the Garden, Field and Forest.]

BY ADAM LIVESTER, M. D.

No. VI.—Garden Plants, Concluded.

XXIX.—Anomoeolus Hypocrepianus: From a and varia, not to fade, or unfolding, and unites, flower; Prince's Feather. An annual plant, supposed to have been derived from tropical America; growing spontaneously to a limited extent in the Middle States, and cultivated in many of our gardens, on account of its deep-red colored flowers, in densely crowded spikes.

This species of cress-creek belongs to a family of very handsome woods, two or three of which are pests in gardens, unless the box is freely and continuously used. Thus, as in the family circle, we may have one bright flower, far superior to the others. Its leaves are possessed of some astrinency, and may be used when a mild astrinient is needed. It can, however, be dispensed with in domestic medicine.

XXX.—Aiptasia Tolypopleura: Colombia. From Apollo, an eagle, the spurs of the flowers somewhat resembling an eagle's claw. An annual plant, indigenous to Europe, but sometimes cultivated in our gardens as an unique ornamental flower. It loves rocky, hill-side places. The whole plant has a disagreeable odor, and an unpleasant, bitterish taste. The entire plant has been used as a diuretic and diaphoretic in jaundice, small-pox, scurvy; and externally as a vulnerary. Being of the order Ranunculaceae, most of which possess rather dangerous properties, it is both inadvisable and unnecessary for mothers to use it for any purpose.

XXXI.—Opuntia Scabiosa—Garden Artichoke. Derived from the Greek, Kusia, Kusmos, a dog: the spines resembling dogs' teeth. It is indigenous in the south of Europe, also, but cultivated in our gardens as a culinary vegetable. The plant is rough, good yellow, gray or color. The leaves are in rosette, and have been used with advantage in dropsical cases, as well as in rheumatic and neuralgic affections. If nothing else can be obtained by mothers, the use of this plant will, at least, do no harm, till more active remedies can be procured, or a physician obtained.

XXXII.—Helenium—Helenium, a native of Europe, likewise, but cultivated like ball, diges, etc., for culinary purposes, and a posset herb. It is an agreeable aromatic, both in color and in taste, when infused. This is a lobate plant, and is pinnate; with violet-colored, small flowers, arranged in half verticillated, terminal, leafy spikes. It is a warm, gentle stimulant, and like the lobate plants generally, (the mints, etc.), is used as a diaphoretic in hot infusion in colds, chronic catarrhs, etc., especially by old people, and those debilitated. It has no advantages over several plants previously enumerated.

XXXIII.—Portulaca Graciosa—Pooh herb, Portulaca, or Common Purslane. A very frequent plant, which every gardener knows full well. It is very tenacious of life, and a vigorous grower. Pigs are very fond of its succulent stems, and some people boil them with meat, and eat them as greens. This plant possesses diuretic properties, is recommended for scurvy and in urinary complaints.

XXXIV.—Cypripedium Dureri-Pooh's Shepherd's Purse. A crenulous plant, to be seen growing everywhere, in fields, by the roadsides, and in gardens.

The plant is bitter and pungent to the taste; somewhat astrinient, and has been used with benefit in hennaturia and other hemorrhages. It is considered anti-acridic and has been administered in hemeral piles, dropy, etc. In rheumatism, the fresh herb, well-crushed, has been applied to the parts with relief. This concludes the consideration of garden plants. We will next treat of the most useful plants generally to be seen about the farm.

MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS.

BEDDING AND BED-ROOMS.—For the first twelve or eighteen months, at least, baby is expected to share his parent's bedroom. He should have a cradle or little crib, and be accustomed to lie in it as soon after birth as possible; it is not healthy for him to lie in the "big bed" with grown people, so therefore he should be accustomed, for part of the night at least, to sleep by himself.

Of course, when he is very young, and the weather is very cold, especially if he be delicate, he must have a little gnoc given him, it is so hard to keep him warm enough, but as he grows older, or the weather warmer, he should be familiarized to his crib.

When the mother retire to rest, she should make it an inviolable practice to spend a few minutes, in making baby comfortable, no matter whether he is quiet and seemingly comfortable or not. Baby should be attended to, directly the mother goes in the room; let these be routine which he will expect, and he will follow it cheerfully. He should be taken out, scolded, and have two or three clean, and dry put upon him. If he is young enough to be nursed frequently, give him his supper; he will then feel quite comfortable, and be ready to go to bed again; his natural sleepiness will prevent him from caring or knowing whether his quarters are the ones he prefers or not. He will probably cry for "more" in an hour or two, and then it will be quite time enough for him to have his "cuddling" in mother's bed.
OUR ARM-CHAIR.—MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT, ETC.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!—This is a favorable time, (see the Prospectus,) to subscribe for this magazine, Says the Middleton (N. Y.) Mail, "Substantial improvements are being made in 'Peterson,' the best of its kind." The Catawba (Pa.) Record says, "The stories are of a character rarely met with now; with more plot and artistic merit; the whole number is exceptionally bright in every department." The Hastings (Mich.) Journal says, "The last number is above the standard even of this excellent monthly. 'Peterson' contains more, too, than many higher-priced magazines." The Clinton (Ind.) Herald says, "Full of the very best magazine literature; the steel plates, in this number, is alone worth the subscription price." The Rochester (III.) Democrat says, "Nothing but an enormous circulation could enable Mr. Peterson to furnish such a magazine. The few ladies, who have not done so, should subscribe at once."
The Mountain (W. Va.) Echos says, "Each of the departments is perfect; a better lady's book cannot be found." The Glouster (Mass.) Bulletin says, "It is emphatically the ladies' magazine. Those who have not subscribed, should do so at once." The Benson Co. (Mich.) Journal says, "The steel engravings, double-page fashion plates, colored embroidery pattern, and full-sized diagram are worth more than the price, even without the vast amount of useful and interesting real-life matter." The Lynn (Mass.) Record says, "A model of its kind." Send on two dollars for a single subscription, or get up a club, and lose no time.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY'S SILVER ANNIVERSARY.—The Boston Daily Globe says: "The silver anniversary of the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, being the completion of the twenty-fifth year since the commencement of their business, was celebrated by them by a dinner and Young's Hotel on the 16th last. The company began business with factories having capacity for the manufacture of 300 instruments per year; value, less than $1000 for the best. It has now capacity for more than 200 organs per week, or 10,000 per year; value of the best, $4000 or upwards each. The great success thus achieved is due to the great improvement made by the company's instruments, and their rigid adherence to the determination with which they commenced to make, and only the very best work. By these means they have deserved and commanded a world-wide reputation, securing sale for their organs in every civilized country which has not a prohibitory tariff."

IT'S ECONOMY TO BUY THE BEST.—The vain attempts to imitate the "Royal Baking Powder" by other manufacturers during the past fifteen years, have proved wholly abortive. It is claimed for every new brand that it is just as good as the Royal, while they are cheaper than flour, or drugged with the hurtful alum. The pure grape cream tartar from which Royal Baking Powder is made, is imported expressly for it from the Wine District of France. Manufacturers of this brand, with a foreseeing eye, have always used the best and most wholesome materials, and are said to be the largest users of cream of tartar in the world.

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MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

MEDICAL BOTANY—OF THE GARDEN, FIELD AND FOREST.—BY ABRAH. LIVERETT, M. D.

NO. VII.—Arts—Its Variety.

HAVING spoken of the chief plants and shrubs that belong in or about gardens, I now will endeavor to interest mothers and their daughters in the Medical Flora of the "Field and Forest," to invite them to walk forth with me in the great domain of Nature, and see what, in the goodness of Providence, has been provided for us to prevent, relieve or cure many of the diseases incident to our frail natures. And will it not be a pleasant and profitable study to recognize the names and to know the medicinal properties and uses of every frail plant, every little shrub and majestic tree that meets our view?

Taking them up in alphabetical order, botanically, we cannot pass by the Alice Cavendish, called also Faux Consolidae, a tree known throughout the United States as the hemlock spruce, and so generally diffused throughout North America, that it has been adopted to some extent as emblematic in vioetttes, on maps and other devices, having reference to this continent.

It grows to the height of sixty to sixty feet, tapering much above, with branches long, horizontal or descending below; leaves half to three-quarters inch in length, shining green above, bluish glaucous beneath; stolies or cones about one inch long, also bluish glaucous when young, but finally become light brown with age. Its bark, abounding in aromancy, is much used for tanning in the northern States, and the aborigines employed it to dye their skins, which they used in making baskets, a red color. When the tree becomes old, considerable jubes exude and hardens upon the bark, from which is obtained, when scraped off, baled or melted and strained, what is known as hemlock oils. This gum is much esteemed in the form of plaster—as a warming and stimulant application to habitually cold, sore or painful parts. The hemlock oil obtained from this species is highly esteemed, and used for painting purposes in chronic rheumatic affections, and enters into the composition of various proprietary liniments.

The Alice Cavendish: Northern Spruce, or Fir, a very lofty tree, sometimes rising one hundred and fifty feet in height, with a trunk from three to five feet in diameter; a native of Europe and Northern Asia; furnishes us with the Burghundy Pitch, which derives its name from the province of Burgundy, in the east of France.

The branches of this tree are spreading, and its branches pendulous; leaves about one inch long, scattered round its branches; cones from five to nine inches long, nearly cylindrical; light brown. This stately, solemn-looking tree, with its numerous dark green waving branches is becoming frequent in yards, lawns and ornamental grounds. The pitch is obtained by removing a portion of the bark, and then allowing the wood, upon which flakes of concrete resinous matter, which, being detached by scrapers of iron, is melted with water in large boilers, and then strained through coarse cloths.

When pure it is quite opaque; of a yellowish color. Applied to the skin in the form of a paste, it acts as a gentle rubefacient, and is useful in cases of chronic rheumatic pains, weakness of the breast or back; and when applied to the spine between the shoulders will generally prevent very susceptible persons from taking cold.

The other species of the Alice are (1) A. Bolemani: Bolam's or Bole's Gillet; a tree with symmetrical branches, forming a conical top; comes from four feet long, violet purple; found in yards and lawns, though
native of the mountains; and is more ornamental than useful as a shade tree.

(3) A. Picea or Silver Fir, with branchless horizontal, a smooth, whitish bark, comes three to four inches long also, but of a reddish-green at first—finally brown; a more beautiful and larger tree than the preceding, and is frequently seen on grounds of persons of taste.

(4) A. Alloc: White or Single Spruce: a tree of light-colored bark; comes one to nearly two inches in length, almost cylindrical, and pale brown. Cultivated as an ornamental tree in yards, havens, etc., and is a native of the northern States.

(5) A. Nigra: Black or Double Spruce: a tall tree, with handsome, conical top; becoming frequent as an ornamental, shade tree; the young branches of which the matsins of the country use (or were) in the habit of using to flavor what they call spruce beer.

These few characteristics will enable any one interested to distinguish each species or variety of these fine evergreens. They are, however, of little or no medicinal value.

**FLORICULTURE.**

**FRUITS AND THEIR TREATMENT.**—It is well-known that ferns will grow where flowering plants will perish. Their chief requirement is moisture and shade; and, best of all, Dame Nature's method is by all means to all who choose to gather them, in the greenwoods and hedges, and on the open plains. No costly appliances are necessary to their culture; the simplest and least expensive materials will answer, and the exquisite gracefulness of the ferns will overshadow and cover all deficiencies of plant care or flower plot. But to those who can afford to decorate and embellish the house they inhabit, every article of fernery is open which modern taste has invented. Fern cases, stands, pockets, brackets, boxes, hanging baskets, and pots of innumerable variety can be procured, each season producing something new.

In taking up ferns from the open air for home decoration, be careful to take up also a good ball of earth around the root, and to notice the kind of earth in which you find them growing, and all the small attendants connected with their habitat or dwelling-place.

In proportion to your success in reproducing these will be the flourishing of your fern visitor. Fern soil is generally composed of leaf mould, peat, and loam, and most old woods and forests will be found to furnish all these, oftentimes lying in regular gradation one over the other. Perhaps, however, the woods and forests are a long way off, and nothing is attainable but the rough soil of the garden; in this case, you must get some sandy loam from the nurseryman, to render it lighter and more friable, and add some chemical fertilizer as a substitute for the leaf mould. And it is wonderful what effect may be produced by the expenditure of a little money and a great deal of trouble in the ugly back premises of a grown house. A good sized pot of earth taken up in the paved yard will be an opening for a perfect fern panicle in that unsightly place, and the dark, damp back window has an unknown capacity for decoration.

**MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS.**

**Fresh Air.**—Children’s sleeping rooms must have fresh air. It is absolutely indispensable to their health and beauty.

As baby gets bigger, and leaves his mother’s room, he is sometimes promoted to his brother’s or sister’s nursery, sometimes to a nursery of his own, with his nurse.

If possible, the infant nursery must be detached from the day one; one room cannot serve for both purposes. The day nursery should be bright, and cheerful, and airy, not, as it too often is, the gloomy room in the back, where the children don’t mind a dark room." Never was there a greater mistake; and there should be one room in the house (not only for the child’s sake, but for the comfort of all the inmates, where toys can be arranged according to childish fancy, chairs harmonized, and littlepinion tea-parties given, without distressing the other members of the family. Only plain but strong material, will stand; the disorder in which the young warrior, and Johns. For many larger children, growing plants in sunny windows are a great pleasure, and they are now considered very healthy, though, some years ago, they were banished from all living-rooms.

The night nursery, too, should be in a dry part of the house, a room upon which the sun shines some portion of every day. The bed must be of firm, unyielding, or worse, to save trouble: rather let them sleep “two in a bed” themselves, than allow this. Some servants are models of cleanliness, but too many, who are a fact about their work, are personally unhygienic; moreover, it is unhealthy for children to sleep habitually with grown persons.

No certain bed hangings should be placed around baby’s bed; and, as we said before, the bed-clothing should be white, but warm. Mattresses of hair or wool should be used, not feather beds. Except the climate be very cold, the rooms that children habitually occupy should be as much without carpets as possible; in mild climates a square in the middle of the room is all that is necessary; the rest of the floor should be painted or stained a dark brown; the bit of carpet can then be laid up and shaken frequently, and the woodwork easily swept every day, and wiped up with a damp cloth every night.

In the morning, as soon as the children have left the room, the bed should be literally pulled pieces—not taken off altogether in a “bundle,” but each article separately, spreading them out as much as possible, over chairs, etc.; the mattresses, etc., are then turned up so that they are drying the sides. Then the windows should be opened wide, letting the east down a few inches from the top, and at once remove everything in the way of “slops,” etc., from the room, that ought to be removed, and every vessel should be thoroughly cleaned with warm water and soda; the longer the room is left to air, the better; two hours at least should be allowed for the purpose. Let there be certain days for changing the bed linen, and this should be done regularly—not only when it seems to need it. Once a week the room should be scrubbed, or wiped up, with a piece of chloride of lime in the water; both winter and summer this should be done, but early in the morning, so that it will have time to dry, and if the day is wet or damp, it should be deferred till a dry one.

"Prevention is better than cure," and by looking well after a plentiful supply of fresh air, and by trying to keep it fresh, we may save much grief, and even expense, in our households. Disinfecting fluids are very inexpensive; they are almost as much needed in cool days as in hot ones, but unfortunately too many of us forget to take the commonest sanitary precautions for the rooms, and children’s clothes, instead of all dirt and diphtheria and other evils are in our homes.

If, on account of want of room, the day nursery is also used for sleeping in at night, all the precautions of which we have spoken are still more obligatory. The room should have its morning airing, as we have suggested, and when played in all day, with perhaps a big stove to heat it, the
OUR ARM-CHAIR.

"CHEAPEST AND BEST."—The universal verdict of the press and public is that "Peterson" is not only the best magazine of its kind, but altogether the cheapest, excelling in its engravings, fashion-plates, stories and Work-Table all rivals at the same price. "Nothing but its enormous circulation," says the Lima (Ohio) Gazette, "could enable it to give so much for the money; it is incomparably the cheapest, as well as best, magazine of its kind. Every department, in turn, is pronounced "Excellent."" The St. Johns (N.B.) Globe says, "We never recollect to have seen Peterson in a better style than it is this year." The Newport (Pa.) News says, "All competent judges pronounce the stories in "Peterson" better than any in any of its contemporaries." The Clay Co. (Iowa) Reporter says, "It would seem impossible to suggest any improvement in it." The Godechur (Canada) Star says, "The patterns are pronounced by the ladies to be as perfectly prepared as it is possible for them to be; the ladies cannot have a better general magazine." The Mitchell Co. (Iowa) Press says, "Superb embellishments, capital stories, one number above is worth the subscription price." The Salem (N. J.) Standard says, "The newest as well as best of the ladies' magazines."

AN INVENTION of inestimable value as a benefactor has at length been perfected, in mask form, and is to be worn at night. While being perfectly harmless and easily applied, it assists to the wearer a blooming and faultless complexion. For descriptive treatises, containing full particulars, address The Toilet Mask Co., 1146 Broadway, New York.

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MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

[Medical Botany—Of the Garden, Field and Forest.]

BY ABRAHAM LEVERETT, M.D.

No. VIII.—Acacia—Gum Aralick.

Though the acacias from which the gum aralick of our drug stores is obtained do not belong to, nor are they naturalized in this country, yet this medicinal agent and article of diet for the sick is so very useful and important, that we feel that the source from whence it is derived should be better known, and its properties more fully appreciated, and for these reasons it is embroiled in these papers; and is spoken of here, before we ram in the fields.

These acacias are of all sizes, according to situation, from mere shrubs to trees of medium size, and grow in Upper Egypt, Senegal, and other parts of Africa, as well as in Arabia and Hindostan, where the gum is much used for food.

The trees possess a hard, whitish aspect, and the main stem is covered with a gray bark, which is quite aromatic, and is used in India for tanning purposes. The acacia seem by nature calculated for dry, sandy soils, and flourish in deserts where but few other trees will grow.

Gum aralick is the concrete juice of various species of Acacias, and when pure is transparent, odorless, insipid, and feels quite viscid in the mouth. Mothers should be aware that mixed with the true gum, is often found one of a darker color, rougher surface, much larger, and more globular, harder to break, and less readily soluble.

ALIMENTARY PROPERTIES.—The late Prof. T. D. Mitchell says he has had patients to subsist on months on this gum, without obvious loss of flesh or health. This is also the experience of the writer, with many other observers. We are told that camels attached to caravans derive from these acacias their chief sustenance, in many parts of those desert regions in which Africa abounds. A caravans of Abyssinians would have starved, on one occasion, but for a stock of this gum among their merchandise, upon which one thousand persons subsisted for two months; and in times of great scarcity of the ordinary kinds of food, whole towns have been sustained by it. The Moors and negroes, also, live on the gum almost exclusively, during the period of collection; and the Hottentots, in times of scarcity, support themselves upon it for days together. Hence, in many cases of disease, our patients can be sustained for quite a length of time upon this gum alone. It should be stated, however, en passant, that dogs fed exclusively upon this article soon perish; but they are carnivorous, whilst man is an omnivorous animal.

MAXIM: Possesses and Uses.—Gum aralick is admirably, possessed of soothing, soothing, soothing qualities. Hence its use in strangles, utricular affections, irritation of the vague or large, inflammation of the stomach, intestines, spleen, distention, dilatation, chorea infantum or wasting bowel affections. In all of these cases, a thick solution can be advantageously used as a medicine, besides possessing the advantage of the best and most suitable article of diet in those and other highly inflammatory diseases—being sufficiently nourishing, not only to support the patient, but to prevent the injurious action of the organs upon themselves. A thick solution of gum aralick may be used (like colloid), to shield recent burns and sores from the irritating influence of the atmosphere. Thus, mothers can put this familiar article to many useful purposes. Sulphate paste, marshmallow and Iceland moss paste are made of this gum, while sugar, whites of eggs and water, or of decoctions of marshmallow and moss, instead of simple water, if strictly made in accordance with the name in the latter two pages.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Killing Your Florishes.—A great many ladies send their flowering to be killed by machines, as it saves, they think, time and trouble. But for several reasons we would advise our readers to do it themselves by hand; we regard, on the whole, the trust economy, besides. In the first place, the heat used for machine killing is very often too great, and we have seen flowering so speeded in places that it has been at the folds like tinder; and in the second place, in many material it certainly takes from their beauty, silk especially looking poor from the heat and pressure used, as it does when dyed or cleaned.

To kill silk, having cut and joined the breadth, next hem them with brown silk, not putting the stitches too close, and drawing the silk as little as possible. Supposing the flourence to be required to form its own head, turn it down at the top, and tack it along on the wrong sides, then, having decided upon the size of the flowers, fold two or three, pin them and cozen them fairly, then take out the pins, and measure the width between the folds. You must now fold and crease your length of silk, or should it be a very long one a few breadth at a time, taking the width between the creases from the folds you have already arranged, so that when you begin to kill you have every fold evenly and plainly marked. You will scarcely need to measure for crossing the folds if the flourence be a narrow one, but be careful to get them even and straight, and the work is then comparatively easy.
OUR ARM-CHAIR.—MOTHERS’ DEPARTMENT, ETC.

OUR ARM-CHAIR.

What the Newspapers Say.—The newspapers, universally, pronounce “Peterson’s” to be the best of the lady’s books. We receive, every month, hundreds of notices to this effect. Our last number seems to have been especially popular. Says the Taylorville (Ill.) Journal: “Peterson has the finest corps of contributors of any ladies’ magazine; its artistic engravings and fashion plates are excellently done; as a magazine of literature, art and fashion, as well as for excellence in all its departments, and for cheapness, it has no superior.” The Iowa (Ackley) Times says: “It is a standing wonder how so splendid a magazine can be so cheap.” The Bristol (Tenn.) News says: “Its reputation is world-wide, and it is still growing in popular favor; it is always fresh, and always has something novel; it is the cheapest and best magazine in the country.” The Janesville (Wis.) Recorder says: “It would be worth while subscribing merely to get Mrs. Burnett’s charming love-story.”

Advertisements inserted in this magazine at reasonable prices. “Peterson” has had, for more than twenty years a circulation, greater and longer continued than any in the world. It goes to every county, city and cross-roads, and is therefore the best advertising medium in the United States. Address Peterson’s Magazine, Philadelphia.

MOTHERS’ DEPARTMENT.

[Medical Botany—Of the Garden, Field and Forest.]

BY ABBREY LIVESTER, M. D.

No. IX.—Aconitum Napellus.

(Wolfbane—Monkshood.)

The natural order to which Aconite belongs is the Ranunculaceae.

Its flower-bud is of a dark violet-blue color, large and beautiful, and are borne upon a long, thick, spike-like raceme. The ancient Greek and Latin name for this plant is probably derived from Aconos, in Bithynia.

The habitat of Aconite is especially in the mountainous regions of France, Switzerland and Germany, but it is cultivated in the gardens of Europe, and it has been introduced in this country as an ornamental flower.

There are eight species of Aconite, all of which are indigenous to the United States—the A. monstrosum, along streams of southwestern New York, and southward along the mountains; and the A. redolens, about Cheat Mountain, Virginia, and southward in the Alleghenies. The former has a slender, erect but weak stem, and disposed to climb; leaves deeply from to five lobed; flowers blue. The latter, called trailing Wolfbane, as its specific name implies, has a stem three to five feet long, leaves three to deeply divided, segments either in three or five, flowers white, in very loose panicles. This is a marked characteristic of this species. Aconite is allied to the buttercups of our fields, and the ranunculus of our gardens.

The term Mabhood was derived from the form of the blossom, which is shaped like a hood or cone; and that of Wolfbane, from the fact that the roots of some species growing on the lofty pasturage of the mountains in Switzerland were formerly pounded, and mixed with food, to form a poisonous bait for wolves.

The A. napellus—called the purple helmet flower by old English writers—possesses the most intense acrimony of all the species, and hence deemed to possess the greatest virtues, and consequently this one has been placed in the front rank, and made the official plant.

The root has been unfortunately mistaken for the horse-radish root, to which, however, it has no resemblance (being dark brown); but, on this account, it has wisely been advised not to have it cultivated in gardens. More danger, however, arises—the writer thinks—from the odor of its full spike of dingy purple flowers, so conspicuous and attractive in the summer months, that sickness and fainting have resulted to children and persons in delicate health who have handled them, or even approached so near as to inhale the scent of the flowers. The poisonous action of aconite was well known to the ancients, it having been resorted to for the purpose of destroying criminals under sentence of death. Yet, as the root of this plant is entirely destroyed by prolonged boiling, as the following incident will show: A man once noticing a woman gather-
MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS.—PUZZLE DEPARTMENT. 247

The reply was, "I am not going to cook them for green, for dinner; will you dine with me?" The man stared, but accompanied her home, witnessed the boiling, and subsequent eating of them by the family without the least injury! Thus it sometimes happens that the old mothers, in the country, know more than our learned professionals, and from whom, the late Prof. J. K. Mitchell often said, young practitioners could learn much. The absolute poisonous action of the unboiled green leaf has been attested by the following fact: A person became exced, or maniacal, as was supposed by his friends, from eating the green leaf, as a salad; but the surgeon called in ridiculed the idea; denied that such properties belonged to the vegetable; and to confirm his declarations, ate freely of the leaves, and in great agony, "died, as the fool did." In one case of poisoning, life was attributed to be saved by a strong infusion of leaves; another by the administration of harshtom, followed by infusions of the blessed thistle (carduus benedictus), freely given, till he vomited; and a third by an unguent or simple agent that would produce vomiting would have resulted as favorably; as our main reliance in this kind of poisoning is the stomach-pump or the emetics first, next mucilaginous drinks, warm lemonade; stimulants, if needs be, even to intoxication, hot baths, turpentine, or compressed tincture lobelia injections; powerful friction with strong liniments to spine and limbs, clamps to spine, stomach and extremities, etc. The medical uses of acuents will be noticed in next number.

MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS.

Little ailments, and the beginning of big ones. And now, perhaps, the young and inexperienced mothers, for whom these simple directions are written, will be glad to receive a few hints respecting the little illnesses, and aches, and pains, that haunt baby-land.

It is often both expensive and inconvenient to send off for a doctor, every time the young monarch of a household passes and kicks for no especial reason. Stomachache is baby's bête noir, and he has plenty of it usually, when young; it visits him at all times, and in all seasons, and, moreover, it is a complaint he cannot possibly endure manfully. For this there are many so-called remedies, but we have never known one that was really efficacious; the constant giving of gin, or whiskey, and having the baby, as it were, a most injurious one, and a gentle remedy as any, perhaps; is to place the baby in a sitting posture, bend his body rather forward, rub his back, and put it with gentle vigor, and the enemy will usually be dislodged, for a time, at least. This is in case of ordinary "colic" or stomachache, brought on by eating a meal too fast, or by sucking from a spoon, but sometimes there is something that can only be got rid of by a little gentle medicine. And this brings us to our little medicine-chest, with its simple remedies.

An ordinary, good-sized work-box, or any other box will answer our purpose; but it should be kept locked, or out of reach of children, or ignorant servants; the key, however, should always be placed where it can be got at once, in case of need. Your box should contain sticking plaster, some linseed meal in an air-tight container. This is better to use when fresh, but some should always be kept in the chest; it is sometimes required in the middle of the night, in a hurry, and is always good to put on "squeaky" people. A small bottle of camphorated oil should be added; it is excellent for chest-emollients in case of cold. Fine ointment is better than cold cream for chilling, and mustard must nicely prepared is also excellent. Even a lump of common whiting should receive admittance, put in a tin box, so that it will not powder the other things; it is an astounding cure for burns and scalds, when scraped, wetted and placed thickly on the injured part.

Custard oil is a very safe medicine for a baby, and strange to say he does not very much dislike it; half a teaspoonful for a very young child is enough, but not one of six moons may be given from a teaspoonful to a teaspoonful and a half. Put it in a versus spoon in which is a little sweetened water; it can thus be given easily; it often removes stomach-ache. A packet of senna leaves should find a place in your box; rightly prepared they make an excellent cooling medicine for children. Put half an ounce of the leaves, and one ounce of 3ugs in a jug, put the following are made upon them, cover it, and let the mixture stand for five hours, when it can be strained off; a small teaspoonful is a dose. Sweetened, it is not unpalatable, and children generally take it without difficulty.

A word here about medicine giving: never deceive your children by telling them it is wine. They will speedily find out for themselves that you are telling them an untruth, and will lose all faith and trust in your word (which should be to them as unfulfilling as that false-sounding "law of the Medes and Persians"), and you will have a repetition of the same fuss with them every time physick-day comes round. Tell them plainly that it is not nice, and put it to their good sense that it is to be taken for their benefit, and therefore they should not act like babbies about it.

Again; do not get into the habit of administering medicina to them upon every trivial occasion. Constantly giving the little doses of the nursery is very often productive of more harm than good. Also keep some finely-powdered alum; it will be found of use in whooping-cough—visin, a grain to each year of a child's age given in a little sugar three times a day. If your chest will hold them the following are made upon them; cover it, and let the mixture stand for five hours, when it can be strained off; a small teaspoonful is a dose. Sweetened, it is not unpalatable, and children generally take it without difficulty.

Also keep some finely-powdered alum; it will be found of use in whooping-cough—or visin, a grain to each year of a child's age given in a little sugar three times a day. If your chest will hold them the following are made upon them; cover it, and let the mixture stand for five hours, when it can be strained off; a small teaspoonful is a dose. Sweetened, it is not unpalatable, and children generally take it without difficulty.

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

Every word belonging to this puzzle must be sent to GEORGE CHINN, MAM US. All communications are to be headed: "For Peterson's." All are invited to send answers, also, to contribute original puzzles, which should be accompanied by the answer. (See No. 36.—COMPOUND VAIN PUZZLE.)
OUR ARM-CHAIR.

CHAPERS AND BEST.—The aim of this magazine has always been to be, not only the very best of its kind, but the cheapest also. Our ambition has been to please "Peterson" in every family in the land, and to do this we are willing to make a comparatively small profit. The success with which we have pursued this object is proved by our enormous circulation, which exceeds that of all the other lady's books combined.

That we deserve this success is proved by what the newspapers say in our praise. The New Holland (Pa.) Clarion declares that, "Peterson," "from year to year, shows even increasing splendith, attraction and real worth, making it one of the necessities of the household." The Farming's (II.) Journal says it is "filled to repletion, in its several departments, with the best that talent and art can produce."

The Newport (Pa.) News says that its stories "excel those found in any other of the lady's magazines."

The Clinton (Ind.) Herald calls it "the best magazine in the world for ladies." The Sweetwater (Conn.) Democrat says, "the publishers are sending out, for 1878, the best numbers that ever left their office."

The Alburn (III.) Citizen says, "the last number is full of the best things that ever absorbed the attention of woman," and adds "who could live and be happy, without dear old Peterson?"

The Mountain (N.C.) Echo says, "new charms are to be found in Peterson with every number." Read some of these notices to your friends, who have never taken, "Peterson," and whomever else you are asking to join your club for 1899.

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AN ARMY OFFICER'S OPINION ABOUT BAKING POWDER.

To the Elder: I wish you would allow me to direct the attention of your many readers to one form of Baking Powder that would be widely used, were it only better known. I refer to the broad raising powder of Professor E. N. Horford, at one time Rumford Professor of Chemistry in Harvard University, and one of our most ingenious and distinguished chemists. In this Powder, an Acid Phosphate of Lime takes the place of cream of tartar or alum, and while the whitest, lightest, and most delectable biscuit can be made with it that I have ever seen or tasted, it furnishes a food rich in phosphates so much needed in the animal economy, and so largely discarded in our finely sifted white flours.

Professor Horford's high reputation is adequate only for the absence of any deleterious or make-weight ingredients in this Powder. Frances H. Atkins, A. A. Surgeon, U.S. Army, Fort Gibson, Okla., in a test upon a whole regiment, raved over the effects of a Baking Powder that raised perfectly without the flour's being given time to stand. The gentleman who first informed me of this Powder sent me a sample, which, roasted and boiled, was found incapable of raising.

This Baking Powder is made by Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R.I., who will send a sample sufficient for one quart of flour, and the Horford Cook-Book, upon receipt of a 3-cent stamp, or a regular package, sufficient for twenty-five pounds of flour, for 35 cents in stamps or currency.

LADIES who desire a fulness complex, free from irregularities, should have recourse to Madison Rowley's Medicinal Toilet Mask. Many leading society ladies have paid tribute to its marvelous virtues as a beautifier. For descriptive treatise, containing full particulars, address The Toilet Mask Co., 1161 Broadway, New York.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN THIS MAGAZINE AT REASONABLE PRICES. "Peterson" has had, for more than twenty years, a circulation, greater and longer continued than any in the world. It goes to every county, village and crossroads, and is therefore the best advertising medium in the United States. Address Peterson's Magazine, Philadelphia.

CHILDREN cry for Petchen's Castoria, because it is sweet and stops their stomach aches. Mothers like Castoria because it gives RELIEF TO THE CHILD AND REST TO THEMSELVES, and Physicians use Castoria because it contains no morphine or other narcotic property.

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MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

[Medical Botany—Of the Gardens, Fields and Forests.]

By Abraam Lincoln, M. D.

NO. X.—ACONITE—MEDICINAL PROPERTIES—CONCLUDED.

Aconite was first introduced to the notice of the profession by Baron Sturz in 1762, but Dr. Fleming first claimed for it powers of sedation to the nervous system, as well as those of reducing inflammation and of stopping circulation.

This remarkable action of aconite has given it a high place among remedies for the condition for which we call fever.

But it is of little or no use in gastric, typhoid or yellow fever; nor for a fever which is symptomatized of acute local inflammation. But in general febrile attacks, or great activity of circulation, (as is seen in children), before any individual mischief results, or organs become actually irritated, then aconite is more prompt and for preferable to nitric, antimony, or any of the usual ferulaceous. In active hemorrhages, in acute congestion of almost any part, and in erysipelas, aconite is suitable at the commencement in small doses, frequently repeated.

Aconite is often successful in rheumatic and neuralgic affections, given internally, and applied locally. In acute rheumatism it is a main remedy with many practitioners, who unite with Fleming that it will cure the disease in the average of five or six days; that it seems to protect the patient from cardiac complications; and that convalescence results with much less slowness of the joints than under other treatment.

In other acute local affections of the rheumatic poison, as lumbago, pleurisy, neuralgia intercostal, neuralgia, the deltoid (shoulder) muscle, torticollis, or wry-neck—the result of a draught of air—in all of these affections which do not partake of much or any disturbance of the circulatory system, aconite, in small repeated doses, is not less valuable. Aconite also has considerable power over spasmodic affections by virtue of its influence on the muscular centers. It aids in the treatment of the early stage of whooping cough; in gastroduodenal; and in cough and asthma of spasmodic character; in all these diseases, it gives great relief, and modifies the tendency to spasm which characterizes them.

Prof. Stillé says that in the treatment of the distressing affection, neuralgia, "The benefit to be derived from Aconite is so rare and so precious, that it is not only no agent exceeds this one in value—especially in the febrile affections of children—and mothers can use it with safety in their families in all complaints mentioned above, provided they administer it in minute doses, say five drops of the tincture of the root to an ordinary-sized goblet of cold water for adults, and the same number of drops of the tincture of the leaves to a tumbler of water for children—and fathers, in cases of pain, administer it in larger quantities. The old school may smile at the doses of these drugs, while the homeopath will say it is quite too large, as one dose of this will actually contain more of aconite than a vital of their pillets. But I can only say that "truth is often found to lie in the middle," that a happy mean is better and safer than either extreme.

As a local application to hemorrhage, the best form in which it can be used, probably, consists of equal parts of the tincture aconite root and chloroform applied by means of a piece of stout cloth, and covered with the hand for a short
time, or some impermeable substance. A bottle of this kept by mothers will often be found to be useful in neuralgia about the head or face, soft headaches, etc., not only applied to the seat of pain, but to the back of the neck, behind the ears, etc. Such applications will promptly relieve chronic headaches. If good results and wide range in the use of neore were to be obtained, we must administer small doses—never exceed one drop to an adult—and then we will not read "disagreement with the stomach and bowels," and of its occasional "vomiting and diarrhoea," both of which it will usually correct, (if not depending upon indisgestible food), in fractional drop doses.

MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS.

Whooping Cough.—In attending to ailments that are not "little," we shall merely mention what we know has proved beneficial, and what may be safely administered, and the line of conduct to be followed in the unavoidable absence of a doctor. But mothers should certainly not take upon themselves the entire responsibility of serious ailments.

It is distressing, however, for any one not to know in the least what to do, or what could be done to help their child in sickness.

Thus in whooping-cough in its first stages a mother can arrange that the sufferer's bowels be kept properly opened, that the food given him shall be light (vegetables and milk chiefly), and that he is not exposed to a cold or damp air. Also that the sufferer shall be watched carefully when a fit of whooping is on. Very often it is so violent that he will gasp and struggle for breath, a convulsive fit sometimes following. If in bed instantly raise him to a sitting posture—this is very important—or he will very likely choke. For his farfal cough I name a tried and excellent recipe for cough drops, as follows: One ounce of spearmint in powder, one tablespoonful of honey, one of ordinary peppermint water, and the yolk of a raw-shelled egg beat well together. Give portions of a teaspoonful, with sugar or in a little barley-water, according to the age of the child, two or three times a day. The powdered alum mentioned before is good for some children in this cough, but with others it is useless, so to give it a fair trial, and it is worth trying, being so simple, it must be regularly persevered with and given three times a day. The very best of all remedies, however, for whooping-cough is to give the patient a complete change of air.

Croup, Etc.—Croup is a very formidable complaint. The very name of it is enough to startle mothers, as it so often proves fatal. When baby coughs it is generally from teething, that nest from whence spring so many little indispositions, but if from a cold caught as colds generally are caught—nobody knows when or how—lies in small polities on the chest and between the shoulders will probably give relief very speedily, or to rub these parts well but gently with camphorated oil is a frequent cure. This other cough, however, the cough of croup, a cough that makes baby's mother wring her hands in anguish, is one of the kings of terror in babyland; it is like the shrill bark of a dog. Hoarseness is usually the premonitory symptom of the cough before the coming croup, but it has been known to come, though rarely, with a cold, merely. A physician should be sent for at once, if possible; but in the meantime do all that can be done by yourself, before his arrival. Have plenty of hot water in, or getting in readiness. Mix some very coarse, brown sugar with fresh butter, equal parts, and give a little of the mixture to your suffering child. It will often open the throat and lessen the phlegm, a great quantity of which is collected, and can with difficulty be thrown off. This often gives immediate relief. If it should not, put him in a moderately warm bath, letting him remain there from fifteen to twenty minutes. A hot sheet should be in readiness to receive and dry him speedily. This done, put him into bed again, covering him up warmly. Do not leave him now. You must watch him narrowly. The bitter and sugar ought to make him sick, thereby easing him wonderfully. If it should not, however, and his breathing and hoarseness do not abate, an emetic ought to be given him. If possible do not do this until you have had proper advice, but, if it be utterly impossible for your medical man to get to you for a few hours, vomiting being necessary, a grain of tinctured antimony should be dissolved in an ounce of boiling water—it will not take long to cool. Then give the patient a teaspoonful, if it is in its first year, two teaspoonfuls if two years old, and so on, allowing a teaspoonful to every year of the child's age. He should be again put into the bath, and, unless the disease has made very rapid strides in the wrong direction, he will soon show favorable signs under your treatment.

As regards diet, if you are still nursing the little one, give him nothing but his natural food, and even sparingly of that. But if weaned he will want, at first, little else besides barley water; toast and water, or orange whey is nice. In a day or two he may have arrowroot, eggs, etc., and when the fever is entirely gone give chicken-broth or beedees and such-like nourishing food.

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

@Everything relating to this department must be sent to GEORGE CHINO, MABLEWOOD, MASS. All communications are to be headed "PUZZLE DEPARTMENT." All are invited to send answers, also to contribute original puzzles, which should be accompanied by the answers. — G. C.

No. 40.—Cross-Word Puz.
My first is lit, but not in mouse.
My second is in barn, but not in house.
My third is in foot, but not in leg.
My fourth is in barrel, but not in leg.
My fifth is in nose, but not in cheek.
My sixth is in fountain, but not in creek.
My seventh is in early, but not in late.
My eighth is in love, but not in hate.
My ninth is in pistol, but not in gun.
My tenth is in hurry, but not in run.
My eleventh is in evening, but not in moon.
My whole, if you look, you will see very soon.
Is it only a short, simple word I have sent, which commonly means an accident.

Boutellton, Va.

N. M. G.

No. 41.—Frame Puz.

Make the frame of four words of nine letters each, so that there shall be the same letter of the alphabet at each of the four corners where the words intersect. That letter being indicated (?) in this puzzle, gives the clue.

Upper horizontal line.—A road across the country.
Lower horizontal line.—Serving for trial.
Left perpendicular line.—A plant.
Right perpendicular line.—Formed like a flower.

Marblehead, Mass.

G. C.
OUR ARM-CHAIR.

WHAT THE EDITORS SAY.—In showing your specimen, when you are getting up a club, call attention to what the editors say of this magazine. For instance, the Woburn (Mass.) Farmer says: "The secret of the wonderful success of this prime of monthlies lies in its ever onward progress towards the highest possible point to be reached in its line; and so long as it continues, as it has in the past, to gain new friends with every number, it will hold its place in the front rank." The Prescott (Ark.) Despatch says, of the last number, that it is "emphatically the magazine of the season." The Raleigh (N. C.) News says, "It always comes, in its freshness and beauty, to cheer the household of the tens of thousands, who are so fortunate as to be its subscribers. It cannot be surpassed." The Middleport (N. Y.) Mail calls it "the best magazine published: ahead in all its departments." The Lapeer (Mich.) Clarion says, "The stories are always of the best class." The Charleston (W. Va.) Spirit of Jefferson calls it "the best of the fashion monthlies." The Lynn (Mass.) Record pronounces it indispensable to "everybody who desires to keep thoroughly posted in regard to the fashions."

WHAT BAKING-POWDER SHALL WE USE.?—The late Dr. Samuel Jackson, Professor of the Institute of Medicine, in the University of Pennsylvania, whose opinion, as a physician, is held in high esteem, said, in regard to Horneor's Bread-Preparation: "The phosphate of lime, which is the principal ingredient of this preparation, is an essential constituent of all grains. It is further an important nutritive principle, and an indispensable element in the construction of all the animal tissues. This preparation, while it makes a light and palatable bread, restores to the phosphate of lime which had been separated from the flour, and thus adapts it as an aliment for the maintenance of a healthy state of organization." A sample of above preparation sufficient for making one quart of flour will be sent by mail, upon the receipt of a three-cent stamp, by the Bannister Chemical Works, Providence, R. I. If thirty-five cents are sent, you will receive one of the regular packages, sufficient for twenty-five pounds of flour.

CHILDREN CRY FOR PITCHER'S CASTORIA, because it is sweet and stops their stomach ache. Mothers like Castoria because it gives health to the child and rest to themselves, and Physicians use Castoria because it contains no morphine or other narcotic property.

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

[Medical Botany—Of the Garden, Field and Forest.]

BY ARTHUR LAYEGE, M. D.

No. XI.—ACHILLEA MILLIPEITHUM.

Thousand-leaf Achilles, Yarrow; S. Named after Achilles, a Greek warrior, who first, probably, used the plant. Natural order, composite; tribe 4, Sonchoidae; sub-tribe 4, anthemideae.

Yarrow is a perennial herb; stem mostly simple, two to three feet high; leaves, striate, hairy, somewhat woolly, leafy; leaves two or three to five inches long, alternate bipinnatifid, minutely divided with linear dentate divisions. Heads of flowers numerous, fragrant, white, but small, in flat, dense corymbs; tubular green. It abounds in old pastures, along fences, and on the borders of woods, throughout the United States. The whole plant is medicinal; possessing, at least, a pleasant aromatic bitter, with some astringency. Its Medicinal Properties are those of an aromatic tonic and astringent—used chiefly in domestic practice—by mothers—for the relief of flatulent colic, nervous affections, their peculiar ailments, as dysmennorrhea, and especially for diarrhoea of children. The late Dr. Frothingfield, of this city, put up, several years ago, a "Compound Syrup of Yarrow," which had an extensive sale, and became quite a popular medicine for bowel affections. It has been recommended as a low form of medicine for the suppression of hemorrhages. Hughes (in his homoeopathy) says he has seen good effects from the use of Yarrow in leukorrhea and erysipelas.

In some parts of Sweden, it is said to be used as a substitute for hops, in the preparation for beer, which it is thought to render more intoxicating. From the peculiar taste and effects of much beer in this country, it is compelled to believe that many medicinal agents besides hops and malt are used by the brewers.

Yarrow is generally given in strong infusion, one ounce or more to the pint of boiling water, of which a wineglassful or more may be taken freely.

AGROSMIC DEPATURE.—AGROMY.

BOTANICAL CHARACTERS.—Stem, hollow; leaves, two to four feet high; leaves, one or two to three inches long; principal leaves, cereous, two to three or four inches in length, ovate, oblong, crenately serrate, the intervening ones small, ovate. Flowers, small, yellow, with petals twice the length of the calyx, in a slender, spicate raceme about six or eight inches in length.

HABITAT.—This species of agrimony is a perennial herb, with interruptedly planate leaves, common to Asia, Europe and America. The genus, from which it is generally found in open woods, or on the borders of woods, and flowering during July and August.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES.—The herb has a faint but carminative odor, and a rough, bitterish, slightly aromatic taste. The flowers exude quite a strong fragrance. The root is doubly much bitter and astringent.

MEDICAL USES. A mild astringent tonic, agrimony is used by families in diarrhoea, mild cases of dyspepsy, passive hemorrhages, and in relaxed, atonic conditions of the bowels, attended with slight irritation, or chronic inflammation of the mucous membranes. It has been favorably used in suppression of urine, and some eccentric physicians assert that a strong decoction of the whole plant taken freely, for some time, will cure scrofula. In the same form (sweetened with honey) it has been recommended for the alleviation of asthma, colds, coughs, bronchial affections, and, as a gargle, in ulceration of the mouth and throat. But, doubtless, we possess more active and reliable agents for the former affections, and whilst we can get elixire of pellagra, we need not agrimony to relieve the latter.

ADMINISTRATION.—Given in infusion, one ounce to the pint of boiling water, and taken almost to any extent, ad libitum.

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

Everything relating to this department must be sent to GEORGE CHINN, MARBLEHEAD, MASS. All communications are to be headed: "For Parker's," All are invited to send answers, also, to contribute original puzzles, which should be accompanied by the answers."

No. 38.—TWENTY-ONE HIDDEN ANIMALS AND INSECTS.

During holiday—Well, as Susan the cook says, "Here I be," eating bread and making the butterflies, after my long visit to Admiral Miller's. My little brother, Attwood, is just over the colic. O, Walter has received Ogden's letter. Will Amanda send Joseph: "Entering into Fairyland," the book she promised to lend him? Can you come to Hodgepodge this fall? Hodgepodge, Or Williams says, is in his glory now. "Sleep, Industry; though it be in some cases, is