

YOUR BIRDS.

CAGES OF CANARY BIRDS should be placed so that no draught of air can strike the bird. Give nothing to healthy birds but rape and canary seed, water, cuttlefish bone, and gravel-paper or sand on the floor of the cage. No hemp seed. A bath three times a week. The room should not be overheated—never above seventy degrees. When moulting (shedding feathers) keep warm, avoid all draughts of air. Give plenty of German rape seed; a little hard boiled egg, mixed with crackers grated fine, is excellent. Feed at a certain hour in the morning. By observing these simple rules, birds may be kept in fine condition for years. For birds that are sick, or have lost their songs, procure bird tonic at a bird store. Very many keep birds who mean to give their pets all things to make them bright and happy, and at the same time, are guilty of great cruelty in regard to perches. The perches in a cage should be each one of different size, and the smallest as large as a pipe stem. If perches are of the right sort, no trouble is ever had about the bird's toe-nails growing too long; and of all things, keep the perches clean.

MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS.

DAILY ROUTINE.—One of the most important subjects of consideration with a young mother, is the feeding of the new-born child. Many babies are over-fed. Although our young man knows when he has had enough as well anybody, he does not want his "comfort" to be taken from him, not because he is hungry, but because he likes to nestle to it, and be "cuddled."

For the day time this can be checked and prevented, but at night, he takes liberties with his property, and the consequence is that, in the morning, he is no better, and the poor mother rises fagged and weary, and in no state to enforce the necessary rules for the masterful little spirit.

Let the baby have his first breakfast just before the mother gets up, and a tumblerful of pure, new milk will be a wonderful support to the mother herself.

Then baby should lie in bed until the mother has breakfasted, and is ready to dress him; at first, there will probably be a little trouble about this waiting. Naturally restless, when awake, lying still does not suit him, but long before we are quite conscious that "baby takes notice," he has done so; his eyes wander around the room, and are gradually fixed upon some bright spot, or some moving thing.

If the baby is in good health, and is a strong, robust child, a little crying will not hurt him; it will probably last but a few moments if he has had a good breakfast.

Keep to one hour, or as near to it as possible, for the baby's rising in the morning, and for his bedtime; very soon will he know when those periods arrive. After washing and dressing him, give him his second breakfast, *not before*, as the operation of washing and necessarily turning his little body about, is apt to derange the digestive functions.

A very young child will, after the fatigue of being washed and dressed, and having a comparatively full stomach, be very sleepy, and be glad to go to bed again at once, sleeping sometimes for three or four hours; but an older one, say of three or four months, will feel inclined for a little play. Teach him, at the very earliest opportunity, to lie and play on his back; accustom him to be put down anywhere, at your pleasure; the convenience of this, in days to come, will be incalculable, as you need never, if suddenly compelled to put him out of your arms, fear a fit of violent screaming. The floor, well protected from a draught, is the best place for him to rest upon. Sofas are dangerous, when the small limbs have begun to know their strength and use, so the best thing is to spread a doubled blanket, or some warm, thick material, upon the floor. The best thing is a baby's "floor

mattress." Make a mattress, a yard and a-half square, of good, strong ticking; the stuffing should be of good, white cotton or wool, and it should be made like an ordinary mattress, only not so thick; it should, of course, be tacked through, here and there, at regular intervals, with twine to keep the wool in place. At the bottom, and where it lies on the floor, tack on some muslin or calico, that can be taken off easily and washed, and on one end sew a couple of rings, that it may be hung up, out of the way, and aired, when it is not in use; or, if preferred, sew on a long piece of stout tape, so that the mattress can be rolled up and put away. On this the baby can lie, and roll, and kick to his heart's content; it will do him no end of good, and will stretch and strengthen and straighten his limbs. Behind him put a couple of chairs or a towel-horse, with a shawl thrown over, reaching well to the floor, so that no cold currents of air from open doors can reach him.

Whilst he is enjoying his kick, the mother can accomplish many little household duties, finish a piece of fancy-work, read the last new book, or do nothing at all but take absolute rest, which so many mothers require. This rest for the mother, and care for herself, is, in reality, taking care the baby. Half an hour is as much as baby, usually, will care for, at first, of this rolling and kicking; though some will lie for a much longer time. After amusing himself for so long, he will naturally expect to be entertained a little; as a little carrying about the room, out into the hall or another room, just to engage his attention, and to put fretting out of his head, and make him good-humored before he takes his nap.

This nap should be a long one, but the length will depend upon the child's age. Three or four hours for a young baby, but those of eight or nine months will, probably, not sleep for more than about two hours at a time.

After he has been fed, put baby into his cradle or cot, with his body warmly, but not heavily, covered, but leave the head as free from any wrapping as possible; let his pillow be cool and light, and do not get the head in a perspiration if it can be avoided.

After his nap, take the baby up, as soon as his first whimper reaches you; he should not be allowed to cry a moment, but be talked to, cheerily, and chattered to in a way that all babies understand, and have his attention distracted from himself, so that he will probably be in high good humor, let you attend to changing him, raise the blinds, etc., and in the meanwhile learn his first lesson in patience. But this should not be tried, for he wants his dinner, and should have it now.

If the baby has cried, when put to sleep, it has probably been from some little ache or pain that so often comes after meal-times, but no notice need be taken of it, as it will likely go away as suddenly as it came. Avoid going to him, if possible, as it may put the notion in his head, of being taken up. If the cry comes from temper (and most mothers soon learn the difference between the cry of temper and the cry of pain), the cry will soon cease, and baby go quickly to sleep. If a child is in feeble health, of course the case is different, but if he eats well, and seems otherwise in good health, his little fretting, unnoticed, will not harm him.

Baby's dinner over, he is now ready for another kick on his mattress, and we cannot say too much of the importance of this kick and roll. It is an exceedingly bad thing for both baby and his nurse, to have a child almost constantly in the arms; it cramps his legs, weakens his back, and is a woeful waste of time for nurse or mother. A little nursing and "cuddling" is all very well, and even necessary, but not too much.

After his dinner, and his roll, baby should be carried out for his walk, or for his ride in the baby-carriage; but he ought to be, at least, six months old, before he is allowed to sit up in his rides; a comfortable half-reclining position can easily be arranged for him, with the aid of a pillow, or a

cushion. Cover him up warmly, and on no account let him get chilled, the piercing wind is as bad, if not worse, than damp air. Baby will usually sleep a good deal when he is out, and will also expect a plentiful meal when he gets home.

He should be put to bed by about six o'clock, but by about eight o'clock he will, probably, awake, and want another light meal; and if he should do so, he should be attended to, at once, but in a dark, or dimly lighted room, and he should not be taken up to be nursed; but the mother should lie down beside him, and nurse him in that way; or, if he is artificially fed, his bottle should be given to him in the same way.

Never accustom a baby to a light in a room, if it is possible to avoid it; he will not be afraid of the dark, if he is habituated to it from the beginning.

There is a great danger of over-feeding infant; but if the baby sleeps in a cot, beside the mother's bed, there will be less difficulty in keeping him from over-feeding; but if he is allowed to get in the "big bed," just for a few moments, he will, most probably, take up his quarters there for the whole night. If, however, he must sleep in the "big bed," for want of a crib, he should be gently put off the mother's arm, each time he has been fed, otherwise, he will arouse at the slightest movement, and in utter uneasiness, the mother will probably allow him to make one long night meal.

OUR NEW COOK-BOOK.

Every Receipt in this Cook-Book has been tested by a practical housekeeper.

SOUPS.

Scotch Broth.—This is made from the liquor in which a leg of mutton, piece of beef, or old fowl has been boiled, or it may be made at the time they are boiled. Add to the liquor some barley and vegetables, chopped small, in sufficient quantity to make the broth quite thick. The necessary vegetables are carrots, turnips, onions, and cabbage, but any others may be added; old (not parched) peas and celery are good additions. When the vegetables are boiled tender mix a cupful of rough oatmeal with cold water, stir it into the broth, salt and pepper to taste.

White Soup.—Take a large knuckle of veal, one pound of ham, and a fowl, if required; a few pepper-corns, a head of celery, finely shredded, and two or three onions; add six quarts of water, and let it stew for several hours. Strain the soup, and, when cold, having taken off the fat, add to the liquor, on the day it is required, one-quarter pound almonds, blanched and pounded. Boil it very gently, then pass the soup through a sieve, and thicken with half a pint of cream and two eggs.

Oyster Soup.—Take two ounces of butter and a tablespoonful of flour; mix over the fire, and add one quart of fish stock. When it boils add two dozen of oysters, blanch in their liquor each cut in two or three pieces; add also the strained liquor, some grated nutmeg, a small quantity of minced parsley, pepper, and salt to taste. Stir in at the last, off the fire, the yolks of two eggs, beaten up with the juice of half a lemon and strained.

MEATS AND POULTRY.

Mutton Cutlets, Plain.—Take a neck of mutton that has been killed three or four days. Saw off the rib-bones and the scrag end, so as to leave the cutlet-bones three and a-half inches long. The spine-bone must also be removed without injuring the fillet. Then divide the neck of mutton into as many cutlets as there are bones. From the upper part of each bone the meat must be detached three-quarters of an inch. Dip them in water, and flatten them. Trim away the superfluous fat and sinewy parts. Season them with pepper and salt. Dip a paste-brush into clarified butter,

pass it over the cutlets, broil them before a clear fire, and serve with brown gravy under them.

Fricassee of Chicken with Eggs.—Cut up two chickens; wash them, and let them drain; then season them with pepper, salt, one small, white onion, six sprigs of parsley, tied up. Put all flat in a stewpan; add some pieces of lean bacon, one tablespoonful of butter, and half a pint of water; let it stew for half an hour. Take it out of this gravy, and put it into a saucepan with a gill of cream. Mix a tablespoonful of flour with cold water, and add it to the gravy, stirring all the time until thick. Just before serving, stir in the yolks of three eggs, well beaten. Put a little cold water to the eggs before you stir them in.

Stuffed Fillet of Veal.—Remove the bone of a leg of veal with a sharp knife; fill the place with rich stuffing, made of grated bread crumbs, butter, pepper and salt, and a little thyme; secure it with a string, and put it upon the spit to roast; baste it with sweet lard every quarter of an hour until it begins to brown, then use the drippings for basting. When done, thicken the gravy with a little browned flour; pour over the meat, and serve on a heated dish of a deep shape. Veal should be wiped each day that it is kept raw. Do not lay it upon a plank or it will mould.

French Stewed Rabbit.—Cut a rabbit in pieces, wash it, and put it in a stew-pan, with salt, pepper, a little mace, and a quarter of a teaspoonful of ground allspice; put in water enough to keep it from sticking to the pan, cover it closely, and let it stew very slowly. When about half done add one-quarter pound butter, cut in pieces and rolled in flour, and half a pint of beef gravy. If the meat should not be seasoned enough, add more salt, pepper, or spice. Rabbit requires a great deal of seasoning, especially pepper. Serve it hot.

Roast Spare-Rib of Pork.—As this joint frequently comes to the table hard and dry, particular care should be taken that it is well basted. Put it down to a bright fire and flour it. About ten minutes before taking it up, sprinkle over some powdered sage; make a little gravy in the dripping-pan; strain it over the meat, and serve with a tureen of apple-sauce. This joint will be done in far less time when the skin is left on; consequently, should have attention, that it be not dried up.

VEGETABLES.

Fried Potatoes.—Pare some potatoes so as to give each the form of a cylinder, then cut each cylinder in slices the eighth of an inch thick. By this means, all the pieces of potato will be the same size. Dry them thoroughly in a napkin; put them in the frying basket, and finish as above. Serve as garnish for game, steaks, or cutlets.

Or, peel some potatoes, cut them in slices three-eighths of an inch thick, cut each slice to two inches length, and divide it in strips three-eighths of an inch wide, dry them well, and fry as above. Serve as garnish for steaks.

Or, pare the potatoes to the shape of a ball, cut each ball in six pieces to resemble the quarter of an orange, chamfer the edges slightly, then proceed as above. Serve as garnish for roast or braised joints.

Potato Salad.—Rub a dish with an onion; dispose on it some cold boiled potatoes, cut in slices; beat together three parts of oil and one part, more or less, according to the strength of it, of tarragon vinegar, with pepper and salt to taste. Pour this over the potatoes, and strew over all a small quantity of any of the following: powdered sweet herbs, mint, parsley, chervil, tarragon or capers, or a combination of them all, finely minced.

DESSERTS.

Snow Pancakes.—Mix in a basin one-quarter pound flour, with a little salt, some grated lemon peel, and sufficient new milk to make rather a thick batter, mix and beat the mixture well. Melt some butter (or fresh dripping) in a frying

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 Fulton (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 very best periodicals ever offered to the lovers of tales and novelets; that it ought to be in every family, if only for its literary excellence." The newspapers, universally, echo this opinion. The public, too, entertains it, if we may judge from the enormous accessions 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 F. Beatty, the Piano manufacturer, writes to 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 received twelve hundred remittances.

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 PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia.

"AT THE FRONT."—The Cerro Gordo (Iowa) Republican says, in noticing January number, "As a fashion journal, 'Peterson' 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 ABRAM LIVEZEY, M. D.

No. II.—GARDEN PLANTS, CONTINUED.

XVII.—*Momordica Balsamina*, a hard, botanical name for the *Balsam Apple*, a well-known, annual climbing plant, a native of the East Indies; cultivated largely by mothers throughout the country in gardens, for sake of its large, reddish-yellow, angular, warty fruit, tapering towards each end, resembling in size, and somewhat in appearance, the common cucumber. When fully ripe, it falls from the vine by the slightest handling, and spontaneously bursts or separates into several parts or divisions. 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 injuries and 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 in size, whitish in appearance, and the healing process ensues 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 *oil* preparation is much better, and a more suitable application to chapped hands, burns, old sores, irritable pile tumors, inflamed prolapse of the bowels, etc., etc. An excellent ointment can also be made very readily from the balsam apple, by mashing it, and simmering it in fresh, unsalted butter, or leaf-lard, till perfectly digested, then strain. 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 glycerine 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 glycerine, with the best possible results—curing chapped hands, lips, face; chafes between folds of skin, sunburn, 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 drachms. 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 monthly nurse turn him about, and pat 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 rubbing 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 scorched linen rag, or a cut open raisin are two of the simplest domestic remedies; but the rupture will often "start" or protrude, with no apparent cause. In such a case get some tea-lead, such as can be procured from the

tea chest of any grocer; press it smoothly out, and fold four thicknesses of it an inch and a-half square, cover it with a piece of soft linen, and then bind it firmly, but not too tightly, over the navel. Look at it occasionally, to see that it has not altered its position. Tea-lead is good for a compress, because it is firm, and yielding, at the same time: but if that is not procurable, four or five thicknesses of soft linen rag, placed beneath a piece of card-board, about the size of a quarter of a dollar, will answer the purpose very well. Many persons use a band of new flannel, instead of a linen band, around the body, thinking it healthier, but the flannel will sometimes irritate the tender flesh, and linen seems cleaner.

In washing baby, it is well to accustom him to be put into a tiny bath, almost from his birth; the mother should hold him firmly, but gently, with her left hand, and use the right one to cleanse the "creases," and wash him with. This is better even than a soft sponge, or "wash-rag."

Baby does not need much soap; once in two days is enough for his head; less frequently for his face. But the lower part of the body requires it once a day; the very best white curd or Castile soap should be used; any strong or fancy soap is injurious to the skin.

All good mothers or nurses have a large, flannel apron, or small blanket, the size of a crib blanket, which is kept expressly to wash baby in, so as soon as he has been properly bathed, (which should be gently, but rather quickly, done in water with the chill taken off,) he should be lifted into the flannel apron, and covered up in it as quickly as possible, whilst his face is wiped, and his head rubbed dry, with a soft, old linen towel; most children like this part of the dressing process. Be sure to keep him covered as much as possible, to prevent him from getting chilled.

It is a good plan to talk to him incessantly; to laugh and soothe him, to divert his attention from any little proceeding he does not quite approve of. Do not let him cry; he most probably will not do so if the mother does not dawdle, and he is talked to; this simple means will often keep a poor, young mother from crying as well as the baby; the attention of both is diverted.

Wipe the body with a clean, soft towel, leaving not a wrinkle untouched; slip something dry under him, and cover him up again until quite ready to put his clothes on him. All this seems needlessly explanatory, but it is whilst being dressed that the baby so often takes violent colds, and the careless or dawdling mother wonders how he got it. If the poor little creature is left wet and shivering whilst a cold towel is hunted for, which ought to have been warming by the fire, it cannot but help being the victim of catarrhs, earaches and inflamed eyes. After being well washed and well dried, baby should be well powdered, not only here and there, but well, in all the creases, and as it is so difficult now to obtain good baby powder, very finely pulverized starch, dusted through a piece of book-muslin, is an excellent substitute.

Baby's clothes should always be slightly warmed, or "afred," before putting them on him. Some people, with a desire to make their babies "hardy," put on the clothes that have of course been thoroughly dried when coming from the wash, but which, from lying in the drawer, have become chilled, and so strike cold to the delicate flesh.

In clothing a baby, remember that there are three parts of his body that must be kept warm—his chest, bowels and feet; keep the head as cool as possible.

Use as few pins as possible, in dressing the baby. "Safety" pins are the only safe ones; for some pins must be used, as strings or buttons will not always answer. Some mothers sew the clothes on young infants.

In case of hard crying spells after dressing, it is always wise to investigate the cause. The clothes may be too tight, a pin may stick, or some rough edge may torture the poor, little one.

OUR NEW COOK-BOOK.

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MEATS AND POULTRY.

To Bake a Ham.—Unless when too salt, from not being sufficiently soaked, a ham (particularly a young and fresh one) eats much better baked than boiled, and remains longer good. The safer plan is to lay it into plenty of cold water over night. The following day soak it for an hour or more in warm water, wash it delicately clean, trim smoothly off all rusty parts, and lay it with the rind downwards into a coarse paste, rolled to about an inch thick; moisten the edges, draw, pinch them together, and fold them over on the upper side of the ham, taking care to close them so that no gravy can escape. Send it to a well-heated, but not a fierce oven. A very small ham will require three hours baking, and a large one five. The crust and the skin must be removed while it is hot. When only part of a ham is dressed, this mode is better far than boiling it.

Veal Cakes.—This is a very pretty, tasty dish for supper or breakfast, and uses up any cold veal you do not care to mince. Take away the brown outside of cold roast veal, and cut the white meat into thin slices. Have also a few thin slices of cold ham, and two hard-boiled eggs, which also slice, and two desert-spoonfuls of finely-chopped parsley. Take an earthenware mould, and lay veal, ham, eggs and parsley in alternate layers, with a little pepper between each, and a sprinkling of lemon on the veal. When the mould seems full, fill it up with a strong stock, and bake for half an hour. Turn out when cold. If a proper shape be not at hand, use a pie-dish. When turned out, garnish with a few sprigs of fresh parsley.

Beefsteak à la Mode.—Cut the steaks in strips; put them in layers, in a dish; between each layer put bread crumbs, butter, pepper and salt. Bake for one-half hour, and when ready to serve, pour over them a rich gravy made of one pint of beef gravy, thickened with one tablespoon of butter, rolled in one tablespoon of browned flour, and serve. Spices can be added if agreeable to taste.

DESSERTS.

Apple Fritters.—Beat up the yolks of two eggs with a little warm milk; add one-half pound flour, one-half ounce dissolved butter, a pinch of salt, and sufficient warm milk to make the batter of such consistency that it will drop from the spoon; stir it well, make it quite smooth, and, lastly, beat into the mixture the whites of two eggs, previously well whisked. Peel some apples, cut them into thick slices, stamping out the core from the middle of each slice; dip them in the batter, covering them well over, and fry on both sides in boiling lard or clarified dripping; lay the fritters on sheets of blotting paper, before the fire; serve very hot, with pounded sugar strowed over.

Veal Suet Pudding (Baked or Boiled).—Chop one-half pound of veal suet, put it into a quart of rich milk, set it upon the fire, and when pretty hot, pour it upon eight ounces of bread crumbs, and sugar to your taste; add one-half pound of currants washed and dried, and three well-beaten eggs; put it into a floured cloth or buttered dish, and either boil or bake it an hour.

Rice Pudding with Fruit.—Swell the rice with a very little milk, over the fire; then mix fruit of any kind with it, currants, gooseberries scalded, pared and quartered apples, raisins, or black currants, and, still better, red-currant jelly, with one egg to bind the rice; boil it well, and serve with powdered cinnamon and sugar.

CAKES.

Buckwheat Cakes.—One quart of buckwheat meal, one tea-spoonful of salt, and a handful of Indian meal; mix the meals and salt; add sufficient lukewarm water to make a

ble in alkaline liquids, which renders the safflower very useful as a dye-stuff. This latter substance, called *Carthamine*, forms the *rouge* of the drug stores when mixed with finely powdered talc. The safflower is frequently mixed with the true or imported saffron, but it is a harmless adulteration, as the former is just as good—perhaps better—for the purposes for which it is used by mothers, viz. to promote the eruption of measles, scarlatina, etc., as it is deemed slightly laxative and more diaphoretic. Two drachms steeped in a pint of boiling water, makes an infusion which is given freely. If used by mothers in lieu of more active measures in the first mentioned disease, it is well; substantial good will be derived, as rational nursing is all that is required. But for pity's sake, dear mother, please don't swathe your children in blankets, and dose them with hot saffron (or other) tea, when they are already as red as a *blood beet*, but apply some light covering, and give them iced water—little, and often as desired—and they will bless you as a “dear, good mother.”

MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS.

FOOD.—The diet of children is of vital importance; plain, nutritious food, well cooked, is absolutely indispensable to their well-being. After the baby is weaned, or his mouthful of teeth have appeared, a *very little* animal food may be given him; only a little at first, and at intervals, or the change of diet will be too great for his digestive organs. The meals should be as regularly prepared and eaten, as those of a grown person; in fact, it is of more importance, if possible, for a child to be regular in all its habits, than for an adult to be so. But children should have even their simple diet varied; they become as tired of one kind of food as a grown person does. The old-fashioned bowl of bread and milk is an excellent thing, but it is more palatable if prepared in the following manner: cut the bread in small, square pieces, and pour upon it sufficient boiling water to soften it; cover it up close, so as to enclose the steam for a few moments, and then pour on it the hot, fresh milk. A little sugar or salt (whichever the child finds most palatable) is to be added.

Oatmeal is another excellent article of diet; the medium quality is the best for children, as the coarse is too rough and harsh to please tender palates, and the very fine is too much like pap to be always relished. The best way of preparing it is to put some in a cup and mash it very smooth with a little milk, cover it up, and let it stand over night; in the morning smooth it again, and add milk and water to it; put it on a good fire, but let it cool slowly, and keep the mixture incessantly stirred, the spoon touching the bottom of the saucepan all the time to keep it from burning, for it must boil “bubblingly” for at least five minutes.

Many mothers complain that their children will not eat “spoon food,” never stopping to consider whether it is prepared in such a manner that the child can eat it. The greatest cleanliness is most important in the preparation of all diet for children or invalids, and the food must be thoroughly cooked to make it either healthy or palatable; neither must it be burned. Improper cooking, as well as improper articles of diet, will make a child ill, or at least refuse its food.

As the child grows, a little vegetable may be added to the meat diet; potatoes, if *really good*, and properly boiled, are nourishing, and much liked; boiled rice is excellent; stewed apples or almost any kind of stewed fruit is desirable, without the bowels are disordered. In that case, no vegetables should be given, but preparations of arrow-root, rice, etc.

Mutton, beef and chicken are the only three meats that can be recommended as being absolutely healthy for children; veal and pork, with rich goose or turkey are very injurious. All kinds of sweets, if given in too large quantities, or too often, are very bad for the digestive organs, but a slice of

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 do not let it 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 meal times is a bad one; they go to their meals with no appetite, become fault-finding and fastidious, get accustomed to eat at all kinds of irregular hours, and at last have their digestive organs very much impaired.

Put only on the 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 untidy 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 “gulp” 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 neater 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.

Everything relating to this department must be sent to GEORGE CHINN, MARBLEHEAD, MASS. 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 answers.

HOOR-GLASS PUZZLE.

1. A Watch. 2. Power. 3. A Sylvan God. 4. An Explanation. 5. In Water. 6. To Question. 7. A Buttress. 8. A Soft, Nappy, Woolen Cloth. 9. Emitting Sparks. The centrals, read downwards, name a favorite of the ladies.

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

HENRI G. COGEN.

DECAPITATION.

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

Complete, I am a long cut; behead, and I am lighted; behead again, and I am a pronoun; behead once more, and I can always be found in tea.

A book will be given for the first correct answers.

ALBERT STEWART.

WORD-SQUARE.

My first is charge. My second is an interjection. 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) Letters 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, sketches, 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 name placed on Peterson's list."

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 cross-roads, and is therefore the best advertising medium in the United States. Address PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia.

"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. We could not do without it." That is the general cry.

OH! WHAT A HORRID COMPLEXION.—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 '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. Tilton & 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 ABRAHAM LIVEZEY, M. D.

No. IV.—GARDEN PLANTS, CONTINUED.

XX.—*Syringa Vulgaris*.—Common *Elæac*. 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 they are wont to use. The leaves and fruit have a bitter taste, and have been used as a tonic and febrifuge, particularly in some parts of France, by the country people, in the cure of intermittent fever; and the distinguished physician, Cruveilhier, 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.—*Thuja Occidentalis*, or *Arbor Vitæ*. 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 rheumatism.

A saturated tincture of the leaves, in teaspoonful doses, has been found useful as an emmenagogue, and in minute (drop) doses, the rational homœopath uses the tincture for many female complaints, even those of ulceration of their peculiar organization; warty excrescences wither away under its use. It has some reputation, also, in veterinary practice in curing *farcy*, and similar affections. If but a few warts are present, 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 *nævus maternus*, or *mother's mark*.

XXII.—*Daxus Sempervirens*.—*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 writer is not aware that either the wood or leaves of this 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 diseases.

The leaves in 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 antiperiodic.

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, old walls, roofs of 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 ulcers, also, and other external affections, attended with inflammation. The juice will often cure or cause warts to disappear.

XXIV.—*Melissa Officinalis*.—[From the Greek, *Melissa*, 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 perspiration, if taken warm, and may be advantageously taken at bedtime, in cases of sudden colds. Dr. Darwin, in his "Botanical Garden," alludes to its didynamous, or *twain* 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 indispensables 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.

Little babies will do as they are directed, if the mother makes it a necessary part of her system to instruct them, and never omit the duty; it will then come naturally and regularly to them to do this at certain intervals. When older, but let it still be when a sitting posture is not hurtful to them, say from six to eight months, and according to their strength, children may be accustomed to their low chair, being placed in it three or four times a day, for ten minutes or so, not much longer, for their backs will not bear it, and, besides, it is injurious to them in other ways. The mother must not be discouraged nor disappointed, if, when baby has been placed in his chair, morning after morning, he shows no symptoms of following her rules; he will follow them, sooner or later; and, then, good habits once formed, will not be easily relinquished, especially if the mother is ever watchful with him, to detect any little unavoidable mistake, and will, with grave kindness, remind him of it.

There should be a "table" to baby's chair, and if a toy or two is put upon it, he will forget that he does not like sitting still. Do not let him cry; it is a great comfort in a house, when baby is not encouraged to cry. But that does not mean to let him have everything he cries for; let him have his own proper playthings, and keep him busy with them; baby, with plenty to do, forgets to cry.

The bath of tepid water is, of course, another "indispensable" for the baby's health and comfort. We have before spoken of the bath for the young baby, and when a little older the "splash" is so much enjoyed that the little fellow is ready to cry when taken out of his tub. Then he should be amused whilst he is being rubbed dry, and he will soon be as anxious for the mother's merry chatter as he was for his "splash." Some mothers put a little rock salt in the morning bath, if the baby is delicate, but great care must be taken not to use it if there is any sore or chafed parts on the body, as it will, of course, smart very much.

Little children who have not been accustomed to be put in water, nearly always scream at first; they should be very carefully treated, poor little souls, for they are terribly terrified; they should not be put in as quickly as a child who has taken a bath almost every day from its birth. The mother should be exceedingly gentle, putting in the legs and feet first, sprinkling them, and playing and talking with the little one all the while. A piece of bright-colored ribbon or a scrap of cloth tied to the handle of the bath tub, will be of great service, for baby cannot resist trying to clutch at these splendid articles, and he will most probably sit down in the water, and forget that he does not like it.

Before being put to bed for the night, the baby should be sponged off, about those parts of his person that are apt to excoriate.

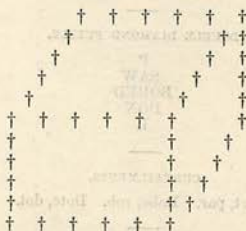
Older children, too, should have their hands and feet washed, before going to bed, if they are in the habit of "playing in the dirt," which is a Paradisical state to most children. Garden dirt will not hurt them; it is "clean dirt," and most healthful, too; let them dig, too, to their heart's content, and the strong limbs, bright eyes, and rosy cheeks will soon repay the mother for the extra little trousers, frocks and aprons that go to the wash-tub each week.

As the child grows older, he should be taught to keep his nails, as well as his hands clean (of course we do not mean just when digging), and also taught to use the tooth-brush every day. The fine-tooth comb is a most pernicious thing for the head; it scrapes up the scalp and creates dandruff; a little borax and water, or the white of a new-laid egg, well whisked and applied to the head, and then well rinsed out is much better. The hair should be well dried with warm towels, after any such application, but the scalp once clean, it can usually be kept so by regular brushings. Putting a child's hair in curl-papers, or plaiting it tightly at night, in order to make it crimp, is very injurious to it.

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

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No. 8.—BOX PUZZLE.



The box is composed of nine words, of six letters each. Each point is the same vowel that begins and ends each word.

The following form the box: to compose, to weaken, to employ, to irritate, an animal, flight, condition, to rouse, to issue.

G. C.

Marblehead, Mass.

No. 9.—LOGORIPH

Whole, I am a division; behead me, and I am a girl; curtail and transpose me, and I am a girl's nickname; behead again and transpose, and I am an interjection.

S. L. A.

Gloucester, Mass.

No. 10.—HIDDEN LADIES' NAMES.

"Better late than never."

I told them Mary had gone to the fair.

A blot of ink will mar that picture.

Three brothers are named respectively, Eli, Zachariah and Theophilus.

Powder on ladies' faces gives them a youthful look.

HARRY.

Marblehead, Mass.

No. 11.—DROP-LETTER PYRAMID.



Across:—A consonant; a plaything; a mark of punctuation; an amphibious animal. Down:—A Roman numeral; an abbreviation; a weight; an air; a seed-vessel; a negative; a consonant.

GEO. D. BURBANK.

South Parsonsfield, Me.

Answers to Puzzles in the March number.

HOOR-GLASS PUZZLE.

- TIMEPIECE
- POTENCY
- SATYR
- KEY
- R
- ASK
- SHORE
- FLANNEL
- IGNESCENT

DECAPITATIONS.

Spit, pit, it, t. Slit, lit, it, t.

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 WAVERLY NOVELS FOR FIVE DOLLARS.—A full set of "Peterson's New and Cheap Edition for the Million of the Waverly Novels," by Sir Walter Scott, in Twenty-six large octavo volumes, paper cover, will be sent to any one by mail, post-paid, 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 remit 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 CREDIT of having developed many exquisite and beautiful complexions, which in reality are due solely to the use of Laird's "Bloom of Youth." Sold by druggists everywhere.

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

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

BY ABRAM LIVEZEY, M. D.

No. V.—GARDEN PLANTS, CONTINUED.

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 to 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 gripping purgatives. The late Prof. Meigs was partial to a preparation to remove persistent accumulations of *flatus* or gas from the bowels, in which this seed entered: Make a strong infusion of aniseed, strain off half a pint, add half an ounce of manna, and stir in half an ounce of carbonate of magnesia. Take in vineglassful doses every few hours. The oil of anise enters into paregoric, and gives it a pleasant flavor and taste.

XXVI.—*Foeniculum*.—Fennel: *Common, Official, and Sweet*, are the three varieties, 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 gripping medicines, such as senna, jalap, etc. An infusion of

these seeds is much better for mothers to give infants and young children, than catnip and soot teas, in cases of flatulent colic. A still better plan is to give the infusion by enema, which acts more promptly, without interfering with digestion or the stomach.

XXVII.—*Carum, Caraway*. This is a biennial and umbelliferous plant, with stem about two feet high; a native of Europe, growing wild in many localities, and cultivated in many places there and here. The seeds mature 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 MEDICAL 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 baked 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 Armoracia*, from *Cochlear*, a *spoon*, from the form of the leaves of some species. *Horse-radish*.—A perennial plant, possessing a long, fleshy, white, acrid root; flower-stem from two to three feet high, radical leaves, very large, oblong and petioled, while the stem leaves are lanceolate, incised and sessile. Flowers small, white. Generally cultivated in gardens, moist places, along drains, etc. MEDICAL 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 dropsy 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 fulfil her engagement. The beneficial effects of the wilted leaves, steeped in hot vinegar, or otherwise, and applied in cases of ephemeral 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 sleeves and neck "correspond" with the skirt, embroidery, that is too 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, low, square or oval basket is used for this purpose. It should be well covered with pink or blue muslin;

and over that some dotted mull should be put, and tied here and there with bows of ribbon to match the blue or pink under covering. Pockets may be made on the sides, to hold a tiny brush (a *very soft one*), some strong thread, a bodkin, some bobbin, a spool of thread, a bit of flannel, with a needle or two in it, a pair of scissors, etc. We mention these things, as they are sometimes used in the dressing of a baby. We know that no good housekeeper and good mother will leave repairing baby's wardrobe till she is dressing him; but emergencies will arise, in which strings will slip or break, just as they are being tied, or a button come off when it should not. Having filled the pocket with what may be necessary, add a good, useful pin-cushion, well filled with medium-sized pins, and several small safety-pins for petticoats, bodices, etc., and larger ones for the napkins.

At the bottom of the basket put the square of *soft, fine flannel*, which will be used as a shawl to wrap baby in. This may be either simply bound with white ribbon, button-holed around the edge, or more or less elaborately embroidered. Then put in, not a dress, but a soft night-dress, without any starch. The dress will, perhaps, make the basket look prettily, but baby is kept so wrapped up during the first month in which he opens his wondering eyes on this strange world of ours, that nothing but plenty of clean night-dresses are used, at first. A white shirt is, therefore, totally unnecessary at first, and it is needless to tire the baby with putting on more clothes than are necessary.

The soft flannel petticoat should come next. Then the shirt, either made of flannel, or knit of the softest wool, very elastic, and with little sleeves; for the upper part of the arm is almost as sensitive as the chest to cold. The napkin should be especially soft; many mothers make the napkins, for the first use, of pieces of old *linen*, (be sure not muslin), sheets, etc., or have the new ones used as towels, and washed many times, before baby will need them. Then, the body band, which should be a little less than a quarter of a yard in depth, and long enough to go around baby's body once, and with a *good, large lap* so as to keep the navel compress in place. The compress should also be ready for use when the nurse should require it, which will not be just at first. A couple of soft old towels to wipe baby with, and a roll of old linen rags. A pair of pretty, little socks may be added, and our basket will be complete, with its saucer of the *best* white soap, and a box of violet powder, or pulverized starch, or oat-meal of the *very finest* sort, with a powder puff, and a small, *good* sponge, or piece of soft old flannel to wash with. A flannel apron, or a common crib-blanket, should be placed on top, with a small pot of cold cream, or a saucer of lard, from which all the salt has been washed. It will be seen that in this arrangement we have made baby's basket, not a sham affair, but one of use and comfort to him, and to the mother, or nurse; for we would strenuously advise the same arrangement of the contents as long as baby is baby. The sponge, and soap, and powder, etc., are all at hand first, to use when the baby has been washed, then his band, and napkin, and sheet, and so on, till the night-dress and blanket, or sheet, come last; all is reached, without tossing, and the washing and dressing process much expedited. Of course, later on, when the dress and white petticoat are to be used, they can take their proper places.

All baby's first clothes are made much shorter than they used to be; this is very sensible, for the unnecessary length of skirt was a trial to the baby, as well as to his mother; the hoisting and lifting to get the clothes disentangled was very wearing.

The habit of putting starch in a baby's clothes is very objectionable, and if it must be used, let it be only the thinnest kind of water-starch, and then only put in the bottom of the skirts.

There should be a set of night flannel petticoats, which should be soft, of course, but need not be so fine as the day ones, and a sufficient number of them, to always have them

fresh when required. The "pitch," or flannel diaper, is not required for a very young child; but as he grows older, it will be found indispensable, the linen napkin not being sufficient to protect the clothes of the child or mother. Some mothers use a half square of gum cloth, in place of the flannel; but this is very reprehensible, it is so heating, that it chafes the child very much. Even the flannel is not good on this account, but has to be used, till the child has attained sufficient strength to have acquired such habits as will no longer render it necessary.

Too much cannot be said against the practice of taking off a wet napkin, drying it, and using it again even the third or fourth time; it should never be used even the second time. Much washing will not be necessary; when half-a-dozen napkins have been used once, let them be rinsed out of cold water only, (if warm is not at hand,) and thoroughly dried, and rubbed over with a hot iron. This may seem troublesome, but it really takes but little time, and will compensate in the comfort of the child, who will thus be kept from chafing, and, in consequence, comfort to the nerves of the mother. But at the weekly wash the napkins should have a thorough washing, and a good boil. Not a particle of soda must be used. The night flannel shirt should be hung up, not by the fire, to dry, but in the good, fresh air, though it must be also aired by the fire, or in a warm room, before putting on for the night.

After the band and compress are left off, care must be taken that the flannel shirt has not shrunk so much that the bowels are left uncovered; this is most important, especially as the "second summer" and teething time approaches.

The time for changing the baby from his long clothes to the short ones, varies often, as to the convenience of the mother. Sometimes the young man grows so rapidly that the process is hastened, and sometimes it is done sooner that he may become accustomed to the change, before the cold weather sets in. Socks are, of course, discarded for the first little shoes and stockings; but, notwithstanding this, no doubt the baby feels the change about his little legs. The short dresses should not be made too short, but enough so, to escape his stepping on them, when he begins to push a chair about. The night-clothes should still be kept long, and baby's feet warm night as well as day.

The present fashion for long stockings for young children is a most wise one: to be sure the little fat legs look much prettier peeping above the short socks, and is well enough in the warm summer weather; but at the first approach of cold autumn winds, long stockings, reaching above the knee, should be put on. It is not till later on in baby life, that little drawers are substituted for the napkin; these will be indispensable to protect the little person from cold.

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

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No. 12.—OCTAGON PUZZLE.



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 Co. (Ky.) 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 condenses the opinions of all, by saying, "*Peterson's is, by far, the best as well as the cheapest ladies' magazine ever published.*"

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 cross-roads, and is therefore the best advertising medium in the United States. Address PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, Philadelphia.

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 Laird's "Bloom of Youth." Sold by every druggist in the United States.

THE CATALOGUE OF GOOD, yet cheap novels, published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, is unrivalled. Send for it, and select your summer reading.

WOULD YOU PLEASE your wife, or sweetheart? Subscribe for "Peterson." You can do nothing she would like better.

MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

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

BY ABRAHAM LIVEZEY, M. D.

No. VI.—GARDEN PLANTS, CONCLUDED.

XXXIX.—*Amaranthus Hypochondriacus*: From a and *maraim*, not to fade, or unfading, and *anthos*, 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 *amaranth* belongs to a family of very homely weeds, two or three of which are pests in gardens, unless the hoe 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 astringency, and may be used when a mild astringent is needed. It can, however, be dispensed with in domestic medicine.

XXX.—*Aquilegia Vulgaris*—Colombine. From *Aquila*, 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 a 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 di-

horetic: 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 imprudent and unnecessary for mothers to use it for any purpose.

XXXI.—*Cynara Scolymus*—Garden Artichoke. Derived from the Greek, *Kuñ*, *Kunos*, 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 affords a good yellow dye or color. The leaves in infusion are diuretic, 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.—*Hyssopus*—Hyssop; a native of Europe, likewise, but cultivated like *basil*, *thyme*, etc., for culinary purposes, or as a pot-herb. It is an agreeable aromatic, both in odor and in taste, when infused. This is a *labiate* plant, and is perennial; with violet-colored, small flowers, arranged in *half* verticillated, terminal, leafy spikes. It is a warm, gentle stimulant, and like the labiate 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.—*Portulacca Oleracea*—Pot-herb, Portulacca, 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. The plant possesses diuretic properties, is recommended for scurvy and in urinary complaints.

XXXIV.—*Capsella Bursa-Pastoris*—Shepherd's Purse. A cruciferous plant, to be seen growing everywhere, in fields, by the roadsides, and in gardens.

The plant is bitter and pungent to the taste; somewhat astringent, and has been used with benefit in hamaturia and other hemorrhages. It is considered anti-scorbutic and has been administered in humoral asthma, dropsy, etc. In rheumatism, the fresh herb, well-bruised, 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 is delicate, he must have a little grace 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 retires to rest, she should make it an *invariable* 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 there be one routine which he will expect, and he will follow it cheerfully. He should be taken out of bed, and have everything 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 will 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.

native of the mountains; and is more ornamental than useful as a shade tree.

(2). *A. Picea* or *Silver Fir*, with branches horizontal, a smooth, whitish bark, cones 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.

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

(4). *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 matrons of the country are (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.

FERNS AND THEIR TREATMENT.—It is well-known that ferns will grow where flowering plants will perish. Their chief requirements are moisture and shade; and, best of all, Dame Nature gives them freely to all who choose to gather them, in the greenwoods and hedgerows, 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 case or flower plot. But to those who can afford to decorate and embellish the house they inhabit, every artistic accessory 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 novel.

In taking up ferns from the open air for home decoration, be careful to take up also a good ball of earth around the roots, and to notice the kind of earth in which you found them growing, and all the small circumstances 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 town house. A stone taken up in the paved yard will be an opening for a perfect "fern paradise" 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 and sister's nursery, sometimes to a nursery of his own, with his nurse.

If possible let the night nursery be distinct from the day one; one room cannot serve for the two purposes. The day

nursery should be bright, and cheerful, and airy, not, as it too often is, the gloomiest room in the house, because "the children don't mind a dull 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 harnessed, and Lilliputian tea-parties given, without distracting the other members of the family. Only plain but strong furniture will stand the onslaughts of the young warriors, and Jehns. 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, and the longer the better. If you are fortunate enough to possess a room that you can spare for a night nursery, let each child have a separate cot, or small bed; never crowd three or four together in *one*, no matter if the bed is a large one. And if possible, do not let the children sleep with grown people; it is too common a practice to let one or two little children sleep in bed with a servant; we do not mean young infants in charge of its nurse, but older children who are thus huddled up, for want of room, 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 neat about their work, are personally untidy; moreover, it is *unhealthy* for children to sleep habitually with grown persons.

No curtains or hangings should be placed around baby's bed; and, as we said before, the bed-clothing should be light, 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 taken up and shaken frequently, and the wood-work 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 beds should be literally pulled to pieces—not taken off altogether in a "bundle," but each article separately, spreading them out as much as possible, over chairs, etc.; the mattresses should be turned up so as to air the under sides. Then the windows should be opened wide, letting the sash 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 health of our children or of ourselves, till fever and diphtheria and other evils are in our doors.

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

Begin kilting with the top of the flounce to your right hand, turning the pleats away from you and pinning them both at the top and bottom with silk-pins (fine long ones are sold for this purpose which do not mark the silk as ordinary ones would). This done—say about half a yard in length at a time—tack it in the centre on the right side, putting a stitch in each pleat, and again about half an inch from each edge, with a fine needle and thin white cotton. This done it is ready for stitching, which must always be done with *silk*, whether by hand or machine. If you do not want to stitch it upon the dress, tack a tape underneath and stitch it down upon that. For a flounce it is better always to put this tape about a third of the depth from the lower edge, and stitch it before putting it upon the skirt.

With the exception of satin and *moiré* other materials are not damaged by ironing, and after the hem is made it is better to press it, as also the fold at the top if it is not hemmed at each edge. Muslin, alpaca, and many other materials will crease as silk will, and that will be found the easiest plan, and the soft materials are not injured by being done by machinery.

MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS.

Accustom baby from his earliest toddling days to go about with you, up and down stairs—anywhere, in the dark; and at once dismiss the indiscreet, thoughtless nurse, who hints at such horrifying things as “black men,” ghosts, etc., etc. This is a very important lesson for early days: a timid child is always unhappy; he sees “black men” in every shadow he cannot account for, and wild beasts lurk incessantly beneath his bed. But few persons have any conception of the strong but unregulated imagination of children. Once frightened, it will take years to eradicate the fear he has felt; no coaxing, no amount of explanation will convince him that it is not lying in wait somewhere for him.

It is often tried, in order to get a young child “used to a noise,” to put him to sleep in a room where other children are romping and playing, or when a great deal of talking and laughter is going on. And no doubt after awhile the effort will succeed, to the great delight of mamma or nurse; he will drop off in the midst of an uproar; but it will be from sheer fatigue, as it is quite against baby nature to go to sleep in the midst of such excitement.

He will get used to the noise when he is awake, especially the noise made by his little brothers and sisters; it is his delight, and the more the better. But he should be put to bed in a quiet, cool room; this will not make him a nervous, timid child; on the contrary, his rest will doubtless be unbroken, and consequently refreshing. “There is a time and a place for everything,” and baby’s napping time, and his place for it, should not be in a room that is given up to “hunting the tiger,” or when an amateur menagerie is in full swing.

The sleeping-room should be darkened a little, and, in fact, everything done to *promote* sleep naturally. We, ourselves, would hardly choose, for the place of our slumbers, a room full of company, with the sunlight streaming down upon us from windows without shades or blinds.

Older children, especially in hot weather, when the evenings are very light, are often awake for hours after the time they should be asleep; there is nothing to make them try to sleep even, but much inviting matter in an opposite direction. Crib-rails make famous steeds, and splendid precipices can be jumped from one bed to another.

We ought to be able to spare a little pity for these restless little mortals. It is about impossible to “sit still” during the day, but to “lie still” in bed, looking at the walls or at each other, is not within range of their quicksilver nature. They would sleep well enough after a hard day of play, if

it were dark, so provide their sleeping-room with *dark shades, or blinds*. Thick, green muslin, or dark brown linen, cut the size of the window, and hung by two rings, are good materials for these shades; the green is pleasanter for the eyes on waking, and so is better on that account.

Keep the sleeping-room shaded in the morning, till after baby is awake; the strong light in his eyes, on first opening them, is very hurtful; after he is accustomed to the light, for a few moments, the bright sunlight may be let in, in a full flood of glory.

A mother should always be able to do a little “doctoring” on her children’s behalf. It is pitiable to see her stand by her infant, wringing her hands and moaning, unable to afford it the slightest aid. It is hard on baby, too, when the mother “runs away,” stopping her ears in time of trouble, because she cannot bear to see it suffer. Try to overcome this. If the mother could not assuage one atom of its pain, the sound of her voice and the pressure of her lips are priceless to him. The poet says that “a little knowledge is a dangerous thing,” and it is *very* dangerous, when medicines are to be used that require skill and judgment in their administration, so we only propose to speak of those remedies that are harmless, and that can be resorted to, till a physician can arrive, in a serious case. The mother should do all she can, but she must recollect this one most important caution: *the moment she feels herself in doubt* upon any matter, she should not *trust* herself. It must be real, not fancied, knowledge that she should possess, when she appoints herself a “home doctor.” In all cases of doubt, not a moment should be wasted, but *reliable* help should be obtained at once.

At all times when baby is a little out of order, look well to his food, and rather under than over-feed him. This rule holds good almost always.

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

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No. 28.—A LADDER PUZZLE.

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The uprights are words of nine letters, the right meaning, using the faculty of judging; and the left, pervaded. The rounds, beginning with the highest, mean: 1, To rise out of a fluid; 2, A current of water; 3, The chrysalis of an insect; 4, To lie close.

Harlem, N. Y.

MINNIE S. YOST.

No. 29.—DIAMOND PUZZLE.

1. A letter. 2. The female. 3. A bundle of grain. 4. A play-house. 5. Devoured. 6. A moor. 7. A consonant.

Marblehead, Mass.

G. C.

No. 30.—CHARADE.

UPON the plain beside the bank,
Where calmly now the river flows,
Two armies on the morn will meet;
But in my first they now repose.

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, sick-headache, 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 obstinate hiccough. If good results and wide range in the use of aconite are to be obtained, we must administer small doses—never exceed one drop to an adult—and then we will not read of “disagreement with the stomach and bowels,” and of its occasioning “vomiting and diarrhoea,” both of which it will usually correct, (if not depending upon indigestible food), in fractional drop doses.

MANAGEMENT OF INFANTS.

WHOOPIING 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 maladies.

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 sharp 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 fearful cough I name a tried and excellent recipe for cough drops, as follows:—One ounce of spermacetti in powder, one tablespoonful of honey, one of ordinary peppermint-water, and the yolk of a new-laid 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—a linseed meal poultice 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 affright, 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 soften the throat and loosen 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 butter 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 tartarised 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 teaspoonful, 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, sago, etc., and when the fever is entirely gone give chicken-broth or beef-tea and such-like nourishing food.

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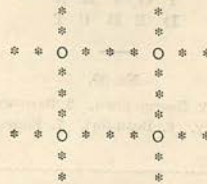
No. 40.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

- My first is in cat, 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 keg.
- My fifth is in nose, but not in check.
- 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 only a short, simple word I have sent,
- Which commonly means an accident.

Brattleboro, Vt.

N. M. C.

No. 41.—FRAME PUZZLE.



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 (O) 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.

