

## OUR ARM-CHAIR.

"How He Can Afford It."—The Frankford (Pa.) Gazette says of our last number: "Peterson's Magazine" ought to grace the table of every household in the land. It is a wonder to us how the publisher can afford to present, month after month, so interesting and valuable a book for so little money." The secret is simply this: We prefer a small profit on a large circulation, to a big profit on a little one. We have the largest circulation in the world, and hence can afford such costly embellishments (which no other magazine can) as "Cherry Ripe," "Psyche," the colored steel fashion-plate, and the "Pattern for a Curtain-Border," in this number.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE is useful in dyspepsia. It gives the stomach tone and imparts vigor to the whole system.

THE RETIREMENT FROM BUSINESS of the old firm of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. throws upon the market those popular brands of Lyons silk of which that house has long had exclusive control, and upon which much of the high reputation of their silk department was obtained. Mr. Stewart always took a personal interest in this department, and when he secured the control of the Lyons silk known as Cashmere Norma, Cashmere Abyssinia, and Cashmere Oriental, he did so with a thorough knowledge of what our American people wanted, and which would redound to his credit to sell. In these brands he secured a highly-finished black silk, also one that at the same time was durable and lasting, and it was upon such goods as these that the great house of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co. made their reputation. The retirement of this house has obliged the manufacturers in France to find a new outlet, and though several of our leading merchants desired to make an arrangement similar to that of Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., their overtures were declined; and the goods placed in the hands of one of our largest importing houses in New York, by whom they are sold to all first-class dry-goods dealers throughout the country; so that in the future, our lady readers have only to ask for either Cashmere Norma, Cashmere Abyssinia, or Cashmere Oriental, to secure one of those elegant and justly celebrated Lyons black silks.

"ITS UNBOUNDED POPULARITY."—The Randolph (Mass.) Register says of our last number: "Peterson," like old wine, improves with age, and the ladies know it, for there is no magazine of this kind read so extensively as 'Peterson.' They have all heard of it, and all are anxious to read it, hence its unbounded popularity. No magazine publishes such excellent stories, or such exquisite fashions."

THE ADVERTISING PAGES as now classified will afford our readers the opportunity of easily finding any article they wish to purchase. In the department of dry goods will be found the announcements of the leading houses of the country, as also in the department of seeds, plants, and shrubs, our subscribers can readily see where to send for any article of that kind. We believe, if our readers will scan our advertising pages, they will find them as interesting reading as any department of our magazine.

"UNAPPROACHED AND UNAPPROACHABLE."—The Havre de Grace (Md.) Republican says: "'Peterson' is the best, as it is certainly the cheapest, lady's magazine published. Everything in its pages is of the highest order attainable—its novelets, stories, poetry, fashion-plates, receipts, etc. It stands unapproached and unapproachable, the very queen among lady's magazines."

"THE MOST VALUABLE."—The Bristol (Tenn.) News says of \*the "Christ Before Pilate," that it is, "beyond question, the

most valuable premium engraving ever issued." We have received hundreds of similar expressions of opinion.

"BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES are excellent for the relief of hoarseness or sore throat. They are exceedingly effective."—Christian World, London, Eng.

## MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

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

BY ABRAM LIVEZEY, A. M., M. D.

No. I.—GOLDEN-ROD (SWEET-SCENTED)—*SOLIDAGO ODORA*.

A large genus of fifty species or more, of which, however, this one is only recognized in the United States Dispensatory as possessing sufficient medical virtues to find a place there. In no sense is this country a new one so much as in its flora. But few of our indigenous plants are exactly like those of other countries, and we should expect to find among them many possessed of very valuable properties. Yet up to this time, but few have been established by the regular profession. By "regular" is meant the allopathic school of medicine, Doctor Samuel Thompson, and his followers, and subsequently obscure botanic and eclectic practitioners, most of them uneducated men, have forced, as it were, upon the regular profession many valuable indigenous plants, which they investigated and employed with a bold hand—the bolder for its ignorance—and thus established many special domestic remedies. Forty years ago, the late Professor J. K. Mitchell advised the rural profession to be a little more awake to the popular belief of their districts as to the virtues of the indigenous flora. This advice, as his student, the writer heeded, and he has never permitted the beaten path of the profession to prevent the growth of the flowers of discovery along his life's pathway, nor hinder him from wandering into unexplored wilds for them. The botanical characters of this species of Golden-rod are: Stem, two to three feet high, slender, smoothish, erect, striate, pubescent in lines; leaves, sessile, linear-lanceolate, acute, rough at margin, elsewhere smooth, covered with pellucid dots, abrupt or scarcely narrowed at the base; flowers, deep golden-yellow, in one-sided racemes, spreading almost horizontally or recurved slightly, forming a terminal pyramidal panicle. The branches are each accompanied by a small leaf, and support the flowers on a downy pedicel. Rays about four, oblong and obtuse. The whole plant is yellowish-green, agreeably fragrant and rather pretty. I have thus minutely described it, in order that mothers—and daughters, too—may distinguish it among its many congeners. The leaves—the portion used—have a fragrant odor and a warm aromatic taste. In warm infusion, they are aromatic, moderately stimulating, and diaphoretic. Given to relieve pain, to allay nausea, to cover the taste of unpleasant medicines, etc., as is ginger tea.

The leaves of this plant are used quite largely in the form of "tea" in Berks, Lancaster, and to less extent in Bucks counties. It is gathered in the mountainous districts, and is supposed by those who use it to be a species allied to the real Chinese tea.

This has been known since the time of Purst or Pursh, as "tea," just as many other plants have been so used occasionally by old people: the New Jersey tea, *Ceanothus Americanus*, notably, in the days of the Revolution. People, however, soon tire of simple "herb teas," unless they contain a peculiar stimulating property, which principle the analytical chemist has not been able to discover in this plant. There may be something of value in it, and this, as well as other plants for which virtues are claimed by old mothers, nurses, or "doctoresses," should be investigated.



We should never turn a deaf ear to the fulsome twaddle of an old nurse, when descanting upon the wonderful virtues of some medicinal "yarb," because she is ignorant and we are dignified.

Professor Mitchell said, when on this subject, "Do not take shelter in dogmatism, and despise, or pretend to despise, the knowledge which is unknown to you. This is just the spirit which has retarded the progress of medicine, until it lags, as a science, behind every other. Never, therefore, neglect the hints which come to you from even the most insignificant sources. Dignity, indeed! Wherever or whenever was dignity hurt in doing or endeavoring to do good? Dignity! How often it is to be interpreted pride and indolence."

### DRESSMAKING HINTS.

**DRESS FOR ELDERLY LADIES.**—It is difficult, in these days of killed and flounced skirts, bunched-up paniers, and extremely close-fitting bodices, to arrange costumes suitable for elderly ladies, gracefully as well as fashionably, light to wear, and yet of handsome materials. A great many elderly ladies wear Princess polonaises over skirts with two or more plaited flounces. The skirts are of satin or silk, and the polonaises of cashmere, broché silk, satin merveilleux, foulard, or grenadine, according to the occasion or the weather. Black lace and jet passementerie are used profusely or sparsely, according to taste, and loops of satin, moiré, or gros-grain ribbon. Many polonaises are open in front below the waist, drawn back, and caught up in a few horizontal folds on the hips, the back being slightly draped in two or three places. The side-pieces, drawn from the front, form points; the trimming, whether lace or a silk band, is carried down the front on each side from the neck and back to the hips. Sometimes the skirt worn with this has a few very deep plaits in front, to give a finished appearance to the space left by the open polonaise, or it has two narrower ones above those, which go around the entire skirt. The polonaise is usually long enough to reach these flounces. Panier-drapery can be worn over the same style of skirt. Nothing can be easier and lighter to wear, or more becoming to any figure, than this style of dress. Elderly ladies wear jacket and pointed bodices, and also round-waisted full ones, according to their size and figures; but polonaises are more popular than bodices. Sateens, with a large pattern over them in black and gray for mourning, and all dark colors for ordinary wear, are much worn in the early daytime. The steel-colored satin merveilleux in several shades, the plum-colors, browns, olive-greens, vie with black in popularity for smarter wear; and silk or woolen grenadines, thin nun's-cloth, and barèges for the evening. These are mixed with Sicilienne and lace, and have generally square or V-shaped bodices, sleeves reaching below the elbow, with trimmings of gold, steel, or jet beads, and black or white lace, or white crêpe lisse. Many elderly ladies, of slight figures, wear black or cream-lace capes, either fastening them around the throat with a ruche, or turning the front back into the V-shaped bodice, and finishing off with a bow, composed of loops of ribbon. If the capes are of old real lace, all the better; if not, they are of soft delicate-looking lace, and are either plain or trimmed with a full edging, or with several rows of narrower lace. In black lace they are worn in the daytime. Many dressmakers make pretty capes, matching the costume, and send them home with the dress. These capes scarcely reach the elbow, and are trimmed with fringe or lace. They are removed when the mantle or shawl is put on. Skirts, as a rule, just touch the ground; but they are longer in the evenings, and shorter for the morning and walking. Some ladies wear plain full skirts, sewed on, in gathers around the bodice, in the old-fashioned way. Others have a deep jacket bodice, and skirt

with two deep gathered flounces; the jacket from the waist, and the flounces, being of the same depth. The stripes of alternate satin and moiré, and all watered silks, are in request now. For thin mantles or shoulder-coverings, black lace shawls and mantillas are arranged with satin ribbon. The shawls have one corner turned back and gathered up to form a hood, and the other caught up towards the waist with a wide bow, the rest is drawn over the arms, arranged in a few folds in front, and fastened with a narrower bow and loops. Soft silk shawls are arranged in much the same way, and silk shawls with colored flowers on them, are sometimes draped to form the back of a skirt, the front and the bodice being black satin and lace, with colored ribbon to match the shades of the flowers. The large black Chantilly and other lace veils are arranged as the front of a dress, or worn as aprons. Over mauve, gray, violet, or deep-red, they are effective. Steel and mauve are favorite colors this year for flowers, and feathers, and bonnet-strings. Black lace, and Leghorn straw, and beaded bonnets of all kinds are fashionable. Caps of black lace, with gold-headed or pearl pins, are popular in the evening for quiet wear; but for dressy occasions, cream, "ficelle," and white lace, with and without flowers, are most becoming. Some pretty new caps have the front arranged with a wide lace Alsatian bow, fastened back at the sides with pins. Tulle, dotted over with beads, and marabouts or two crossed ostrich feathers, forming the entire cap, are worn for full dress. The double pins, connected by a chain, are being used for caps, cravats, bonnet-strings, and even on parasols, when of lace. The parasol lace covers, now so little seen, have been brought forward this summer again, and are arranged over white, black, or color, supplemented by a lace edging all around, laid just underneath the edge, to make them the requisite size. Another old fashion is being slowly revived, in the full open-worked and lace sleeves, with the plain wristband, once so much in vogue.

### PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

82—Everything relating to this department should be addressed "Puzzle Editor," *PETERSON'S MAGAZINE*, Lock Box 437, Marblehead, Mass.

#### No. 183.—DOUBLE DECAPITATIONS.

1. Behead to silence, and leave a money-box in a shop; again, and leave sick.
2. Behead a lash, and leave the stomach of an ox prepared for food; again, and leave mature.
3. Behead to chide, and leave frigid; again, and leave aged.

Harlem, N. Y.

MINNIE S. YOST.

#### No. 184.—RHOMBUS.

- Across.—1. A path. 2. A place of combat. 3. Gardens. 4. A devourer. 5. To hinder.
- Down.—1. A consonant. 2. A prefix. 3. A verb. 4. To yield. 5. To mould. 6. Before. 7. To place. 8. A prefix. 9. A letter.

Worcester, Mass.

ALICE GREY.

Answers Next Month.

#### ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN THE DECEMBER NUMBER.

##### No. 179.

X A L I S C O  
A V E N E R S  
L E G U M E S  
I N U L I N E  
S E M I N A L  
C R E N A T E  
O S S E L E T



## OUR ARM-CHAIR.

THE VOICE OF THOUSANDS.—Never before, in all its long and unexampled career of success, has "Peterson" received such encomiums as this year. A subscriber writes: "I did not take it this year, and missed it so much. It is the best I know. We value it for the great variety of fancy work, and also for its good reading." Another says: "I have been taking your unrivaled magazine this year, and am so delighted with it that I have got up a club." Another: "I have been taking it for seven years; it is like one of the family; this year, I send you a club of eight." Another also sends a club, and says: "I took your magazine in 1882, and think it perfect." Another writes: "It is the prince of all magazines." Another: "This is the eighteenth year that I have sent a club for your magazine." Another sends a large club, and says: "Having taken the book for 1882, I thought I would endeavor to get up a club for 1883, and this is the result." Another: "I have been buying 'Peterson' for three years, by the single number, and thought I would get up a club; I had no trouble in getting the subscribers." Another: "I thought I would change, last year, and took something else; but I find the dear old 'Peterson' is worth ever so much more; and I never intend to do without it again." We have testimonials of this kind without number. Those who once try "Peterson," and compare with others, if they wish a really good magazine, always stick to it.

"CHRIST BEFORE PILATE."—The Cambridge (Ill.) Chronicle says of our new premium engraving: "A very remarkable picture is that by Muncaksy, the Hungarian artist, representing 'Christ Before Pilate.' We have received a steel-plate copy of it, from Charles J. Peterson, of Philadelphia, who supplies it as a premium to clubs for Peterson's Magazine. There are many persons in the picture: Pilate, puzzled and hesitating; priests and scribes, scowling and scoffing; and spectators, curious and inquiring. The striking figure, however, is that of Christ; and it is the only face of the Nazarene, that we have seen, which seemed to have much expression. It is wholly different from the conventional face and figure of Christ, and a vast improvement upon those. It makes Christ a Jew, as he was. The picture attracted much attention and admiration at the Congregational Sabbath-school, two weeks ago, when the title of the lesson was the same as the title of the picture, 'Christ Before Pilate.'" And this is only one of numerous notices, to the same effect, that we have received. The Greencastle (Ind.) Banner says, for example: "It is a real work of art, something that we are not often able to say of pictures that are given away as premiums. This is an exception, decidedly, and is a most interesting study."

HORSFORD ALMANAC AND COOK-BOOK mailed free on application to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, Rhode Island.

A LADY IN THE HAIR BUSINESS.—To the very large number of our lady readers who have been cheated by dealers in hair, in selling them goods on false representations, etc., the above may seem an anomaly. Yet such is the case, as will be readily seen by all who come in contact with Mrs. C. Thompson, whose "patent waves" have been so extensively advertised, and of which so many are worn by the ladies of this country.

This little lady, though not one of the craft, has (with her personal knowledge of what ladies required), by her native ingenuity, invented and patented the only article ever patented in hair for personal wear, viz. her "Thompson patent wave," which is acknowledged by all as the only standard article in the market; and in spite of the most violent opposition by the trade, is in more general demand

than all the imitations combined, which have been sold to ladies on merits claimed; but which were only possessed by "the Thompson wave." Mrs. Thompson's guarantee goes with all of her waves, and purchasers can, if not satisfied, always have their money returned. This is fact, and to this fact, coupled with another, viz: that *she does not sell to the trade*, and, therefore, always makes good her guarantee, is due her success. If ladies will remember this, and apply to her direct at her stores, they will save themselves the annoyance of being imposed upon, and have the satisfaction of dealing with a lady, and of receiving exactly what they pay for.

A KNABE IN THE WHITE HOUSE.—The Baltimore American says: "There was seen yesterday at Messrs. Knabe & Co.'s factory a magnificent concert grand, just finished by them, for the Presidential mansion. President Arthur, who is a thorough connoisseur of music, in selecting a piano for the White House decided in favor of the Knabe Piano as his preference, and ordered accordingly the instrument referred to. It is a concert grand of beautiful finish, in a richly-carved rosewood case, and of superb tone and action—an instrument worthy in every respect of the place it is to occupy. It was shipped to its destination yesterday."

In a letter from Hon. Mrs. Pery, Castle Grey, Limerick, Ireland, Brown's Bronchial Troches are thus referred to: "Having brought your 'bronchial troches' with me when I came to reside here, I found that after I had given them away to those I considered required them, the poor people will walk for miles to get a few." For coughs, colds, and throat diseases, they have no equal. Sold only in boxes. Price twenty-five cents.

FOR SEEDS, PLANTS, AND SHRUBS, their varieties, and where they can be bought to the best advantage, we refer to our advertising pages, this month. Those pages, in this respect, especially at this season, are as interesting and instructive as any part of the magazine.

## MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

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

BY ABRAHAM LIVEZEY, A. M., M. D.

NO. II.—HARDHACK—HAWK-WEED—HIPS—HICKORY, ETC. We will briefly pass in review several unimportant medicinal agents of the field and forest in this number, and first:

HARDHACK—*Spirea tomentosa*. An indigenous, rusty, tomentous shrub, two to three feet high, common in pastures and thickets, with racemes of flowers, short, dense, aggregated into a terminal panicle, of a beautiful roseate-purplish hue. Leaves lanceolate, smoothish above, serrate. All parts of the plant are medicinal, being both bitter and astringent to the taste. Its tonic powers adapt it to cases of debility and convalescence, while its astringency makes it useful in diarrhoea, cholera-infantum, etc., where such diseases persist after irritating matters are removed by rhubarb syrup or oil. It was used by the aborigines of our country, which, in the estimation of some, renders it of more worth. Mothers who desire to use it may boil one ounce of the plant in a pint of water for a time, and give one to two tablespoonfuls at a time.

HAWK-WEED, OR RATTLESNAKE-WEED—*Hieracium venosum*. The plants belonging to this genus are generally known as hawk-weeds; but this one has been distinguished by the above name, as it once obtained some notoriety in some parts of the country, in some past age, and traditionally transmit-



ted, as an antidote to the bite of that snake. This plant has a slender flower-stem, one to two feet high, with a single leaf about midway; heads of yellow flowers in a loose paniculate corymb. Leaves mostly all radical, two to four or five inches long, tapering almost to a petiole at the base, purple-veined. Found in open woods and clearings, flowering in June. The roots and leaves are somewhat astringent, and have been used with success in hemorrhagic diseases. At least, the hemorrhage has ceased after drinking freely of a decoction of the plant, made in the proportion of two ounces to the pint of water, taken in wine-glass doses. The juice will sometimes remove warts; apply daily, for a time.

**HIPS, DOG-ROSE**—*Rosa canina*. This is the wild brier or hip-tree, whence the name of "hips." The ripe fruit of the indigenous plant, deprived of the hairy seeds, is so called. It has been introduced into this country, but is not generally cultivated. It grows to the height of eight to ten feet, and bears whitish or pale-red flowers, of five obcordate fragrant petals. The fruit is fleshy, smooth, oval, red, and of a pleasant, sweet, acidulous taste.

**HICKORY**—*Carya*. The *C. alba* is the shell-bark or shag-bark hickory; *C. tomentosa*, the white-heart, common thick-shelled hickory-nut tree or mocker-nut, as it is called in some sections of country; *C. glabra*, pig-nut hickory, broom hickory. The young saplings of this species, on account of their peculiar toughness, were once much used in making splint-brooms; and the younger sprouts, in rural sections, as a specimen of rural economy, are often employed, twisted or otherwise, as a kind of rude ligature or strong rope, under the name of hickory withes. The mature wood of this species is also preferred by wheelwrights for making the axles of carts and wagons. Lastly, the *C. oliviformis* bears the pecan-nut of the South. The leaves of the whole genus are aromatic and astringent. Dyspeptics can chew the inner bark often with much benefit: and a tincture made from the same has been used very successfully in intermittent fever, after a simple emetic and purgative. The poor people, especially in remote country places, should bear this in mind. And tobacco-chewing dyspeptics should cease their damaging habit, and have a good supply of this bark in their pockets. Fill any sized broad-mouthed bottle, loosely, with the fine inside bark, pack down and cover with proof spirits rye or apple whiskey, and take in tablespoon doses every two or three hours, during the absence of fever. An infusion, made with boiling water, is as effectual and more prudent to use. It must be renewed—made fresh—every other day. The quantity used is unimportant.

## HOUSE FURNISHING, ETC.

**FASHION IN HOUSEHOLD TASTE.**—The trouble with most writers about furnishing is that they make a mystery of what should be simple, and elevate into lofty principles of "art" what are really but matters of convenience and comfort. Convenience and comfort are the first things to be considered in your house, and if you secure them you can get beauty, too; but you will never get beauty at the sacrifice of convenience. The first thing is the papering. It is easy to get good papers now. They should not be too dark. They should not have too pronounced a pattern. The best papers for a small room are those which give a quiet effect of color, and in which the figure does not obtrude itself. A good paper goes a long way toward furnishing a room; but if it is really good, you can go on with your furnishing without regard to it.

This truth should be borne in mind, that if your paper, your curtains, your carpet, your furniture, be of good color and design—that is, appropriate to their purposes and surroundings, unobtrusive, and containing no false notes or discords of their own—the question of harmony will give

you no trouble. Don't bother yourself about "matching." You don't want things to match. That makes monotony, not harmony. Of course you will buy each thing with some thought of what is to be near it, and may even try the effect before buying, if you cannot trust your own perceptions; but if you expect to get any pleasure out of furnishing your house, buy everything for its own sake, because it is good in itself and you like it, and not because it will make up a set. Nobody ever took any rational interest in a set.

There is another thing of which we wish to speak. The average parlor, to-day, is much more attractive than the one a generation back. But, alas! nearly every parlor is alike; they have the same wearisome plaques, vases, etc., etc. Fashion happened to take a turn, a few years ago, in the direction of beauty and comfort, and the manufacturers and dealers, who supply the public demand, produced better things than before, and people could not help buying them. But it was nothing but fashion, after all. It was not "art" nor "taste"; for people of taste have always had pretty rooms, even before it was fashionable, and will still have pretty rooms, though fashion swing again to ugliness.

And this is just what fashion appears disposed just now to do. For a few years past, there has been a wonderful revival in all the branches of artistic industry. But the skill in handicraft was easier to revive than the honest conscience, and the innate feeling that alone can keep the craftsmen in the right path, and as we look in the shop-windows to-day, we find them filled with all manner of pretentious exaggerations and loud imitations of the work of deceased periods of art, more costly, and displaying more technical skill than was shown in the humble beginnings of the "revival;" but with an evident loss of all the ideas of sincerity that gave the modern movement life.

There is nothing surprising in this tendency. While the revival of artistic industry has made it possible for people of taste to get what they require more easily than they could before, it has not supplied taste to those who lacked it. Not all the books that ever were written about art in the household, and making home beautiful, and all that sort of thing, are worth the paper they are printed on, to people who think of the furniture and decoration of their homes as no more than a matter of fashion. Fashion passes continually from one exaggeration to another. True taste in the household, as everywhere else, is the same to-day as it always was, and the best-furnished room is not that which is in the latest fashion, but that which tells of the finest perceptions and truest lives in those whose home it is.

## PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

Everything relating to this department should be addressed "Puzzle Editor," PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, Lock Box 437, Marblehead, Mass.

### No. 185.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

- My first is in window, but not in door.
- My second's in carpet, but not in floor.
- My third is in light, but not in dark.
- My fourth is in thrush, but not in lark.
- My fifth is in heaven, but not in sky.
- My sixth is in spider, but not in fly.
- My seventh's in sun, but not in moon.
- My eighth is in cup, but not in spoon.
- My ninth is in olive, but not in prune.
- My tenth is in August, but not in June.
- My eleventh's in daughter, but not in dame.
- My whole is an author known to fame.

Essex, Conn.

GRACE W. GODDARD.



## OUR ARM-CHAIR.

"GREATEST VARIETY FOR LEAST MONEY."—A lady, sending a club for 1883, says: "These ladies took, last year, a different magazine; but when they compared yours with it, they saw the difference, and so would not take it this year. 'We like Peterson's the best,' they said. For myself, I could not do without it. There is a party here that tried to tempt me away by illusive promises. I told them I could not listen to them, for Peterson gave the greatest variety, and of the best kind, for less money; and I have convinced them, by showing my book, that this was so. They said they thought they were taking a magazine that could not be beat; but when I showed them 'Peterson,' they said they had been mistaken. I have the promise of a great many more. You will soon hear from me, therefore, again." And hundreds write in the same strain.

THE SHAM AND THE REAL.—Every good thing has its host of imitators; every genuine article its counterfeits. Bad manners and wicked habits have theirs also; but he who shams the bad never boasts of it, while they who ape the virtues of the good or simulate the genuine never hesitate to place the counterfeit before the public in their most alluring tones. When these people imitate, they always choose a pronounced type or popular subject to copy from; and when they claim to be as good as "So-and-So," or to sell an article equal to "So-and-So," the public may depend upon it that Mr. "So-and-So" and his article are always the best of the kind. Thus the sham is always proving the genuine merit of the thing it copies.

A firm of enterprising gentlemen produce and popularize an article of household use, such as the Royal Baking Powder, whose convenience, usefulness, and real merit make for itself an immense and universal sale. A hundred imitators arise on every hand, and as they hold out their sham articles to the public, yelp in chorus: "Buy this; it's just as good as Royal, and much cheaper!" The Royal Baking Powder is the standard the world over, and its imitators in their cry that theirs is "as good as Royal," are all the time emphasizing this fact. In their laborious attempts to show by analysis and otherwise that the "Snowball" brand has as much raising power "as the Royal," or that the "Resurrection" powder is as wholesome "as Royal," or that the "Earthquake" brand is "as pure as the Royal," as well as by their contortive twistings of chemical certificates and labored efforts to obtain recognition from the Government chemists and prominent scientists who have certified the superiority of Royal over all others, they all admit the "Royal" to be the acme of perfection, which it is their highest ambition to imitate. But the difference between the real and these imitations, which copy only its general appearance, is as wide as that between the paste and the true diamond. The shams all pay homage to the "Royal!"

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE in inebriety. Doctor C. S. Ellis, Wabash, Ind., says: "I prescribed it for a man who had used intoxicants to excess for fifteen years. He thinks it of much benefit to him."

SUDDEN CHANGES of the weather often cause pulmonary, bronchial, and asthmatic troubles. Brown's Bronchial Troches will allay the irritation which induces coughing. Sold only in boxes. Price twenty-five cents.

JAMES PYLE'S PEARLINE is admitted to be the best preparation of the day for laundry purposes. It does away with the old laborious scrubbing, and cleanses fabrics without injury. Sold by all grocers.

## MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

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

BY ABRAHAM LIZEZEY, A. M., M. D.

## No. III.—HOLLY—HORSE-TAIL—HYDRANGEA, ETC.

THE HOLLY—*Ilex opaca*—is a beautiful evergreen tree, found in woods from Massachusetts to Louisiana. Leaves alternate, thick, smooth, oval, spinescent at the apex, and with remote repand spinescent teeth; calyx four-toothed, persistent; flowers small, white, lateral, single or clustered; petals four; drupe red, ovoid, with four bony nutlets, five-ribbed on the convex back.

The leaves of the holly have long enjoyed a high reputation as a substitute for the Peruvian bark and quinine. In intermittent fevers it has been much lauded, given in drachm doses of the powdered leaves, half hour before the expected chill; or half an ounce of the leaves boiled in eight ounces of water to half the quantity, constitutes one dose, to be taken daily two hours before the expected paroxysm, till the disease yields.

The juice of the leaves, long ago, was esteemed a remedy for jaundice. The settlers in the pines, and other remote places from drug stores or physicians, should make a note of this, as the tree is found in all parts of the country, through the use of which they might often relieve themselves. The active principle, ilicine, gives better results.

HOLLYHOCK—*Althæa rosea*. To name this old garden flowering plant is sufficient. It is of the malvaceous (mallow) family, and its roots, like those of the whole sisterhood, are mucilaginous, and can be used to soothe irritations or inflammations.

HORSE-TAIL—*Equisetum hyemale*—Scouring-rush. Plants leafless; stems simple, hollow, erect, about two feet, sulcate, jointed, fistular between, separable at the joints. Sheaths slightly dentate, crowning each internode. The sheaths are short, one-quarter of an inch, ashy-white, but black at base and summit. A very marked, peculiar, and conspicuous stem-plant in wet places, along river-shores, etc. The name, scouring-rush, is derived from its use by families, where it grows, in scouring, for which it is well adapted by the silicious character of its stems. In medicine, it is reputed diuretic, and used in dropsical diseases and those of the urinary organs. The homeopaths also use it in infinitesimal doses in the latter troubles. It certainly possesses the merit of being perfectly safe when so used.

HYDRANGEA—*Hydrangea arborescens*—Seven-barks. An indigenous shrub, with opposite simple leaves; corolla valvate in the bud, flowers white-red, cymous, radiate. Growing four to six feet high in woods, shady places, and along streams, southward. The root is used to some extent in medicine. Doctor Butler, a missionary among the Cherokee Indians, employed the roots with great advantage, apparently, in calculous affections, in gravely deposits in the urine, and it still retains considerable reputation in such complaints. Our leading druggists and chemists make a fluid extract, which is now generally used, and is most convenient also for those who are afflicted to try.

HONEYSUCKLE—*Lonicera Japonica* and *L. Coprifolium*. Ornaments of our gardens, lawns, and piazzas. A syrup prepared from the sweet-scented flowers has been used with benefit in some cases of asthma. The expressed juice of the leaves is used to relieve the pain and inflammation of bee-stings.

## PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

43—Everything relating to this department should be addressed "Puzzle Editor," PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, Lock Box 437, Marblehead, Mass.



## OUR ARM-CHAIR.

WHAT THE EDITORS SAY.—In all the long career of "Peterson," there never has been a year when newspapers were so enthusiastic over it. Were we to give even a tenth of the notices, we should be unable to give anything else. We cannot help, however, quoting a few, to show our subscribers that editors, who see all the magazines, unite with them in considering this the cheapest and best. The Marion (Iowa) Pilot says of the last number: "It is unexcelled in the quality and variety of its literary contents, as well as in its engravings, fashion-plates, embroidery designs, etc., etc." The Wallingford (Conn.) Forum says: "Even better this year than the last; it cannot be excelled; every lady should possess a copy." Says the Lebanon (Pa.) Courier: "Better even than its predecessors." The Winston (N. C.) Sentinel says: "The colored fashion-plates are alone worth the price asked for it; no household should be without it." The Chicago (Ill.) Chronicle says: "We know of no magazine of purer tone; it is in the front rank for family reading." The Albany (Mo.) Sun says: "We have never seen the superior of the March number." The Dubuque (Iowa) Herald says: "No lady, desiring to keep up with the fashions, can afford to be without this magazine." The Greeley (Col.) Tribune says: "Undoubtedly the best of the fashion magazines; the literary, too, is by favorite writers." Finally, the Galesburg (Ill.) Register says: "It is a standing wonder to us how so fine a magazine can be published at so low a price; and the puzzle is only explained by the immense circulation of 'Peterson,' greater than that of all the other lady's books combined."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE as a brain tonic. Dr. E. W. Robertson, Cleveland, Ohio, says: "From my experience can cordially recommend it as a brain and nerve tonic, especially in nervous debility, nervous dyspepsia, etc., etc."

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES for coughs and colds: "The only article of the kind which has done me good service. I want nothing better."—Rev. R. H. Craig, Otisville, N. Y. Sold only in boxes, price twenty-five cents.

## MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

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

BY ABRAHAM LIVEZEY, A. M., M. D.

## No. IV.—IRON-WEED—INDIAN TURNIP—INDIAN PHYSIC.

IRON-WEED—*Vernonia noveboracensis*: Natural Order Compositae. Stem two or three to six feet high, sulcate-striate, roughish pubescent, somewhat branched above, finally becoming hard and subliguous. Leaves three to six or eight inches long, oblong-lanceolate, serrate, harsh, roughish, and subcoriaceous. This is a pretty native flower, readily recognized by its bright purple bloom during August in moist meadows, low grounds, thickets, etc. It is considered a troublesome and worthless weed by farmers who possess low meadow grounds, and in this country it is too common to be admired; but in foreign lands, where it has been introduced by gardeners, it is esteemed a pretty ornamental flower.

It was named after William Vernon, an English botanist, who came to this country and made collections of plants towards the close of the seventeenth century. The specific designation is Latin, and means simply "belonging to the State of New York." This is the only species found in counties adjacent to Philadelphia. The fresh roots of this plant, bruised and steeped for a time in good old whisky or

brandy, have been used with much benefit in debility of the digestive organs and kindred affections, where a bitter tonic is needed, in doses of one to four teaspoonfuls. As a "tea" or infusion, in wineglassful, doses it will generally answer the same purposes.

INDIAN TURNIP—*Aram triphyllum*, called also Wake-robin, Jack-in-the-pulpit, etc. Common leaf-stalks erect, nine to eighteen inches in length; leaves mostly in pairs, ternately dissected; scape six to fifteen inches high; spathe three to five inches long, upper half incurved, variegated with purple and yellow stripes. Found in rich shaded grounds; flowering in May; spadix covered with red berries when mature.

The turnip-shaped rhizoma or cormus, one to two inches in diameter, when freshly gathered, is very acrid; but this property is greatly lost by boiling or drying. When just taken from the ground, it is too acrid and irritant to use. The dried root is used in asthmatic affections, pertussis, chronic catarrh, and rheumatism. Its medicinal virtues are not striking. The dose of the grated or powdered root is ten grains. It is one of the ingredients of the "Irritating Plaster" of the Botanica and Eclectics, which is very valuable in deep-seated chronic inflammation of any part of the body.

INDIAN PHYSIC—*Gillenia trifoliata*, called also American ipecacuanha and Bowman's root. Calyx tubular-campanulate, five-toothed; petals five, white or whitish; the flowers loosely corymbose-paniculate. Leaves trifoliate, leaflets three or four inches long; stem two to four feet high, slender, paniculately branched at the summit, mostly purplish.

This plant grows wild throughout the United States, east of the Allegheny Mountains; but in Pennsylvania, more abundantly west of these mountains.

The root constitutes a mild and efficient emetic, and may be used by mothers and country practitioners instead of ipecacuanha. Like the latter, it is tonic in small doses.

It was employed by the Indian in Colonial times, and thus became known to the early settlers of the country. The dose required is about one third larger than the ipecac, say thirty grains in warm water, when the purpose is to induce vomiting; two or three grains for a tonic. We doubtless have indigenous medicinal articles amply sufficient to cope with all diseases, without recourse to Mexico, South America, or Europe, or the East Indies.

## PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

Everything relating to this department should be addressed "Puzzle Editor," PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, Lock Box 437, Marblehead, Mass.

## No. 191.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

Impatient we were for thy return,  
For woodlands green and meadows fair,  
The sweet wild flowers to discern,  
And breathe thy balmy fragrant air,  
Oh, Primal.

And now we are loth to say farewell,  
Thou hast filled our hearts with gay delight;  
Yet we know that thou canst not longer dwell,  
For even now appears in sight  
Fair Final.

If we wish the first, in this life, 'twill be  
By patient toil and industry.  
Coming quickly to notice, will second define,  
Or one newly risen, it is, I opine.  
An elevation for speakers in public is third,  
O'er and o'er again the name you have heard.



## OUR ARM-CHAIR.

THE PREMIUM ENGRAVINGS advertised in our April number will be sent, at fifty cents each, to subscribers or their personal friends. This sum represents only the cost of paper and printing. But we put the engravings at this low figure partly to oblige our patrons, partly to disseminate a taste for true art. "One good line engraving," as the New York Tribune says, "is worth a dozen chromos, which represent really only a very low grade of art."

BACK NUMBERS of this magazine can always be had by addressing the publisher, price eighteen cents a number, postage free. Local agents frequently say that the number asked for is out of print, sooner than take the trouble of ordering it from us.

NOT AFFECTED BY AGE.—Some old specimens of Royal Baking Powder that had been kept on the shelf of a grocery store for ten years were recently tested by Prof. Schedler, of New York, for the purpose of measuring the loss of strength they had undergone. It was found that, although the powder had been exposed to atmospheric changes during all this time—for it was not in air-tight cans—its loss of raising power or strength was less than one per cent., the powder being practically as good as the day it was put up.

This is a most valuable quality in a baking powder, one which few possess. Most powders, if not used when first made, are found to be ineffective. If kept even a few weeks they lose their leavening power, become lumpy or caked, and valueless.

This superior keeping quality in the "Royal" arises from the extraordinary care in its manufacture, and the scientific principles employed in its combination. The articles used in its composition are thoroughly dried by heat before being compounded, and are so prepared and coated as to prevent the action of the acid upon the alkali prematurely, or except under the influence of heat or water necessarily used in cooking or baking.

The Royal is now used extensively in Australia, Africa, and other low latitudes, where it has been found to be the only baking powder that will withstand the hot, moist atmosphere without deterioration.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE for women and children. Doctor Joseph Holt, New Orleans, La., says: "I have frequently found it of excellent service in cases of debility; particularly for women and children."

24-STOP ORGAN FOR \$59.—The offer made in our advertising pages by Mayor Beatty, of Washington, New Jersey, of a 24-stop organ for \$59, delivered at your very door, is one that our readers should take advantage of at once. The well-won reputation of this house assures buyers that they will get what he advertises; and the price, with all freight prepaid, should give him, as it will, thousands of additional satisfied customers. We are informed, by good authority, that Mr. Beatty is manufacturing and shipping sixty-nine organs daily, and is running his factory nights in order to fill orders promptly. The Washington (New Jersey) Star says: "The Hon. John Hill, member of Congress, of Boonton, New Jersey, accompanied by his wife, visited the Beatty Organ Factory at Washington, New Jersey, on Tuesday last. He expressed himself not only gratified, but astonished, at the extent and activity of Mayor Beatty's organ works. The prejudice which every young business man has to confront, whose success is rapidly achieved, is giving way before Mayor Beatty, and his wonderful business capacity is coming to be generally recognized and acknowledged."

A NEW SILK.—Novelties in dress-goods appear in every variety in our shop-windows. When anything really new

appears, attention is at once called to it. We have recently seen a sample of silk manufactured at Genoa, which out-rivals any similar goods in this market. It is called "Cashemire Marguerite." It is a silk of medium weight, beautiful finish, and durable color. From a cursory inspection, we should judge that it is a very serviceable article, and will give eminent satisfaction to the wearer. Ladies should be sure that they get the genuine article, which has the name stamped upon the selvage of every second yard.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, SORE THROAT, ETC., quickly relieved by Brown's Bronchial Troches. A simple and effectual remedy, superior to all other articles for the same purpose. Sold only in boxes. Price, twenty-five cents.

## MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

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

BY ABRAHAM LIVEZEY, A. M., M. D.

## No. V.—HORSE-BALM.

HORSE-BALM—*Collinsonia Canadensis*: called also Horse-Weed, Heal-All, Stone-Root, Rich-Weed, Knot-Root, Hardhack, Ox-Balm, etc.

Botanical characters: Stem two to three feet high, somewhat branched, smoothish below, pubescent above. Leaves large, four or five to eight or ten inches long, and four or five inches wide, resinous, dotted beneath, ovate, acuminate, coarsely serrate, thin and smoothish, with petioles one to three or four inches long. Flowers solitary, axillary, and opposite, in paniculate racemes. Calyx bilabiate; upper lip flattish, truncate, three-toothed; lower lip bifid; throat somewhat hairy. Corolla greenish-yellow, elongated, dilated at throat, sub-bilabiate; upper lip nearly equally four-lobed; lower lip declined, dentate, or fringed. Stamens usually two, conspicuous, much exerted. Found in rich woodlands, in flower during July. It is named after one of the earliest friends of American botany, P. Collinson, of London. Our early botanist, John Bartram, sent him some of the seeds of this plant. Collinson was one of the most diligent correspondents of Linnaeus, and the early, indefatigable, and devoted friend of Bartram.

The Indians employed this plant in curing sores and wounds, and the mountaineers of Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee also used it outwardly as a poultice, and inwardly for headaches, colics, cramps, indigestion, etc. The bruised leaves are also used for sumac poisoning. This interesting plant is thus fancifully referred to in Doctor Darwin's poem, the Botanic Garden:

"Two brother swains, of Collins' gentle name,  
The same their features, and the forms the same,  
With rival love for fair Collinia sigh,  
Knit the dark brow and roll the unsteady eye," etc.

These lines have reference to an imaginative action of the pistil and stamens.

The fluid extract of *Collinsonia*, mixed with an equal quantity of rock-candy syrup, and given in teaspoon doses, acts admirably in "ministers' sore-throat." Doctor Hale, semi-homoeopath, brought it specially into notice, by claiming for it a specific influence over the bowels, especially the rectum, maintaining that it will cure constipation, piles, cholera infantum, colic, chronic diarrhea, dysentery, etc., in small doses—say five drops in half a tumbler of water—of which a teaspoonful three or four times a day suffices, except in cholera infantum and dysentery, in which cases the dose, to give prompt relief, should be repeated every hour. The writer has used the fluid extract quite freely and with varying success, but believes that five-drop doses are more



effectual. The active principle, Collinsonin, chiefly used by eclectics, possesses marked properties. It should be triturated with pulverized sugar, or sugar of milk, ten grains to ninety, before administering. This preparation, in doses of ten to twenty grains, has a fine effect in valvular diseases of the heart, removing gradually the exuded organized matter. In rheumatic fever, the patient is often afflicted with oppression; is restless, anxious, pulse sometimes small and intermittent, etc. If we listen to the heart, we detect a soft bellows murmur, or other abnormal sounds, symptoms which plainly indicate the existence of inflammation of the inner structures of the heart. Here the prompt relief afforded by a few doses of Collinsonin demonstrates its specific character. In more chronic forms, it is equally efficacious; but its action is slower.

## PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

—Everything relating to this department should be addressed "Puzzle Editor," *PETERSON'S MAGAZINE*, Lock Box 437, Marblehead, Mass.

## No. 193.—CENTRAL CHANGES.

1. Change the central letter of a town, and make a dotard.
2. Change the central letter of courageous, and make a character in music.
3. Change the central letter of to defer, and make to fade.
4. Change the central letter of to sport, and make to revolt.
5. Change the central letter of to make a grating sound, and leave to grumble.

The discarded letters in their order form a cover to an aperture.

Byfield, Mass.

LYDIA D. THOMSON.

## No. 194.—INVERTED PYRAMID.

Across.—1. Conveyances. 2. Severo. 3. A tower. 4. Small houses. 5. Chastisement. 6. A letter.

Down.—1. A letter. 2. A ridge. 3. A part of a wheel. 4. Auricular. 5. Of little value. 6. A public speaker. 7. Wearied. 8. Freezes. 9. A dry measure. 10. A girl's name. 11. A letter.

Branford, Conn.

JO JUICELESS.

Answers Next Month.

## ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN THE APRIL NUMBER.

## No. 191.

S U O C E S S  
P A R V E N U  
R O S T R U M  
I N T E R I M  
N U R T U R E  
G L I M M E R

## No. 192.

Peterson's Magazine.

## OUR NEW COOK-BOOK.

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

## FISH.

*Eels, Fried.*—Skin and clean the fish, and cut them in pieces three inches long, shake them in a napkin with some flour, so as to dry them, then shake them in a colander to

get rid of all superfluous flour. Beat up an egg with some pepper and salt, roll the pieces of eel in this, and then in fine breadcrumb, being careful that each piece is covered all over with crumb. Let them rest for an hour, then plunge them in a panful of hot lard, and when they are a good color they are done. Put them in front of the fire for a short time to drain, sprinkle very fine salt over them, and serve garnished with fried parsley and quarters of lemon.

*Codfish, with Cream.*—Pick out carefully in flakes all the flesh from the remnants of some boiled codfish; melt a piece of butter in a saucepan, and add to it a large pinch of flour, and a gill of milk or cream, with pepper, salt, and grated nutmeg to taste, also, the least bit of cayenne; stir well, put in the fish, and gently shake it in this sauce until quite warm. If the composition be too dry, add a little milk or cream; then add, off the fire, the yolks of two eggs, beaten up with a little milk, and serve.

*To Bake Fish.*—Rinse the fish in cold water, wipe the inside dry and fill it with stuffing, then sew up the edges, and place it in a dripping-pan with a very little hot water. Melt a tablespoonful of butter and pour over the top, then sprinkle lightly with salt and pepper, and lay over it a few strips of salt pork. Bake in a hot oven, and baste very often; when done, serve with the gravy from the pan, poured over it, and have Worcestershire, or some pungent sauce, so that each may season to taste.

## MEATS, ETC.

*A Dish from Cold Beef and Mashed Potatoes.*—Cut the cold meat into small slices about half an inch thick. Season the slices, and spread thinly over them some breadcrumb, and some small lumps of butter. Take the gravy left from the joint, or stew a gravy from the bones; thicken it with butter rolled in flour, and season it with pepper and salt. Or the bits of meat, when not large enough to be sliced, as above, may be minced, seasoned, and mixed with mashed potatoes and flour. Make it into small cakes, and fry them a nice brown.

*Steamed Fowl, with Rice.*—Truss the fowl for boiling, and stew it in about a quart of mutton-broth, seasoned with a little pepper, salt, and half a blade of mace, for an hour and a half, skimming it often. About half an hour before the fowl is ready to serve, add a large cupful of rice, and when tender, strain the broth from it, and place the rice on a sieve to dry, and swell, before the fire, keeping the fowl hot; then place it in the centre of a hot dish, with the rice arranged in rather a high border around it. Serve with parsley and butter-sauce in a tureen.

*A Nice Hash of Mutton.*—Add to some cold gravy some finely-chopped onion and half a pint of mushrooms. Boil the whole gently with some cold mutton cut in small pieces. Thicken the gravy with a little flour and butter.

## VEGETABLES.

*To Dress Asparagus.*—Scrape the asparagus, tie it up in bundles, and cut the ends an even length. Have ready a saucepan of boiling water, and salt in proportion of a heaped saltspoonful to each quart of water. Put in the asparagus, standing it on the bottom with the green heads out of the water, so that they are not liable to be boiled off. If the water boils too fast, dash in a little cold water. When the grass has boiled a quarter of an hour, it will be sufficiently done; remove it from the saucepan, cut off the ends down to the edible part, arrange it on a dish in a round pyramid with the heads toward the middle of the dish, and boil some eggs quite hard; cut them in two, and place them round the dish quite hot. Serve melted butter in a saucetureen; those who like it rub the yolk of the hard egg into the butter; this makes a delicious sauce to serve with asparagus.

*Pea-Tops used as an ordinary vegetable.*—A delicious vege-



## OUR ARM-CHAIR.

IT IS STILL IN TIME to subscribe for "Peterson" for this year. Back numbers can be supplied to January, inclusive. There never was a year when the first six numbers were more brilliant in embellishments or had as good stories. All the newspapers unite in saying this. For example, the Bureau County (Ill.) Republican says of our last number: "The specialty of 'Peterson' is its stories, which, though always superior, are better this month than ever." The Williamsport (Pa.) Gazette says: "It stands alone for beauty and value." The Maysville (O.) Journal says: "Stands at the head of the ladies' magazines." The Lafayette (Ind.) Journal says: "No monthly ever published has retained such a hold on the feminine heart as 'Peterson.'" The Connecticut Westporter says: "It is admitted by all the ladies to be the Queen of Fashion-Books; the patterns in this number alone are worth more than a year's subscription." What we claim for "Peterson" is thus conceded on all hands: that it has the best stories, the best fashions, the best engravings, the best of everything desired in a lady's book. The Chicago (Ill.) Chronicle: "We wonder that any lady can fail to subscribe for it."

**BITTER BREAD.**—Complaint is frequently made by those who use baking powders, that they leave in bread, biscuit, or cake raised by them, a disagreeable, bitter taste. This taste follows the use of all impure baking powders, and is caused either by their containing alum (introduced to make a cheap article), by the impure and adulterated character of other ingredients used, or from the ignorance of their manufacturers of the proper methods of combining them. These baking powders leave in the bread a residuum formed of lime, earth, alum, or other deleterious matters, not always, though frequently, tastable in the food, and by all physicians classed as injurious to health. The Royal Baking Powder is free from this serious defect. In its use no residuum is left, and the loaf raised by it is always sweet, light, and wholesome, and noticeably free from the peculiar taste complained of. The reason of this is because it is composed of nothing but absolutely pure materials, scientifically combined in exactly the proper proportions of acid and alkali to act upon and destroy each other, while producing the largest amount of raising power. We are justified in this assertion from the unqualified statements made by the Government chemists, who, after thorough and exhaustive tests, recommended the "Royal" for Governmental use, because of its superiority over all others, in purity, strength, and wholesomeness. There is no danger of bitter bread or biscuit where it alone is used.

**HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE, FOR NERVOUSNESS, INDIGESTION, ETC.**—Send to the Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I., for pamphlet. Mailed free.

ONE of the most fashionable costumes we have seen during the present season, was made of American silk, manufactured by Messrs. John N. Stearns & Co., of New York. The waist and overskirt was of brocade, black figures on a ground of the new and fashionable color, crushed strawberry, the skirt being crushed strawberry surah. The waist was made heart-shaped with demi-sleeves, neck and sleeves trimmed with black hand-made Spanish lace. The train was made en princesse, full and flowing, coming in three plaits from under the waist. There have been few imported costumes shown this season equal to the above in style and beauty, and when we realize that the material is that of home production, it becomes a matter of consideration whether it is necessary to patronize the looms of foreign producers, in order to have elegant costumes.

## MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

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

BY ABRAHAM LIVEZEY, A. M., M. D.

## NO. VI.—EVERLASTING (MOUSE-EAR)—JASMINE.

**MOUSE-EAR EVERLASTING**—*Antennaria Plantaginifolia*, a hard, long Latinized name for a very simple, and, to most people, unattractive plant: Stem simple, hoary, with a bluish tinge, four to six inches high, with procumbent runners at the base; radical leaves, spatulate, three-nerved; corymb clustered, involucrel; scales greenish. Found growing on sterile knolls, in low grounds.

School-children in the country, in the early spring, when there are but few flowers, hail the little *white plantain*, or pussy's-foot, as they call it, with delight. On warm March or early April days, children often go forth into wild or uncultivated places in the hope of finding cat-foot (another name for it) in bloom. It resembles a dwarf species of sweet-balsam or life everlasting, and used to be classed with it. It is only mentioned here as an interesting little plant of the early spring to children.

JASMINE, YELLOW JESSAMINE—*Gelsemium Sempervirens*.

Placed in different orders by different authors, generally in Loganiaceae. This is a distinctly American plant, a genus of this single species with no close relations. It is a woody climber, with thick evergreen leaves, rambling over bushes, low shrubbery, and often ascends to the tops of lofty trees. Seen abundantly in Florida and all along the Atlantic coast line of railway, as far north as Virginia.

Its golden trumpet-formed flowers are sweet-scented:

"\* \* \* the perfume from the blossom's cell  
On every zephyr stealing—"

But its roots possess active medicinal properties, dangerous to the ignorant, of great value to the intelligent physician.

The toxic effects of jasmine are manifested upon the brain and nerves, producing vertigo, a staggering gait in walking, tremors, partial blindness, inability to raise the eye-lids, and general relaxation. When any of these symptoms or effects ensue upon its use, it should be at once discontinued and some stimulant administered.

In severe neuralgia, cramps, convulsions, colics, spasms, in pains of the bladder or kidneys, it should be given in five to ten-drop doses of the fluid extract, and repeated in thirty minutes. Some persons complain of a gnawing, distressing, "all gone" sensation at the pit of the stomach, arising from irritation, as well as "flashes of heat," general restlessness, etc., which this agent, in smaller doses, will relieve promptly.

One or two-drop doses, frequently repeated, can be safely used by mothers in cases of diarrhea, colic, abdominal pains, dysentery, incident to the summer months. But in all these cases the mother should investigate the probable cause of the trouble before her, and see if she cannot trace the distress to some coarse, indigestible article of food, to green fruit, constipation, etc. If so, common sense points out the remedy or the course to be pursued, namely, to remove the cause: an emetic of ipecac if the trouble is in the stomach, castor oil if in the bowels. After the operation of either, a few small doses of gelsemium with hot fomentations will speedily cure.

## PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

§2—Everything relating to this department should be addressed "Puzzle Editor," PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, LOCK Box 437, Marblehead, Mass.

## NO. 197.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in paper, but not in glass.

My second's in perch, but not in bass.



## OUR ARM-CHAIR.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE a refreshing drink. Dr. A. L. Hall, Fairhaven, New York, says: "It forms an excellent substitute for lemon-juice, and will furnish a refreshing drink for the sick."

## MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

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

BY ABRAHAM LIVEZEY, A. M., M. D.

## NO. VII.—JERUSALEM-OAK—WORM-SEED—MEXICAN TEA.

The herbaceous plant, *Jerusalem-Oak*, or *Oak-of-Jerusalem* (Wood), is not the true worm-seed herb, though spoken of in the United States Dispensatory as one and the same. They are distinct species. A. Wood, the botanist, places these three plants under *Chenopodium*, along with the Lamb's-quarters or Goose-foots, so common in our gardens and small cultivated patches of ground. There are, however, a few marked differences in the calyx lobes, seeds, embryo, as well as in the whole appearance of the plants. The Lamb's-quarters have very smooth, often striped, more or less glaucous-mealy stems, rhombic-ovate or subcordate leaves, and are without special odor. These under consideration are peculiarly and unpleasantly strongly aromatic, leaves and flowers yellowish-green. The writer consequently prefers Darlington's arrangement, who places these three plants by themselves, under *Ambrina*.

*AMBRINA* (vel *chenopodium*) BOTRYS, is the true Jerusalem-Oak, and resembles the following species somewhat, but the stems are not grooved and angular; the racemes are cymous paniculate, divergent, the slender panicles spirally twisted, and the whole plant strongly aromatic of turpentine. Found growing along roadsides, in sandy wastes, and sometimes in gardens.

**WORM-SEED**—*Ambrina Anthelminticum*.—Stem two to three feet high, erect, furrowed or grooved, angular branching; leaves, one to two or three inches long, sinuate-toothed, conspicuously veined, of a yellowish-green color, resinous-dotted beneath. Flowers, in small clusters, very numerous, of same color as the leaves, disposed in long, slender, leafless, terminal panicles, or spike-like racemes. Found growing in all parts of the United States, among or in the vicinity of rubbish, waste places, sandy canal-banks, etc. The herb possesses a strong, offensive odor, though somewhat aromatic in character.

Many mothers, in the country, rely upon this plant in verminous complaints, and esteem it very efficient. The seeds, which are very small, are the most active, and one teaspoonful of them, finely pulverized, will suffice for two doses, for a child three to five years of age; generally given in molasses or syrup, morning and evening, and repeated for a few days, followed by oil, senna, or other purgative.

## OUR NEW COOK-BOOK.

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

## VARIOUS PREPARATIONS OF FRUITS.

**Plums** are canned with one-quarter pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Boil the sugar first with half a tea-cupful of water to four pounds of sugar, and let the plums boil rapidly for twenty minutes; then bottle. Egg plums, or Victorias, are delicious for dessert, boiled in a thin syrup.

**Fruits in Syrup**.—Syrup for peaches, apricots, plums, and pears: Take a half-pound of loaf-sugar to each pint of

water, and boil rapidly for ten minutes before the fruit is put in. Sufficient syrup should be made to allow the fruit to be covered in the pan, and when the first quantity is done there will be enough syrup left to do half as much again, only the second batch will not be quite so clear. Carefully peel peaches or apricots, and drop them whole into the boiling syrup, letting them boil for ten minutes rapidly; take them out separately with a spoon or cup, and place them in wide-necked jars or bottles, pouring in a little syrup with each one. When full, see that the syrup covers the fruit, and that no air-bubbles form, which is generally the trouble with the larger fruits. If there are any tiny bubbles, insert the handle of a spoon round the side of the jar, and they will rise to the top; it must be done quickly, and this class of fruit should always be put in glass jars or bottles.

**Pears**.—All kinds of eating-pears can be done in the same way, and retain their fresh delicate flavor. If very large, like the Bartlett pears of Canada, they are cut in four quarters; but most of our pears would be best whole, or in halves. They must be pared, but not cored, as the pips give a better flavor. Pears vary so much that no special time can be set for boiling. They must cook until soft and clear-looking.

**Stewing-pears**, and any kind of hard, ill-flavored fruit, are rendered most acceptable by stewing until tender, in the above syrup, flavored with cloves and cinnamon, which should be tied in a loose piece of muslin, and boiled ten minutes in the water before the sugar is added, leaving it in until the pears are done. Hard pears will take an hour's boiling, and perhaps more; and in all cases it is necessary that the syrup should boil as quickly as possible.

**Quinces** are peeled, and cut in four quarters, then boiled in barely sufficient syrup to cover them, until they are quite soft. The seeds should be left in.

**Grapes** are preserved, or made into jelly. To get rid of the numerous seeds, they must be squirted one by one; a sharp pinch in the fingers squeezes out the pulp into one bowl and the skins into another. Boil the pulp over the fire, and strain through a fine colander, the seeds remaining behind; then boil together the pulp, skins, and three-quarters of a pound of sugar, to a pound of fruit, for three-quarters of an hour.

**Grape Jelly** is made in the same way as all jellies.

**Apple Marmalade**.—Do not peel your apples, but core and slice them as for a tart. Choose hard apples, like russets, or any apple that does not squash in cooking; boil them very rapidly in syrup, just enough to cover them, until clear-looking; and, if liked, add a few cloves or lemon-peel.

**Cherry Ice**.—Stone two pounds of ripe cherries, bruise and set them on the fire, with a little water and a half-pound of sugar; when they have boiled, pass them through a hair sieve into an earthen pan; pound a handful of the kernels, put them in a basin with the juice of two lemons, add to the cherries a pound of sugar, and strain on them the lemon-juice and kernels; mix the whole together and put it into a freezer with pounded ice; work the cherries up with it well until it has set, then place it in glasses.

**Elderberry Wine**.—To ten quarts of berries put five quarts of water, and let it stand twenty-four hours. Then boil and skim it; strain it, and to every gallon of the liquor put three pounds of sugar, half an ounce of cloves, one ounce of cinnamon, and two ounces of ginger. Boil it again, and ferment it, by putting in it a slice of toast covered with fresh yeast. By leaving out the spices, this wine is said to resemble Port.

**Pickled Red Cabbage**.—Choose two middle-sized, well-colored, and firm cabbages, shred them very finely, first pulling off the outside leaves; mix with them half a pound of salt, tie them up in a thin cloth, and let them hang for twelve hours; then boil a quart of vinegar, with an ounce of ginger, half an ounce of black pepper, and a quarter of



## OUR ARM-CHAIR.

WHAT THE NEWSPAPERS SAY.—The newspapers, as well as the letters of subscribers, continue to testify to the superiority of "Peterson" as a first-class lady's magazine. On this point they are unanimous. Its literary matter, its steel-engravings, its colored fashions, its patterns in embroidery, etc., etc., are all, they say, the best of their kind, and very superior to any to be found elsewhere. The Whitestone (N. Y.) Herald says: "It is the only magazine that gives colored plates printed from steel: the fashion engravings are numerous, and always of the latest Paris costumes. No home is completely furnished even with reading-matter, unless 'Peterson' comes to it monthly." The Williamsport (Pa.) Gazette says: "The letter-press is choice and full; it is fresh, vivacious, and brilliant: and the fashion-plates and patterns alone are worth the price of the magazine." The Plainfield (N. Y.) Bulletin says: "No fashion magazine in the country has yet succeeded in rivaling it in actual excellence in this line, or in literary, pictorial, and other attractive features." The Auburn (Ill.) Citizen says: "Everything in it is delightful: engravings, tales, sketches, poetry, all: how this magazine can be offered for two dollars a year remains one of the great unsolved mysteries of this nineteenth century." The Antigo (Wis.) Republican says: "We do not see how anyone can do without 'Peterson,' for it combines more for the money, and of a better quality, than any other." The Honeoye (N. Y.) Press says: "The stories are all exceptionally good: the present number is even more brilliant than usual. 'From a Pretty Girl's Note-Book,' by Frank Lee Benedict, is the best sketch of its kind we have seen for a long time." The Lock Haven (Pa.) Republican says: "The July number, just received, is ahead of all others: the illustrated article, 'Where Colonel Newcome Died,' will be read with the greatest interest by every admirer of Thackeray. These are but a few out of hundreds of similar notices. They prove that 'Peterson,' while others rise and fall, because they make promises only to break them, keeps on its way, always progressive, always reliable, always ahead, and always the choicest as well as best.

THE NEW EDITION of the Waverley novels, advertised by T. B. Peterson & Bros. in this month's number, to be completed in Twenty-six volumes, is an enterprise that speaks volumes for the energy of that long-established firm. The price—fifteen cents a novel—is almost incredibly low. And, after all, there is no romance-writer like Scott. His "Ivanhoe," "Antiquary," "Rob Roy," "Quentin Durward," "Heart of Mid-Lothian," "Old Mortality," etc., etc., are each worth a dozen of the trashy fictions that are generally written now-a-days. The sale of this new edition of the "Waverley" novels ought to exceed a hundred thousand copies, at the least. For Three Dollars the whole twenty-six volumes will be sent to any one, to any place, post-paid. Address all orders to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. This is a rare opportunity.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE makes a cooling drink, with water and sugar only. Try it.

ANOTHER SEASON brings to us many of our old friends with even yet greater claims to our favor, and among them all none have improved the short interval between the last season and this to greater purpose than the "Arcadia Velveteen." For depth of beauty, and richness of color, and durability, the "Arcadia Velveteen" is surpassed by nothing of its kind. It is shown this season in all the latest and most beautiful shades and tints that are ruling in the most fashionable Parisian novelties, and we would equally commend the exquisite designs in the "Arcadia Broché Velvets," done in black and all desirable colors which can be com-

bined with great effect either with silk or woolen dress materials.

## MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

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

BY ABRAM LIVEZEY, A. M., M. D.

## No. VIII.—JEWEL-WEEDS—JAMESTOWN-WEED—LARKSPUR.

JEWEL-WEEDS—*Impatiens fulva* & *pallida*. Called also Touch-me-not, Balsam-weed, etc. Stems smooth, tender or fragile, sub-pellucid or nearly transparent, with tumid joints. *I. fulva*: leaves rhombic-ovate, flowers saccated, longer than broad, with a closely elongated reflex spur, deep orange-color, spotted. *I. pallida*: leaves oblong-ovate, the flowers broader than long, saccated, with a very short recurved spur, pale-yellow, sparingly dotted.

These plants are lovers of wet shades or damp grounds. Common along small shady streamlets, mill-races, etc.; and doubtless well known. Mentioned here merely to warn mothers, (1) against administering an infusion of the plants internally, as has been done, to the serious injury of the patient; (2) that an ointment, made by boiling the tops in lard for a time, then strained, may be employed with safety and advantage as a local application in piles; (3) the flowers can be used for dyeing yellow; and (4) these are the wild, uncultivated sisters of the *Impatiens balsamina*: balsamine, touch-me-not, lady's-slipper, of the gardens.

JAMESTOWN-WEED—corruptly, Jimson-weed, Thorn-apple, etc.—*Datura stramonium*. Stem two to three feet high, stout, smooth, pale-green to purplish, branching widely; leaves four to eight inches long, ovate in general outline, but sinuate-dentate, with petioles one to four inches in length; calyx tubular, prismatic, five-angled, nearly half as long as the corolla; corolla pale to pale-purplish, about three inches long, funnel-form, the border plicately five-toothed; capsule sub-globose, prickly. Flowers large, solitary, axillary.

This is a rank, nauseous, troublesome weed to farmers, and very offensive when handled. It is an active narcotic poison, and shunned by all animals: the potato-bug and a few insects will eat the leaves with impunity. Poisoning has occurred from the use of the leaves for greens, producing a wild, idiotic look, dilated pupils, muscular spasms, etc. Children are occasionally poisoned by eating the seeds. In such cases mothers should administer fine-ground mustard-seed, or ipecac in warm water, freely, or anything that is at hand which will induce vomiting, then camphor, ammonia, etc., while awaiting the arrival of a physician. Sometimes the dried leaves are smoked in a common tobacco-pipe for the relief of spasmodic asthma. This practice is said to have had its origin in Ceylon. A strong tincture, rubbed on a part affected with neuralgia, will often relieve the pain. Mothers can only safely use the leaves of this plant, steeped in hot vinegar, locally to swollen, painful joints, the abdomen, and to soften and remove hard and painful conditions of the breasts of females. Also, they can simmer the green leaves in a little lard for a time, strain while hot, and use as an ointment to painful and inflamed hemorrhoids or piles. It makes a soothing local application.

LARKSPUR—*Delphinium*. Flowers white, blue, and red. Formerly found in almost every garden, and familiar still to the old dames and mothers in the country who rejoice in a garden. Old favorites are passing away, one by one, but roses and geraniums hold their places in the affections of all. How strange! Well, larkspur is a valuable anti-emetic. An infusion of the tops will generally promptly control the vomiting of autumnal fevers. Though nauseous at first, the relief is so prompt and delightful, that the patient will



always be willing to repeat the dose. Take a half-ounce of leaves and flowers, add one pint of boiling water. Dose: one wineglassful every half-hour, if required to allay the vomiting. More than two doses are seldom required in any individual case.

PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

Everything relating to this department should be addressed "Puzzle Editor," PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, Lock Box 437, Marblehead, Mass.

No. 202.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in dolphin, but not in turbot.  
My second's in dace, but not in burbot.  
My third is in smelt, but not in glissa.  
My fourth is in whale, but not in thrissa.  
My fifth is in koret, but not in mullet.  
My sixth is in shad, but not in limpet.  
My seventh's in cod, but not in shark.  
My eighth is in salmon, but not in carp.  
My ninth is in grampus, but not in bream.  
My whole is of its kind the cream.

Portland, Me.

LEAD PENCIL.

No. 203.—EASY WORD-SQUARE.

1. An ensign. 2. Fondness. 3. To affirm. 4. A seed-bud of a plant.

Harlem, N. Y.

MINNIE S. YOST.

No. 204.—CHARADE.

My first signifies great attention; my second, not so much; and my whole, not any.

Prescott, Kan.

ETHA BROCK.

Answers Next Month.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES IN THE JULY NUMBER.

No. 197.

PETERSON'S.

No. 198.

R  
B E T  
R E B E L  
T E A  
L

No. 199.

1. Draft, raft. 2. Down, own. 3. Drag, rag. 4. Grate, rate.

No. 200.

Lawsuit.

No. 201.

T  
A R T  
T R A I L  
T I N  
L

FLOWER GARDENING.

GERANIUMS.—Where there is a small greenhouse to keep plants during the cold weather, it will be well to strike hard ripe shoots of geraniums in the open air, and in a warm sunny border. Mr. Shirley Hibberd, in the *Gardener's Magazine*, suggests that "the cuttings be planted thickly in shallow boxes; three in a three-inch pot, or a dozen cuttings in a five-inch pot, at the option of the purchaser, with every possible chance of success."

VERBENAS AND PETUNIAS.—Cuttings from the points should be inserted in shallow pans; also cuttings of Dwarf Lobelias. These require the shelter of a frame, which geraniums do not.

SOIL FOR CUTTINGS.—These should be inserted in clean pots, with means for a good drainage, and a light sandy soil; then, for all but geraniums, the pots be placed in a cold frame—a box covered with glass, and shaded, will do—and so kept shaded till the cuttings are well rooted.

ALL HERBACEOUS PLANTS, calceolarias excepted, which were sown during the preceding months, to be planted out now, to give them opportunity to bloom early in the spring; they should be planted in good loam and leaf-mold.

EAR-WIGS IN DAHLIAS.—Place dry moss in small pots, and put them bottom upwards on the tops of the stakes to which the dahlias are tied; the insects crawl into the moss, and can be quickly destroyed in the morning by shaking the pots into hot salt and water.

LILIES that have made new roots, should be divided and re-planted at once. As soon as the flower-stems have died down, the bulbs begin to make new roots.

HERBACEOUS PLANTS.—The seeds should be sown now, without delay; the method is preferable and more certain than spring sowing. This in the first week in August.

HOLLYHOCK CUTTINGS.—Take off the side-shoots that rise round the base of the flower-stem, insert them round the side of a flower-pot, and place them in a cold frame. The seed may be sown in a sheltered corner, and, when grown, then plant out.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS must not again be stopped.

PINKS, PICOTEES, AND CARNATIONS.—Plant out well-rooted layers, and finish layering the shoots, if this part of the work be yet uncompleted.

HARDY ANNUALS.—Pansies may be sown, and also the seed of most hardy annuals. The latter on poor, dry, hard ground, to induce short, hard growth. The best annuals to sow are: coreopsis, clarkia, collinsia, godetia, larkspur, lupinus, nemophila, blue and white, nolana, French poppy, and dwarf Schizanthus.

HARDY PERENNIALS, to be sown at once: antirrhinums, delphiniums, dianthus, hollyhocks, Indian pink, lupinus, phlox, potentillas, silene—which is the pretty honesty, or moonwort plant, sweet-williams, and wall-flowers.

OUR NEW COOK-BOOK.

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

VARIOUS SEASONABLE RECEIPTS.

How to Make Coffee.—Thrifty housekeepers who consider strong coffee injurious, declare that a teaspoonful of coffee is sufficient for half a pint of water. Ordinary individuals will, however, in all probability prefer to drink coffee made with a heaped tablespoonful of coffee to the half-pint of water. If café-au-lait, or three parts coffee and one part milk, is wanted, only half the above measure of water should be used, and the coffee (which will then be strong) should be weakened with milk, but never with water. If



## OUR ARM-CHAIR.

THE DELICACY AND REFINEMENT of the colored fashion-plates in "Peterson's Magazine" are universally commented on, both in private letters and by the newspaper press. "Compared with the other colored fashions published," says a subscriber, "they are like a high-bred lady to a vulgar fish-wife." The reason is that "Peterson's" fashions are printed from steel-plates, and colored by hand: and it is impossible in any other way to produce first-class work. We wish it was otherwise: for the saving by lithography, etc., etc., is very great. But we aim to give the best, whatever the cost. The reputation of "Peterson" is more to us than the money. Other magazines, without an exception, give the cheap and flashy lithograph fashions: this is the only one that gives the costly and refined steel-plates colored by hand.

"LITERARY MERIT UNQUESTIONABLE, ETC."—The Keithsboro (Ill.) News says of this magazine: "Its literary merit is unquestionable; in every department it is replete with matters of interest to ladies; and as an accessory to the work-table it is indispensable."

"PRICE LOW, YET QUALITY HIGH."—The Clinton (Wis.) Herald says: "Peterson's is a fashion-book that every family should have: though the price is low, the quality is high."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE as a Brain Food.—Dr. S. F. Newcomer, M. D., Greenfield, O., says: "In cases of general debility, and torpor of mind and body, it does exceedingly well."

WITH the fall season a new brand of velveteen appears in the market, called the "Bevano." It differs from the ordinary brand from the fact that it is Genoa-faced, in imitation of the celebrated Genoa velvets, which it resembles so closely that it can with difficulty be told from them. We believe that this new brand will prove one of the best of this most popular article, which has now become so fashionable.

THE leading hair modiste in this country, Mrs. C. Thompson, New York, expects to produce several novelties in hair-work this season.

## MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

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

BY ABRAHAM LIVERWORT, A. M., M. D.

## No. IX.—LADY'S-SLIPPER—LIVERWORT.

LADY'S-SLIPPER.—*Cypripedium pubescens*. Derivative: *Kupris*; Venus; podion, a sock or slipper. Other names, Noah's-ark, Moccasin-plant, etc. Natural order *Orchidaceae*. General character: Stem about one foot high, leafy; leaves three to six inches long, alternate, elliptic, lanceolate, acuminate, sheathing; flower mostly solitary and terminal; petals wavy, curled, stained with purplish-brown; lip inflated, saccated, moccasin-shaped, one to one and a half inches long, pale-yellow. This very striking and unique flower is well worth looking after, in rich, moist woodlands, during the month of May. It belongs to the large orchid order, one beautiful genus of which is the *Orchis spectabilis*—Priest-in-the-pulpit; flowers pale pink-purple, four to eight in a bractate spike, on a five-angled scape, about six inches high. Darwin refers thus to the genus:

"With blushes bright as morn fair *Orchis* charms,  
And lulls her infant in her fondling arms;  
Soft plays *Affectum* round her bosom's throne,  
And guards his life, forgetful of her own."

The cypripedium, or lady's-slipper, is a gentle nervous stimulant, and somewhat anti-spasmodic; used instead of valerian oftentimes, especially by the botanico-eclectic physicians or those of Thompsonian proclivities: the powdered roots form the "Nerve-powder" of the latter, and is an important ingredient in the "Ladies' Spiced Bitters" put up by them. It is harmless, and mothers can certainly use an infusion almost *ad libitum*. It is more pleasant—and perhaps as effectual in many simple nervous states—as the tell-tale *asafoetida*: a medicine declared by a late Professor to be invaluable, if it could only be disguised! Many mothers will give "drops" or "soothing-syrups" to their babes and young children, the advice of physicians to the contrary notwithstanding. Milk of *asafoetida* is preferable.

LIVERWORT.—LIVER-LEAF—*Hepatica triloba*. Order *Ranunculaceae*. Leaves all radical, subreniform, cordate, with three ovate, obtuse, or rounded lobes, purplish beneath, on petioles or foot-stalks three to five inches long. Flower-scapes several, four to six inches long, silky-villous. Involucre of three simple leaflets, villous externally, resembling sepals. The petal-like sepals blue or pale-purplish, occasionally white. An attractive little plant—one of the early harbingers of spring.

The medicinal properties of this modest plant have been extolled in dropsies, both of the abdomen and the lower limbs, used in the form of poultices, thus: Take several handfuls of the leaves, and put them in a vessel of boiling water. These are to be gently simmered for several hours, then removed from the fire. Beat the leaves into a pulpy mass, and stir in ground flaxseed, to form a poultice. Spread on flannel, and apply hot: repeat in twelve hours. The poultice excites a copious perspiration and a free discharge from the kidneys. Marked results have been obtained by some practitioners, while others have been sadly disappointed. Such will always be the result, I apprehend, of empirical practice.

Besides these diuretic properties, the liverwort possesses some astringent and demulcent properties. At one time it had considerable reputation as a remedy in hæmoptysis (spitting blood) and chronic coughs. The writer has no cause to believe that this plant, or a score of others of similar reputation, possesses any demulcent properties superior to—in fact, not equal to—the elm-bark or flaxseed infusions, the latter sugared and acidulated with lemon-juice. Advisers and prescribers are numerous in every community; and it often astonishes the physician to discover what wonderful knowledge is possessed by the common people, just in proportion as they do not know.

## PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

Everything relating to this department should be addressed "Puzzle Editor," PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, Lock Box 437, Marblehead, Mass.

## No. 205.—CROSS-WORD ENIGMA.

My first is in nose, but not in hand.  
My second's in sit, but not in stand.  
My third is in cat, but not in dog.  
My fourth is in pig, but not in hog.  
My fifth is in lock, but not in key.  
My sixth is in you, but not in me.  
My whole, if you look, you will plainly see,  
Is an isle in the Mediterranean Sea.

Monticello, Ill.

JENNIE.

## No. 206.—LADDER PUZZLE.

The uprights are composed of words of eleven letters each; the right meaning boundless, the left, bonds.  
The rounds, beginning with the lowest, mean: 1. Vigor-



## OUR ARM-CHAIR.

NOW FOR "PETERSON" FOR 1884.—It is universally conceded that this magazine for 1883 has been better than ever. It has contained more reading matter, more costly colored patterns, more engravings, etc., etc. *It is now the only magazine that gives fashions engraved on steel, printed from the plate, and colored by hand:* a style that is not only the most beautiful, but so costly that "Peterson" alone has the enterprise for it. But for 1884 the magazine will be even better. Now is the time, therefore, to get up clubs for it. The newspapers, north and south, east and west, all bear testimony to its superiority. Says the Marshall (Texas) Herald: "The literature of no household is complete without Peterson." The Berrien (Mich.) Journal says: "From a literary point of view, it will be hard to find a magazine embracing so many attractive features, and artistically it will please all who can appreciate beauty in engraving." Says the Dover (Del.) Delawarean: "Ahead of all others." The Methuen (Mass.) Transcript says: "A superb number; the reading is first-class, and so are the illustrations." The West Point (Va.) Star says: "Altogether, by far, the best lady's-book." The Watertown (Mass.) Enterprise says: "The best lady's-magazine. The costly steel-engravings are works of the highest art; everything about it tends to make it what it really is—the most complete magazine of its kind published." We give these at random, out of hundreds of similar notices. *Now get up your clubs for 1884!*

"SUBSCRIBE FOR PETERSON'S MAGAZINE," says the Irbville (La.) Gazette, "if you want a book that will afford you the greatest pleasure and profit for the least money. Not only are the fashions the latest and best, but the reading matter and fancy-work patterns are alone worth the price of the book itself."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE is a preparation of the phosphates of lime, magnesia, potash, and iron, in such form as to be readily assimilated by the system. Descriptive pamphlet sent free. Rumford Chemical Works, Providence, R. I.

WHERE TO BUY DRY-GOODS.—This is a question every woman, at this season, when she is preparing her fall and winter dresses for herself—or, if a mother, for her children—is asking. The answer is to be found in our advertising-pages, where the most stylish fabrics are advertised by the most reliable firms, whose prices may be depended on as being the very cheapest. It is one of the proofs of progress that we nineteenth-century people have made, that a wife or mother in the remotest part of the United States is enabled, through the advertising-pages of such a magazine as "Peterson," to learn where to order the best things at the lowest price, and, through the facilities afforded by the Post-office Department, to receive them in the shortest time, and at the least expense possible.

## MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

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

BY ABRAHAM LIVEZEY, A. M., M. D.

## No. X.—LOBELIA, INDIAN TOBACCO.

*Lobelia inflata*, dedicated to M. De Lobel, a Flemish botanist, is a well-known little hirsute plant, nine to eighteen inches high, paniculately branched; leaves one to three inches long, lanceolate, crenate-dentate, rather acute; racemes leafy; flowers rather inconspicuous, pale-blue; capsule inflated, oval, or ovoid. Found in pastures, neglected fields, roadsides, etc., flowering in July.

This much abused agent—abused formerly by a part of the medical profession, who, from sheer prejudice, would not use it because it was the leading Thompsonian remedy;

abused by the latter, in indiscriminate and immoderate use—is, nevertheless, a valuable medicinal plant. Happily, the writer imbibed the precepts inculcated by that liberal and scientific mind, the late Prof. J. K. Mitchell, to his medical class nearly forty years ago: to examine all agents, and prove their value or worthlessness, even though brought to our notice by "old women." And thus I have come to know the valuable properties of some plants from much experience in their use.

But as these papers are written for the use of mothers, and not for the profession, I can only point out such uses of this plant as may be of benefit to them and useful in the family. In cases of convulsions, when it is impossible to administer medicines by the mouth, a teaspoonful of powdered lobelia, or a branch of the plant, can be infused in a cup of hot water, and injected into the bowels; which, with the aid of the warm bath, mustard, etc., will soon break the spasms or paroxysm, by its relaxing influence, and at the same time free the bowels from sources of irritation. These injections will often also induce vomiting, especially if the stomach be filled with indigestible substances. In cases resembling apoplexy, lobelia injections with cayenne are valuable to rouse up the dormant energies, to unload the bowels, and thus relieve the brain. In spasmodic croup—that form which occurs suddenly at night without premonition—a few drops of tincture of lobelia in a little warm water, repeated every five or ten minutes, will soon give relief, to the delight of the anxious mother. In small doses, repeated every hour or two, lobelia is happily administered in simple catarrhal affections of children. After a good purge, attention to the feet, diet, sleeping-apartments, etc., tincture lobelia and paregoric, equal parts, form a good cough-medicine, in all ordinary cases, both to children and adults; from twenty drops to one teaspoonful, according to age. Equal parts of syr. ipecac, tincture lobelia, and half the quantity of tincture bloodroot (*Sanguinaria*), form a medicine far better and safer for mothers to use than Cox's Hive Syrup, so much dispensed by them, to the manifest injury of the stomach, by reason of the tartarized antimony which it contains. Often have I seen poor little children with appetite destroyed, digestion ruined, abdomen swollen, and diarrhoea induced, by a resort to this medicine on every trifling occasion. Happily, this curse to infantile life is passing away, through homeopathic and milder means; but—*horresco referens*—it is followed by a greater curse and more widely-spread ruin among boys, in the cigarette, or in the use of tobacco in some form. We see pale, nervous boys on every hand, with poor appetites, feeble digestion, and nervous systems broken or ruined by this great habit of the day and generation.

## PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

— Everything relating to this department should be addressed "Puzzle Editor," PETERSON'S MAGAZINE, Lock Box 437, Marblehead, Mass.

## No. 209.—DECAPITATIONS.

1. Behead a transparent substance, and leave that which a girl is sometimes called.
2. Behead a grain, and leave what is caused by the sun.
3. Behead a hard substance, and leave a note.
4. Behead an amusement, and leave a part of a bird.
5. Behead a heavy wind, and leave a drink.
6. Behead a threatening of rain, and leave in a high key.

Washington, N. J.

ROSA FRUTTS.

## No. 210.—DROPPED CONSONANTS.

[A Popular Saying.]

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— — — O — A — A — E —.

Dallas, Tex.

BUFFALO.



## OUR ARM-CHAIR.

SUBSCRIBE TO "PETERSON" FOR 1884.—Our old subscribers need no proof of the superiority of "Peterson" to other lady's-books at the same price. But it is well for our friends, when soliciting new subscribers to their clubs, to be able to show what the newspaper-press thinks of "Peterson." No other monthly, in fact, receives such praise. The Williamsport (Pa.) Bulletin says of it: "Recognized among ladies as the best of its kind. No family can well get on without it." The Savannah (Mo.) Reporter says: "Always ahead of others." The Selig (Texas) Signal says: "The stories are always superior; the illustrations are alone worth the price of the number." The Galesburg (Ill.) Register says: "It is a standing wonder how so fine a magazine can be published at so low a price: the puzzle is only to be explained by its immense circulation. The ladies have learned that they cannot afford to do without it. If you have not subscribed for it, lose no time, but subscribe at once." The Millintown (Pa.) Register says: "The exclamation of everyone on seeing this magazine is: 'How beautiful!' The fashion department is so complete that no lady of taste can afford to do without it." Says the Lexington (3. C.) Despatch: "Every lady should subscribe for 'Peterson.' It is an indispensable household article, and the subscription-price places it within the reach of all." It is the boast of "Peterson" that it is no flashy, clap-trap affair. What it promises it performs: hence its unrivaled circulation. *No other lady's-book gives so much at so low a price.* But this is not all. Everything in "Peterson" is of the best: steel-engravings, instead of wood-cuts, for its principal illustrations; colored fashions printed from steel, instead of coarsely lithographed; original stories, novelets, etc., by the best American writers, instead of second-rate articles filched from English magazines. Everything, in short, refined, elegant, and costly: first-class, in other words, in every way—just the magazine for a cultivated lady to take. "When I go into a house," writes a lecturer to us, "and see 'Peterson' on the centre-table, it is a warranty that I am among people of taste."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE—OVERWORKED NERVOUS SYSTEMS.—Dr. Edward L. Duer, Philadelphia, says: "I consider it valuable in overworked nervous systems."

## MOTHERS' DEPARTMENT.

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

BY ABRAHAM LIVEZEY, A. M., M. D.

## No. XI.—LOCUST-TREE—MAGNOLIAS.

THE LOCUST—*Robinia pseudo-acacia*—is an indigenous tree well known to persons living in the country; valued by farmers for fence-posts, on account of the durability of its wood, and admired by all for its beautiful foliage and sweetness of its flowers. Its leaves are odd-pinnate in several pairs; flowers white, fragrant, in axillary loose pendulous racemes several inches long.

Introduced in this series because it has recently been highly recommended in that form of dyspepsia characterized by acidity and fermentation of food. A tincture is made of the bark of the root in the usual manner, and taken in small doses—ten drops to a teaspoonful—before meals. By some it is claimed to be purgative and emetic, if not poisonous, in large doses.

THE ROSE-ACACIA—*Robinia hispida*—is a shrub, with beautiful, somewhat pendulous, racemes of large rose-red flowers, with little or no odor. Found wild in the mountains South, growing to height of three to eight feet; seen also in gardens North.

MAGNOLIA—*M. glauca*; called also, in the South, white or sweet bay, and by some it is known as the swamp-sassafras and beaver-tree. The flowers are large, terminal, cup-shaped, cream-colored, of strong but pleasant odor; fruit conical, about one inch long, many-celled, each cell containing a single scarlet seed. Found growing along the coast from the North-eastern States to the Gulf: more abundant as we go southward, generally growing in swamps or damp grounds. Small tree or shrub. Leaves nearly evergreen (South), obtuse, glaucous, white beneath.

*Magnolia grandiflora*—Big Laurel. Found in swampy woods, South, eighty feet high. Leaves evergreen, rusty-downy beneath. Flowers nine inches broad, white; leaves seven by four inches.

*Magnolia acuminata*—Cucumber-tree. Not so large as the preceding. Leaves oval, acuminate, and scattered; flowers about three to four inches broad, with obovate petals. The cones of the fruit resemble somewhat a small cucumber—hence, probably, its name.

*Magnolia umbrellata*—Umbrella-tree. Found also in the Southern States; about twenty-five feet high. Leaves are very large, cuneate-lanceolate, whorled at the ends of the branches, resembling an open umbrella—hence its name.

There are other species, besides the following two, which are cultivated: *M. conspicua* (Yulan) and *M. purpurea*. The petals of the former are cream-white, erect, six to nine in number, appearing before the leaves in the early spring. The petals of the latter are six—erect, lilac-purple outside, preceding also the leaves. Both are seen ten to fifteen feet high; natives of China.

The magnolias are named for Prof. Magnol, a distinguished French botanist of the seventeenth century.

The bark from the roots of the first species, powdered, is generally used in medicine. It is a gentle aromatic tonic and diaphoretic, and, given in teaspoonful doses, has been used with success in intermittents and remittents, as well as in chronic rheumatism. A few ounces may be put in a pint of whiskey, and used in teaspoonful or tablespoonful doses three or four times a day, in chronic rheumatism.

The magnolias have not been included in this series of papers on account of their medicinal value, or uses to mothers, but for the purpose of interesting them and their daughters in the beautiful flora of our beautiful earth. And now, as we are again approaching the winter's solstice, mothers should be very watchful of those under their care. See (by personal inspection) that they are properly cared for—are warmly clothed, not the body only, but the limbs also, looking well to the feet. Damp, cold, and wet feet, incurred in going to or returning from school, or in doing errands, and neglected subsequently, are the prolific source of much sickness, suffering, and death. The preacher may comfort mothers by speaking lovingly of the dispensations of Providence, His mysterious ways, etc., etc.; but the conscientious doctor will tell her, in these cases, that sickness generally arises from sad neglect—an unfulfilled duty—and that Providence willeth not that the young should die.

## PUZZLE DEPARTMENT.

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## No. 213.—DOUBLE DIAMOND.

Across.—1. A letter. 2. A beverage. 3. A measure. 4. A grain. 5. A letter.

Down.—1. A letter. 2. A resinous substance. 3. A mineral. 4. A measure. 5. A letter.

Denton, Md.

M. A. M.