THE REALM FEMININE

The Children's Easter.

ONE of the happy childish pleasures which should not be termed a nuisance and prohibited is that of dyeing the Easter eggs which the children so much enjoy giving to their playmates. The paper and vinegar productions never have quite the same part in a child's enjoyment as the brilliant blue and red dyes into which he carefully puts his boiled egg while the color seeps into the shell. If the youngsters have any old aprons or rompers and the kitchen table is protected by newspapers they will not do any harm with their mussing—and they do enjoy it so.

For novelty some eggs may be prepared by the older people, which will give the children a surprise. If the hard-boiled eggs while hot have letters or a bunny painted on them with paraffine, when the eggs are dipped this will remain uncolored and a new effect obtained.

A pretty way in which to serve the colored eggs for luncheon is to place them in a nest made of lightly piled cheese straws, which are cut from pastry and sprinkled with cheese before they are baked.

Some charming little Easter baskets were made this week in one of the city kindergartens. The uprights were the colored three-inch sticks and these were stuck through circles of pasteboard, a larger one forthe top of the basket, and the smaller one for the bottom. Over and under the sticks were wound strips of greed shade material, which is less liable to tear than the colored paper weaving strips.

When the little baskets were finished they were partly filled with excelsior and in this were placed the dainty little sweets which the children themselves had rolled about a nut meat. The fondant for the candies was made of powdered sugar and lemon juice, just stiff enough to be easily handled. Part of the fondant was colored pink and the candies when completed were both pretty and wholesome. And with great joy the babies bore them home as presents to their gratified mammas. Such little baskets could be easily made for May day presents. The good New England custom has never had a firm hold in the west, but as we become more cosmopolitan we are adopting more of all the pretty old customs. This may well have a part.

A basket of home-made candies, by the way, is one of the most attractive of Easter gifts and the stores are full of pretty trimmings. The little fluffy chickens three in a row would grace a box nicely. The crepe paper lilies with green leaves are pretty. All white or green and white are the best choice for baskets for boxes.

Flowering plants are one of the most attractive of Easter offerings, and as the event is late this year there is no lack of floral productions from which to choose. The florists have hyacinths, lilies of the valley and St. Joseph's lilies in abundance as well as narcissus, azalias and forced roses.

By taking time and thought in their preparation any woman may have the early bulbs in bloom by next Easter, so that she may make presents from her own store. It is a good idea to let the children have this pleasure too, for any occasion has much more of meaning and enjoyment if the children have had to take time and thought for others in the planning.

* * *

Fads and Fashions.

NEW YORK, April 18.—There are many noticeable changes in the walking skirt of this season. The two new models are the circular and gored skirts. Still, the plaited ones have not entirely left the field, and there are some of the fashionable set who are now wearing them. The exaggerated short skirt is no more to be worn, for the new walking skirts all reach the ankles, which is a more sensible fashion. They must fit smoothly and closely around the hips, and yet they cannot follow the line—slim lines—beyond a certain point. The circular skirts with the inverted box plait in the middle, front and back have some narrow flat trimming around the foot which is very inconspicuous, and all other ornamentation is put on the coat and blouse. A popular design of trimming is button-trimmed tabs meeting in chevron shape along the seams. It is safe to say that buttons are the really fashionable trimming on the new walking skirts. The two bands, when used on this season's skirts, end at either side of the front breadth and are rounded and finished with buttons. In place of the one deep fold is one of practically the same width, but set on in tunic fashion, pointed downward back and front. These angles are generally hard to get perfect, and to avoid being unbecoming this fold is in most cases ended at the sides of the front breadth, thus leaving the front skirt length unbroken.

A color that will be a particular favorite this summer is the new rose. It comes between the watermelon and shell pink and has a hint of old rose in it. Nothing prettier could be chosen for a hat that is to be worn with a costume of white broadcloth. Often the color is repeated in the gloves, necktie and bodice, but too much of this brilliant color may be toned down by some other shade, which in this case could be a veil of brown.

The new tailored coats show the short-waisted effect, especially on the cutaways, which are usually single-breasted and fasten with three large buttons. The slope of the fronts begins above the waist line and a fancy buckle often defines the girdle. The hip-length box coats are being developed in many novelty materials, and the pony jacket, which barely covers the waist line, semi-fitting in back and loose in front, is to be worn again this summer. The Eton jacket is seen occasionally with a few changes. The left front is curved and closes far over the right side with two large buttons, while the collar is deep and rounded, and the sleeves three-quarter length of medium size. Much attention is being paid to coat linings. The striped and flowered ones are beautiful, and the plain-color ones have buttons that fasten the coat to match. A suit of black and white English chevriot with a cutaway coat was lined with hunter's green satin, while the three big buttons that fastened it were half of green and half of black silk. In this way the buttons often suggest the coat's lining.

Young Girls' Evening Gown of Mull, Swiss or Organdie With Lace and Insertion.

Home Gown on Empire Lines.

This is to be another year of parasols, and they are made more attractively than last season. The handles of some are of very plain polished or dull wood, in narrow, flat or square shapes. There are carved ivory handles which are round or oblong shaped. The parasols of flowered silk show exquisite colorings, and they have wide hemstitched borders. Beautiful pink rose designs are always lovely in these silks, but morning glories in delicate colors are just as pretty. There are parasols with the top part of ecru pongee, which is elaborately trimmed with silk mull gathered in double frills lace and medallions, all in matching color, while the center, perhaps 12 or 15 inches across, is of flowered silk. White silk ones show insertions stitched on in some design with small medallions placed in each section. Some snow borders of a delicate color of finely plaited silk, and these should be carried with a costume where all the little accessories repeat this color. Large checked borders are seen on parasols of white silk, and the plain darker colored ones in blue, red and green are to be carried with tailored costumes.

FLORENCE FAIRBANKS.

* * *

Fireless Stoves.

FIRELESS or self-cooking stoves, which have been so popular in Germany for a number of years, have been recently much improved. The early types were simply boxes made with double walls so as to retain the heat, and food to be boiled or stewed was first thoroughly heated and then inclosed in the box for a sufficient time to cook by the retained heat. The latest apparatus is said to be heated by a stone. This is made sufficiently hot in an oven or over any fire, then placed in the cooker with the steak or roast, and the box is sealed up and left for an hour or so until the food is thoroughly cooked and hot. With double boxes, boiling, frying and roasting may all proceed at once without care.

* * *

More About the Lawn.

AFTER the seed has been sown for a lawn, the ground should be rolled and watered regularly. It should not be allowed to become very dry, and when watered it should be thoroughly soaked. The rolling should continue every few days after the grass has made some growth. Mowing should follow at regular intervals, never letting the grass get beyond the control of the lawn mower. Do not set the mower too low, but cut grass as long as possible on new lawns.

When the lawn has become well established, a further application of some fertilizer annually, or at least every alternate season, is very important. Lawns are often made by sodding with turf from other places. This is desirable for immediate effect when the expense is not prohibitory, and better results can be got than with sowing with seed when perfectly clean sod can be had. Moreover, sodding is necessary on terraces or other abruptly sloping places where the soil is liable to wash down before a turf is formed. It is also a good plan to have a good clean sod for the edges of the lawn along the walks, etc. The ground should be prepared for sodding the same as for seeding. The sods are cut in convenient sizes about 1½ inches thick. The ground should be sprinkled with water just before the sod is laid, and immediately after it is well to turn the sod wrong side up and soak it before laying.

The best time to sow seed for a lawn in northern latitudes is early in the spring, just as early as the weather permits. It is possible to sow the seed early in autumn, which will allow the thin portions to be reseeded the next spring.

* * *

The Embroidered Band.

EMBROIDERING velvet neck bands with beads is a pleasant employment and a very useful one, for the fashion of wearing Dutch neck waists and collarless blouses is growing and necessitates the possession of these ornaments. The velvet ribbon used for these bands is narrow or medium width, and is usually black, although with light-colored or white frocks colored velvet is sometimes used. The ribbons are embroidered at intervals, with a little set pattern in beads, so that the effect of jeweled slides is produced. A long time ago—50 years at least—it used to be very much the fashion to make chains of crystal beads in this style, the chains being made of several strands clasped at intervals with medallions of beads in a quaint design.

* * *

About Apple Growing.

APPLE trees do best in a fertile clayey loam, or "white oak" soil and on a southeastern slope. Varieties should be chosen which are known to be hardy in the locality. Information may be obtained from the state experiment stations in nearly every state.

The trees should not be planted too closely. Dirt should be well packed about their roots and cultivation practiced for several years. Between the trees crops of potatoes or small fruits may be grown. Clean culture is essential to prevent infection by insects and fungous diseases. The trees should be watched carefully for borers which eat in the trunk. These can be dug out with a knife or killed by poking wire into the aperture. The trees give best satisfaction when headed low, so careful pruning is essential. It is well to see that the trunk is shaded on the southwest by a healthy limb which will prevent sun scald.

When the tree is coming into bearing spraying with paris green Bordeaux mixture is recommended. This should be done before the blossoms fall and again three weeks later. This treatment kills broods of the codling moth and keeps fungi in check.

* * *

Girls Save Your Stockings.

GIRLS will not be half so apt to dance holes in their delicate silk stockings if they will have slippers powdered inside. This simple operation permits the silk and shoe to rub together with decidedly less friction, and the wear is thus not so great.

A girl who wears exquisitely embroidered stockings with all her pretty frocks and who feels a distinct grievance when holes appear has hit upon a plan that works well with her for preserving the hosiery intact.

Her habit was to wear holes at the back of the heel where the slipper edge cut across.

All her slippers now have a band, not more than half an inch wide, of velvet, the same shade, pasted just within the top of the edge.

HINTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS

Just Suggestions.

IF one is prepared for window cleaning on a damp day when just a mist appears upon the glass, then a dry rag and lastly a newspaper is all that is necessary if vigorously applied. This is the quickest process of all. The main points to be remembered are never to clean windows with the sun shining on them, to have plenty of dry cotton cloths or a number of old newspapers on hand, and in no case to use too much water.

For very sick people toast water is a nourishing, palatable drink. Put several pieces of cold, crisp toast in a thick pitcher, pour boiling hot water over it, cover the pitcher to keep in the steam, and after it has soaked for 15 minutes strain off the hot water which contains the nourishing essence of the bread. It can be kept in a cool place until the next time to reheat it.

When cleaning house look well to the picture wires, for they rust and often break apart near the screw-eye. It is best to put in a new wire or cords on very heavy pictures. Do not place a mirror where it will be in the sunlight or near any intense heat, for both ruin the mercury, and it is impossible to have the glass replated without considerable expense.

One housekeeper says that cut lemon rubbed on match scratches on the wall and gone over with a cloth dipped in whiting will remove the blemishes.

Household brooms and brushes last much longer if cared for and washed regularly. They should never be allowed to rest on the brush end. Long-handled ones should be hung up by the heads and short ones propped upright on a shelf or hung by a loop of twine.

Give them two coats of ordinary white paint, with a third finishing coat of white enamel. As soon as the latter dries, wash with cold water to harden. With no covers under which crumbs and cockroaches can hide, shelves can be kept clean all the time, as enamel is easily wiped with a damp cloth. Next best to this enamel finish on the shelves themselves is a fitted cover of white enamel cloth. Enameled cloth makes also admirable covers for the laundry tubs when not in use, the kitchen table and the stove when there is no fire in it.

For the woman who dislikes stooping, a handle to the dustpan proves a great convenience. Saw off the handle from a discarded broom and insert the end in the hollow tin handle of the dustpan, first bending it perpendicularly to the pan.

Always keep a pair of medium size shears hanging in the kitchen for ready reference. They are the best of utensils for freeing grape fruit of its tough membrane and fish of its fins, for mincing parsley and herbs, to say nothing of their being in constant demand for cutting cloth, string and paper for divers uses.

* *

Mock Dishes.

From the Circle.

MOCK-Turtle Eggs. — Every good cook book contains the recipe for the recipe for "mock-turtle soup," but if the cook desires to make either this soup or the mock-terrapin stew more realistic, it should be accompanied by plenty of mock-turtle eggs, which may be made in the following manner: Mash the yolks of three hard-boiled eggs to a paste with a heaping teaspoonful of butter. Add the well-beaten yolk of one egg; mix thoroughly, and roll the paste into small balls as near the size and shape of the genuine turtle eggs as possible. Drop these into boiling water; let them lie for about two minutes, then quickly transfer them to the soup or stew.

Mock Pate de Foies Gras.—While the imported pate de foies gras is far beyond the reach of the average household allowance, the imitation, which is composed chiefly of calf's liver, is both an economical and satisfactory substitute. To imitate the more costly foies gras, boil an entire calf's liver in slightly salted water. When tender let it cool, cut it into small pieces and pound it to a paste in a mortar. Slice three medium-sized onions very thin, and fry them until browned in three tablespoonfuls of butter. Then strain the contents of the frying pan over the liver, crushing the onions against the sieve to extract as much of the juice as possible. Add half a tablespoonful of Worcestershire sauce, a teaspoonful of made English mustard, a little grated nutmeg and pepper and salt to taste. If the mixture seems too dry, moisten it with boiling water, and set it aside in glass or stone jars, covering the top of each with a layer of melted butter.

* *

The Sunday Menu.

As this is Easter day, the beautiful festival of spring and hope, the decorative touches which brighten the table should not be overlooked. An all white table with a menu in which the food is mainly white also has been described before in these columns. Another pretty effect is had by using only white and green. With carnations or roses or violets, if they may still be had, or for those who have access to the woods and fields, trilliums make a beautiful centerpiece. Use an all white cloth, or one of openwork laid over a green slip. Little baskets of white and green, or of white and gold are beautiful and appropriate. Bermuda lilies are beautiful but their scent, and that also of hyacinths, is too heavy for a dining-room. A little decorative feature which is pretty and pleases the children is to make candle-holders of egg shells, or hard-boiled colored eggs could be used. The holder is a half shell in which the candle stands, supported by three eggs held together by a drop of glue. The little cotton rabbits or downy chicks sold in the confectionery stores will please the children, but for grown ups a painted lily or butterfly is more suggestive and attractive. Withal let there be mutual kindness and joy that nothing may mar the beautiful festival wherewith we express our joy of life and our hope of an eternity. This would be an easily prepared Easter menu.

BREAKFAST.

Stewed Figs. Cereal.
Soft Boiled Eggs. Broiled Bacon.
Corn Bread.

DINNER.

Cream of Celery Soup.
Roast Veal, Dressing.
Escalloped Potatoes. Cranberry Jelly.
Asparagus, French Dressing.
Fruit Salad, Sponge Cake.
Coffee.

SUPPER.

Nut Butter Sandwiches. Egg Salad.
Cup Custards. Jelly Tarts.
Chocolate.

Fruit Salad.—Peel and cut into dice one small pineapple, three oranges and six bananas. Mix with these one cupful shredded cocoanut soaked in lemon juice. Add nuts if desired. Sweeten well and set aside to keep cool. Serve with whipped cream.

Sponge Cake.—Beat together until light the yolks of three eggs and one cup of sugar, add one saltspoon of salt, one teaspoon of vanilla, two tablespoons of cold water, one cup of pastry flour, mixed and sifted with one and one half rounded teaspoons of baking powder and last of all the stiffly beaten whites.

POULTRY HOUSE PRIZES

THESE articles belong to the series entered in competition for prizes by the Semi-Weekly Journal. Because of their interest to many suburban subscribers they will be printed also on this page.

An Iron Chicken House.

By Mrs. Martha White.

To make a house for 50 chickens it should be 12 by 16 feet with sides 5½ feet high. This is to be made entirely of sheet iron, roof and all, with a dirt floor. Rivet a slat of iron for the perches on each side of the wall, which should be put in crossways, having the door in one corner. The perches should slant back, the front perch being three feet high, sloping back, so the last perch would be about 18 inches from the floor or, if preferred, have them two feet on a level. Four feet should be left for nests which should be six inches from the floor and made of dressed lumber, in long box shape with low board in front with a sloping top. Have the nests one foot apart and have them so you can remove them when you wish to clean house. Have the roosts made of hard, smooth poles or planed wood, and each time you clean house coat them with coal tar.

The object of the sheetiron house is this: When you clean remove the nesting boxes after throwing out old straw on the droppings which you are to let remain; then have a large boiler of boiling water and salt enough in it to make a strong brine, saturate the next boxes and roosts with the boiling water, then while they are drying have some old straw, paper or any quick stuff to burn, place in your chicken house and set fire to it and close the door and literally roast the mites. After this is done remove the dirt and you will bless the day your attention was called to an iron chicken house.

Convenient Poultry House.

By Mrs. J. Owen.

Dimensions 12 by 16, to accommodate 50 hens; 2 doors, one in each side, opposite each other. Be sure to have one in the south side if nowhere else. As the sun is so grateful to the hens in the cold winter weather. The snow does not lie on the south side to any great extent and the hens all collect there to sun themselves on warm days. The roosts, or perches, should be at one and. The doors should be exactly in the center, leaving a larger space at one end to put perches in. Two poles or 2 by 4's are nailed at one end to floor near the door and nailed to end of house near the ceiling. Perches are nailed to these at equal distances apart, about four feet. The young chickens will roost on the lowest one without any trouble. The ends should not reach the wall, so one can go behind them to sweep out. Put one full window in the center of the other end with nest boxes on either side of window and along sides till near the door. Nest boxes should not be too large and filled one-third full of clean hay or straw. Keep sulphur in nest boxes all of the time to keep the lice in subjection. Have as large a yard fenced with poultry netting as you can get your men folks to make for you. Have a partition fence with a small yard for hens and their broods of small chicks. One can feed the little ones then without having to bother with coops, and the old mother hen should have her liberty to scratch gravel and chase stray cats. Plant some horehound in the small yard, as it makes a quick growth, and is a good cover for the little ones when a hawk comes sailing by. I assure you he will miss getting one if the horehound is there. It is also a nice cool place to rest in for the wee ones when the sun gets too hot for them. If each hen with her chicks is kept in a box till the chicks are large enough to let out, they will come there each night, and roost and all one has to do is to close them in. This is one lazy woman's idea of keeping chickens with little work. As everyone knows (or thinks she does at least) how to feed chickens, I will not give directions here.

THE MOTHERS' CORNER

A Mother's Boy.

A BOY'S mother should know a boy's friends, and make them welcome in the home. If they storm up the stairs and into the boy's den pretty often, all the better. By the way, the boy should have a den, with full liberty to adorn it as he pleases, and somewhere about the house there should be room for his collections and his pets, writes Margaret Sangster.

The last half hour at night, when the mother tucks in her boy and sends him to sleep with a kiss, is her angelic opportunity. She should never miss it, nor when the boy is old enough to carry a latchkey and spend more of his evenings outside the home should she go to sleep without his good-night kiss. An invalid mother whose four sons had been her chief joy through their childhood and her chief care knew long after they were men the step of each as he came up the street, and the manner of each as he ran up the front steps, unlocked the door and came quietly in. Each of the four stopped at mother's room to say good night on his way to his own, and each would sit down on her bed and tell her something of the evening's story. In their love affairs, she was their fond and wise adviser and their confidante from the hour they met the prettiest girl in the world to the hour of the wedding.

I fancy there are mothers who will say that they are too busy, who are not strong enough or too hampered in some way to spend so much time and thought on the bringing up of their boys. But I have known a washerwoman, widowed and very poor, who managed to do it with signal success, and whose boys forged ahead to splendid manhood, and to the day when their mother rode in her carriage.

I have known a woman chained to her couch of tormenting pain, unable to move hand or foot for weary years, nursed by night and by day, who so kept the confidence and loyal love of her boy from 6 to 16 and thereafter that he never played a game, made a friend, scored a point anywhere, or brought home a school report that she was not the first person to rejoice with him and the first to hear of his victories or defeats. That boy grew to be knightly and chivalrous, clean-minded and strong, yet not once after his sixth birthday was his mother ever able to leave her room.

* *

The Easter Message.

By Charles Aked.

MAY the Easter glory shine upon your soul and make you strong! The disappointment, the darkness, the sorrow, which may be waiting for you in the home today or at business tomorrow, or in your wide or narrow world—may you confront them all with the calm and happy courage of one who knows that all things work together for good to those who love God. Sunshine and shadow, shadow and sunshine, make up the twenty-four hours of our little life that is rounded by a sleep.

O, tried and tempted heart, believe in the Easter message! Believe in God. Believe in his love. Believe in his care. Believe in his goodness. Believe that he knows, and that all is well with you while you are in his hands. Believe that pain is not all painful, that chastisement may be sweet, that bodily weakness, hardship, loss, the blight of hope, and all that seems most wrong, must in some strange, sad, splendid way work out for you a far more exceeding weight of glory. Call to him then, for he is heard and spirit with spirit can meet. Every night has worn at last to morning. Soon your night of sorrow will be over. "He is not here; he is risen." And the light that we perceive, it is the rosy dawn of day.

* *

Growing Names.

WHEN planting either the flower-garden or the kitchen-garden, reserve a little space for the children and let them plant their names; it will afford them much pleasure, and may be the means of an object-lesson in nature-study.

Mark the shallow drills in letters forming their names, or, better still, let each child write his or her name this way: then sow flower or vegetable seeds that will come up quickly, such as forget-me-nots and lettuce seeds.

The names outlined in the green of the young plants will be very pretty, and the youngsters will feel more inclined to keep their garden patch free from weeds if there is a little personal touch such as the names in green will give.

* *

Little Mother Hints.

From the Circle.

A solution of corrosive sublimate (1 part in 2,000) kept in a covered vessel in the nursery or sick room is advised. Soiled linen, or linen used in an infectious disease may be dropped in this solution and kept covered until such time as it can be removed and washed. The solution will not injure the linen, and it will kill the germs and prevent them from filling the air.

With a breast-fed infant, washing out the mouth after feeding is unnecessary and not advisable; but with an artificially fed infant the mouth should always be gently washed after each meal, especially if there is a regurgitation of the food into the mouth. It is possible for flakes of casein from the milk to lodge in the cheeks and other parts of the mouth, which form a suitable soil for microbes. Naturally this washing of the mouth must be done with the utmost care else it will induce vomiting, which is apt to occur in artificially fed infants.

For an active infant from one to two years of age, a "pen" will be found an excellent substitute for a nurse during the hour when baby must amuse itself. A pen five by four feet in size, built with slats running lengthwise, and with hinges on alternate corners so that it may be folded flat in two separate parts when not in use, may be placed in any room and baby put inside with its playthings and left without fear of the little hands getting into mischief. When open for use, the two parts of the pen may be closed with hooks and screweyes. A carpenter should build a pen of this description for about $2 or $3. In the summer time the pen may be moved to the lawn under the trees, where baby can have the benefit of the open air.

* *

A Sick Room Hint.

When changing sheets it is often not advisable to move the patient, and in order to prevent any risk of chill the blankets should be left undisturbed while the upper and lower sheets are slowly withdrawn and the fresh ones substituted.

To do this a good plan is that of fastening the edge of the old sheet to the clean one by means of three or four safety pins, and the former, after having been untucked at the bottom and sides of the bed, drawn away by degrees until the other takes its place. When a "draw sheet" is used the patient should be made to lie on the side, and the original sheet rolled up as far as it will go, the new one, half of which is worked into a long roll, being laid alongside.

If the patient is then made to turn over to the other side of the bed, the old sheet can be easily removed and the new one unfolded and laid flat.

A glance in the glass gives joy after using Satin skin cream and Satin face powder. 25c.

GIRLS WHO WORK

Girls who work for their living are especially exposed to the dangers of organic feminine disorders. Standing all day, or sitting in cramped positions; walking to and from their places of employment in bad weather all tend to break down their delicate feminine organism.

No class of women are in need of greater assistance, and thousands of letters like the following demonstrate the fact that

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

restores the feminine system to a strong, healthy, normal condition.

Miss Abby F. Barrows, of Nelsonville, Ohio, writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I was very sick, had dull headaches, pain in my back, and a feminine weakness. I had been to several doctors and they did me no good. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me well and strong, and I can do most any kind of work. I am in better health than I ever was, and it is all due to your medicine."

Miss Lillian Ross, of 530 E. 84th St., New York, writes to Mrs. Pinkham: "I had a female trouble, nervous headaches, and was tired all the time, and could not sleep. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound made me feel so much better that I hope every woman who suffers as I did will try it."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for feminine ills, and has positively cured thousands of women. Why don't you try it?

Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., invites all sick women to write her for advice.

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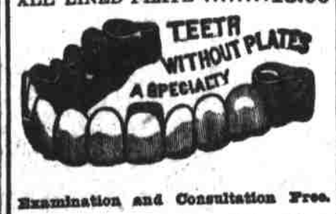

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I have found the cure.

I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from woman's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourselves at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharges, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors, or Growths; also pains in head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney, and bladder troubles where caused by weaknesses peculiar to our sex.

I want to send you a complete ten day's treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that, it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it, and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in young Ladies. Plumpness and health always results from its use.

Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases, and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten day's treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address

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