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The Future HOME JOURNAL

VOL. 1.

JUNE, 1908.

NO. 2.



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A MONTHLY HOME JOURNAL OF INSPIRATION, PROGRESS AND SUCCESS

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WHY NOT OWN A PIECE OF GROUND?

**A Building Lot 25x100 Feet
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New York.**

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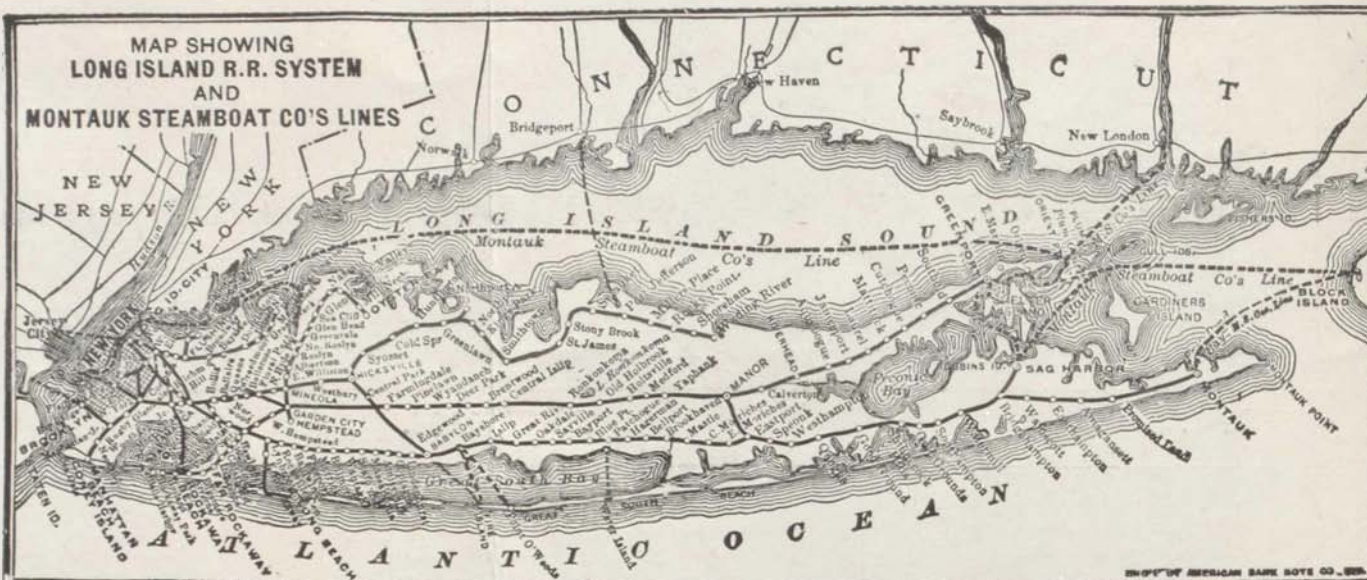
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NEW TRANSPORTATION UNDER WAY.

All shrewd and successful investors recognize that there is no element so necessary to a



sure and rapid rise in real estate values as the element of transportation.

The investor who would secure the greatest profit must, with a prophetic eye, anticipate the pending transportation improvement and invest in advance of the masses, and consequently at a low level of values.

From a careful perusal of the facts following, one perceives with remarkable clearness that the present is the opportune moment to invest in properly located property on Long Island.

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Namely—
The Pennsylvania R. R. Long Island four tube tunnels from 32d and 33d Streets, Manhattan, to Long Island, connecting with L. I. Pennsylvania R. R. system.

The Municipal Tunnel to be

built through 34th Street, Manhattan, to Long Island, affording an entrance to the Metropolitan Street Railway system.

The Belmont 42d Street Tunnel, connecting with the Subway in Manhattan and the N. Y. & Queens County Trolley system, in Long Island, both of which are controlled by the Belmont Syndicate.

The Municipal Tunnel, to be built under 59th Street and the East River, from 11th Avenue, Manhattan, to Woodside, Long Island.

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The Ward and Randall's Island Bridge, to be used also by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, together with the Pennsylvania R. R., making a direct connection through New York City to the New England States and the East and West, thereby providing quick and direct transportation from all sections of the city into Long Island.

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We want stories of about 3,000 words. The story may be taken from life or may be pure fiction, but it must be interesting.

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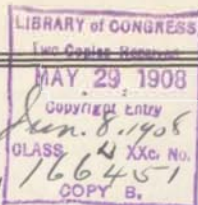
All stories must be written plainly on white paper. Postage for return must be sent with each story. All stories submitted, and which show merit, will be published in The Future Home Journal, and the best story published will be awarded the prize of \$10. All stories should be sent to us as soon as possible. None will be accepted after November 1st, 1908.

Address all manuscripts and communications to

LITERARY EDITOR, FUTURE HOME JOURNAL
208 FIFTH AVENUE - - NEW YORK



THE FUTURE



HOME JOURNAL

Volume No. 1

JUNE, 1908

Number 2

When New York is in the Polar Regions

Weird Prediction Made by Science and Written for the Future
Home Journal By Maxwell Fuller

According to science—that is, according to some of its most prominent representatives, the time is coming, slowly but surely, when New York and its vicinity will be much like the polar regions, and snow, water and ice will fill the streets and lower floors of all the buildings. Canada will become an icy wilderness and even New York City may become uninhabitable.

Mr. N. H. Pearson, who is without doubt the greatest living student of this subject, has traveled 300,000 miles studying "abandoned shore lines" and has demonstrated that many of the high lands of the northern states and Canada were once the bottom of great oceans and lakes. The stones and rocks tell a clear story of how at one time the mighty waves of a large body of water washed them, and the marks, strata and the lines tell to the students of geology a story more weird and more startling than the fiction of Jules Verne and his story of the trip to the centre of the earth.

What makes the matter so startling is the proven fact that these high lands have been flooded at regular intervals, that the occurrence is one which comes at regular periods, allowing so many years between each period that nations and countries have been built before the flood came again and washed them away. This is indicated by the marks upon the rocks and ground, where the lines made by the waves are shown at almost regular intervals, and, according to these lines and the space of time they measure, the time is near at hand when again the lands now high and dry will be at the bottom of mighty oceans. Truly, it would seem that the narrative in the Bible and the prediction that once again a great flood shall clear the face of the earth, will be verified and fulfilled.

The cause of these floods is very interesting and wonderful. The earth is constantly changing from a perfect sphere to a form similar to a spinning top, and the peg, so to speak, has sunk from an upright position and is whirling around outside of its centre. The position of the earth on its axis at the present time is such that, during the winter we are 91 million miles from the sun, whose rays make our winter much milder than that experienced at the North pole. In the summer time our earth turns on its axis to

such an extent that we are then over 94 million miles from the sun and we have a much cooler summer than that experienced at the equator. We are nearer to the sun in the winter by 3 million miles, but because of the winter season, we do not suffer from this heat, but were

million miles distant from the sun during the winter months, then would we experience a winter similar to what is at present experienced at the North pole.

Now science claims that this very thing has occurred at regular intervals of 21,000 years, and, what is more interesting, science claims that in the year 11,000 the earth will change its position as regards its axis and we shall have the ice, the snow and the frost of the Northern

water will rise several feet and flood many of the downtown streets of the large city, and gradually the icebergs will float from the North, many of them as high as the largest office buildings, and these will block all river traffic and ruin the piers and ferry slips, as well as destroy the several bridges and crushing beneath them the many under-river tunnels, which, filling with water, will eventually flood the tunnels under the city which connect with them, and this will result in undermining the city itself.

Then when the winter comes with its snow and sleet, which will, of course, be far worse than New York has ever experienced, the snow will fill the streets not already flooded, and the buildings will become almost submerged in the terrible drifts. Those living in the city will have to wear the furs and costumes of the North. It will be impossible to heat the buildings and coal and wood will be difficult to obtain. Such trees as will remain will be used for firewood. Only the strongest iron and concrete buildings will remain intact, and since the summer months will give very little relief, the city will no doubt become permanently deserted.

All this is far in the future. Science says it will not occur until 10,500 years from now and in the meantime New York and its vicinity, as well as Canada and the entire United States will progress and build, never fearing the future. And, more than this, the outlook at present would indicate that the people do not place much confidence in what science says, for they are buying New York and suburban property as rapidly and as seriously as though science has said that New York would in time become a paradise—which it may. Then again, modern science, or the old science, often makes mistakes and we have two branches of astronomy laughing at each other. One says that we live on the outside of the earth with the sun 94 million miles distant, while the others claim with even more proof and more real science, that we live on the inside of the earth and since the sun must be within the earth in that case, and the earth's diameter is only 8,000 miles, the sun must be but 4,000 miles distant from the land and there would be no axis and no sliding of the ice and the waters, and—well, so many and that one is forced to sit back and ask,—What is the truth? There is no positive answer to give, for forsooth, we are still in the dark to-day.



NEW YORK COVERED WITH ICE AND SNOW.

LOOKING UP BROADWAY FROM BOWLING GREEN—BOWLING GREEN BUILDING ON LEFT—STANDARD OIL BUILDING ON RIGHT.

we to be this close to the sun in the summer, we would experience the great heat of the southern regions. In the very same way, if we were to have our earth move, or slant, to such a position that the United States and Canada were to be 94

regions slowly drifting down upon Canada and the States.

Can we possibly imagine what will then occur? First, in the neighborhood of New York, the waters in the bay will deepen as the ice in the Atlantic shifts its level. The



SURVEY OF THE WORLD

BY THE EDITOR



ROOSEVELT'S TRUE SELF

President Roosevelt recently gave an example of his diplomacy and forethought by telling what he would do just as soon as the next President was seated. It seems that there is an unwritten law, therefore the more formidable, that what one President asks of a new President must always be granted. This has been the custom since the time of Washington, and custom always makes the strongest laws.

Roosevelt knows that no matter who is elected, any requests made by him would be granted by the new President. He also knows that he will practically be flooded with requests to ask the new President,

which, to say the least, are always embarrassing. To avoid this, Roosevelt has stated that he will, immediately upon vacating his office, sojourn several years in foreign parts. He neglects, however, to tell in what countries he expects to travel. In this way he says that he will avoid seeing and hearing those who will make such requests of him which they feel should be given to the new President, and the result will be that Taft, Bryan or Hearst or, whoever is elected, will enter the White House without obligations to Roosevelt.

Our President further states that he will spend two years traveling without guides, detectives, secretaries and a brass band. He frankly states that he is anxious to carry his own satchel and to be a plain, ordinary nobody. Truly, as he says, it must be annoying to always have a bodyguard, never being alone one moment and never being able to walk five feet without having a gaping, curious crowd critically eyeing him. Roosevelt will not visit the foreign Embassies, palaces or courts, but will betake himself to the woods of Africa where he can shoot to his heart's content, and let others be the "whole show," while he looks on with some of the curiosity and admiration which is now constantly being bestowed upon him.

Thus we see the President in another and more natural light. He may be a god at present and he may seem to many to be a man of egotistical plans, but this side of his nature is not his true side as is evidenced by his plans for the next few years.



AMERICA IN THE LEAD

America again leads in science and invention, this time making a world record for aerial navigation. All previous efforts have been eclipsed by the Wright Brothers—Wilbur and Orville—in their flight covering three miles, on May 13th last.

These two young men, natives of Ohio, have for many years been experimenting with aeroplanes. They have stuck to the problem persistently, daring all accidents and risking their lives. They have carefully studied the flight of various birds and have analyzed all the principles involved in flying. Many times have they believed they were successful only to find under trying

circumstances that various changes were necessary.

Unlike many experimenters in this field they have retained no "press-agent" to constantly herald their work, nor have they catered to publicity by making rash statements. In fact the Wright Brothers have been very reticent and care more for accomplishing deeds than of talking about them. Difficult indeed is it to get any statement from them regarding their work.

The recent flight was made over the sand dunes that dot the beach at Kill Devil Hill. The name of this place evidently signified nothing to these two daring inventors. At 7.30 in the morning the trial flight was made and it was found that a few alterations had to be made. At 11.30 the real flight was begun. The aeroplane lifted lightly and easily and made for the West. It went dipping, rising

and gliding for some little distance and then increased its speed until it was traveling at the rate of fifty miles an hour, thirty to forty feet above the ground.

To prove that the aeroplane was manageable it was steered toward a mountain. The aeroplane dropped to a height of thirty feet and pointed upward. Then gathering speed it went toward the crest of Nag's Head Hill, which is forty feet high. Reaching the crest the aeroplane just passed over it and the two men, sitting comfortably at the machinery, turned the rudder quickly and the aeroplane made a sudden turn and passed around the hill.

The entire flight covered a distance of over three miles and was made in two minutes and fifty seconds. Great crowds watched with interest and applauded the two men upon their return. Truly America can be proud of this achievement in this respect and we can look forward to the near future when aerial navigation will be beyond the stage of experimentation.



NEW WORLD PEACE TEMPLE

On May 11th, in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including representatives of other American republics, President Roosevelt laid the cornerstone of the new \$1,000,000 home of the International Bureau of American Republics. This is the first international temple of peace, friendship and commerce to be erected in America and is the joint property of the American republics, although Andrew Carnegie contributed \$750,000 or three-fourths of its cost.

The exercises were opened by Cardinal Gibbons. Addresses were made by President Roosevelt, Secretary Root, Mr. Carnegie and Ambassador Nabuco.

Part of President Roosevelt's address was as follows:

"This is a memorable occasion for all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. The building, the cornerstone of which we lay to-day, emphasizes by its existence the growing sense of solidarity of interest and aspiration among all the people of the New World.

"In the century that has passed the development of North America has, on the whole, proceeded faster than the development of South America; but in the century that has now opened I believe that no other part of the world will see such extraordinary development in wealth, in population, in all that makes for progress as will be seen from the northern boundary of Mexico through all the Central and South America."

The President thanked the South American republics for the courtesies shown the battleship fleet on its voyage to the Pacific. His reference to the fleet was greeted with much applause. Thereupon he digressed from his prepared speech and said:

"I am glad to hear you applaud that fleet. I believe in peace and arbitration, but I also believe in keeping our ships in such trim that it will offer no temptation to anybody to wrong us. (More applause.) In fact, if we build up the American fleet as we ought to build it up the other party won't desire war."

Secretary Root said:

"It is too much to expect that there will not be controversies between American nations to whose desire for harmony we now bear witness, but to every controversy will apply the truth that there are no international controversies so serious that they cannot be settled peaceably if both parties really desire peaceable settlement, while there are few causes of dispute so trifling that they cannot be made the occasion of war if either party really desires war. The matters in dispute between nations are nothing; the spirit which deals with them is everything.

Ambassador Nabuco said:

"There has never been a parallel for the sight which this ceremony presents—that of twenty-one nations, of different languages, building together a house for their common deliberations. The more striking

is the scene as these countries, with all possible differences between them in size and population, have established their union on the basis of the most absolute equality. Here the vote of the smallest balances the vote of the greatest."



THE POST-OFFICE AND ASTROLOGY

In justice to the Post Office Department and to the hundreds of professional astrologers and the thousands who are interested in the science of Astrology, we wish to make a clear and explicit statement regarding the recent action of the Department. No doubt many who have heretofore obtained readings by mail are perplexed as to why their letters addressed to astrologers have been returned undelivered. It is to these that this editorial is especially directed.

The history of astrology is one which has been printed and circulated for years among those interested in the subject and needs no review at this time. Astrology is one of the oldest sciences known to man; it was the original science of astronomy and cosmogony and has without a doubt done more to help, uplift and better mankind than any other science. It has been a religion to thousands upon thousands, preaching the doctrine of God's omnipotent power and intelligence; it has been a school of learning, teaching the true science of ontology,—the science of being,—physiology and psychology; it has been an adviser, telling those in distress how they might master their forces and become self-reliant; it has been a guiding hand to those in darkness, showing that God and nature reign supreme for the intelligent accomplishment of success and prosperity; it has been the greatest instigator of universal brotherhood, preaching and demonstrating the creed that character and individuality are destiny and that fate is not all-powerful, but subject to the mind's control. Astrology,—the true science of all that exists,—has been the true science of cause and effect, supplying the missing link which joins in one harmonious chain the forces of God, His universe, and His people.

Now we find the government, that is, the Post Office, forced to take some action regarding Astrology. The causes are not given, but they were no doubt instigated by the following incentives:

- 1st. So many charlatans claiming to "tell fortunes" by Astrology, who know nothing of the science.
- 2nd. A great number claiming to do impossible things with Astrology.
- 3rd. A still greater number claiming to practice Astrology who have only learned the first principles.
- 4th. Many who have tried to use Astrology in gambling and speculating, which is considered sacrilegious by a true Astrologer, and
- 5th. The continual demands of the Catholic Church that Astrology be forbidden.

Taking all these things as a whole they form a very good cause for the suppression of Astrology and that is what the Post Office Department has undertaken to do as far as is possible. Their domain is limited, of course, and they could not undertake to select those who were honest or dishonest and, after due consideration of all sides of the question they have made the only possible and intelligent move, namely, to forbid the sale of readings by mail. This action, of course, does not prohibit the practice of Astrology,—that can never be accomplished in this liberal and free land,—but the Post Office Department has the right and privilege of prohibiting any matter to go through the mails which is looked upon by any number of people as being questionable.

Therefore, in explanation to those who have written and who may write to various astrologers throughout this country and have their letters returned unopened, we wish to state that this does not indicate that the astrologer so addressed is dishonest or unreliable. It merely means that the Post Office Department has been called upon to settle a dispute, so to speak, and being unable to decide as to who is honest and who is not, has had to forbid ALL astrologers, regardless of his knowledge, his honesty, or his testimonials and endorsements, the use of the United States mails. As we have said, it was the only possible and intelligent move the Department could make, and they have done so with care, respect and kindness.

True, many who have thus been deprived of the mails will continue business without using the mail,—but most of the intelligent and honest astrologers will discontinue their business until such time as the real value of Astrology is again firmly established, which will, no doubt, occur within a few years. In the meantime those who are so vitally interested in the subject must content themselves with buying and studying the various text-books on Astrology and learn to make their own charts and give to themselves and friends the advice they need.

No antagonism or unfriendly feeling should be directed toward the Post Office Department or its inspectors, for they have been unable to do otherwise, and since they have shown so much consideration and forethought in their action they should have the respect and assistance of all who love legal enforcement and judicial discrimination.



SCHOOL FIRES

Aside from such losses, we must consider the lives of the pupils. The greatest loss of life was in the Collinwood fire, but the other fifty-seven establishments were at the mercy of the flames only.

It has been stated that modern fireproof buildings would prevent both the loss of life and the loss of property. This is only partially true,—it would protect the property from total destruction,—but the loss of life does not depend upon the destruction of the building, for in most cases the great percentage of lives were lost long before the building had been demolished or destroyed.

Proper exits and fire-drills with an official fireman always in attendance, are needed most. The public schools of New York, for instance, have what seems to be excellent fire-drills. But in the time of fright of actual fire these drills prove to be farces.

A fire occurred one morning in one of the New York public schools. One teacher who discovered it promptly sent one of the boys to notify the principal and one to ring the fire-call connected with the fire department. The principal was not in his office and the boy who tried to ring the call for the fire department found the call box locked, the janitor having the key. The janitor could not be found and the boy had the fire bells in the school sounded. All the while the principal was standing on the stairs talking with a teacher and when he heard the fire bells he was surprised. Some of the teachers heard the special fire call but did not know it meant fire, for, forsooth, hitherto the fire-bell had only sounded at fire drills which in this school only occurred in the afternoon, just before dismissal, and of course the bell ringing in the morning did not seem to be a fire-call and it was quite a few minutes before it was all understood.

Here is just the trouble. Fire-drills to be of any value whatever, should be sounded at all times, especially at unexpected times. The pupils know what a special ring means when it is sounded at fifteen minutes before dismissal time, but they can't quite realize that a fire-bell should be sounded in the morning. The call box for the fire department should be unlocked and ready for use at all times. An official fireman present in the building during school hours would be the means of saving time and disastrous results.

Let all schools, large or small, consider seriously the real practical value of drills and then let them make their exits so large and convenient that the school may be emptied at all corners in a few seconds.



OUR STRANGE POLITICS

THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL has been requested to express its politics. At the very start we must state that our politics are strange. In fact we have none at all. We believe that the right man should be elected President and we have faith enough in the intelligence of the voting public to elect the right man.

As far as our personal sentiments are concerned we would like to see several men elected, each for specific reasons, as follows:

We should like to see Roosevelt elected because of fear. Fear for what might happen without him in time of war.

We should like to see Bryan elected because of our love for novelty.

We should like to see Johnson elected because of our love for change.

We should like to see Hughes elected because of our admiration for what he has accomplished as Governor.

We should like to see Hearst elected because of our feelings of sympathy.

We should like to see a Prohibitionist elected because of their persistency.

We should like to see a Socialist elected because of our inhuman social laws.

We should like to see Fairbanks elected because of his persecution.

We should like to see Cannon elected because of our love for good cigars.

To select any one of these as the *best* man seems to us impossible and furthermore it is not within the domain of this Journal to do so. At best we can only comment upon the principles of the party behind the man nominated, and to praise or condemn the individual's personal qualities.



CHILD LIFE

A DEPARTMENT FOR THE HIGHER MENTAL, MORAL AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDREN.

Conducted by Mrs. Florence Hoff.

How many mothers, or those who expect to become mothers, realize that the true training of a child's mind—its moral and mental instincts and habits—begins before birth rather than after birth? Most mothers are prone to believe that it is the duty of the kindergarten or public school teacher to correct or remedy a child's faults and to instill within that child the proper tastes, thoughts and ideals. They forget that if a child is born in crime it cannot resist nature's laws which tend to carry out the inborn instincts. They do not realize that if a child is born in a family where no harmony exists, where the child was undesired and looked upon as a burden or punishment, that child will, in time, present these same thoughts toward their parents and those with whom they come in contact. In the same way children are born with an instinct and desire to kill or destroy simply because the mother, during the prenatal period, not desiring a child, held these same thoughts.

How can this be? is what many mothers will ask. But reason a moment, Sisters. What is it that makes a child look like its parents, or like one of them? What is it which often instills within the child the talents and temperaments of the mother or father? You understand, of course, how the physical likes of child and parent are accomplished, but the mental or moral qualities you perhaps fail to understand.

During the prenatal period—that is, the period of several months preceding the birth, the most vital and wonderful developments occur. Not only is the child receiving physical nourishment and life from the mother, but the child is *en rapport* with the mother mentally. The mother's mind is forming the child's mind, yes, even from the very first to the very last day. What the mother thinks makes a similar mental impression upon the child's mind. What the mother sees makes a similar impression upon the child, and what the mother does also makes a strong impression upon the child. Think of this for a few moments, sisters, and you will realize the important duty which lies in your path during these vital months. Now can you understand why your child has certain habits which you regret, but which

seem so inborn as to be almost impossible to correct.

Heredity claims much, but there is more than this. Blood may carry with it physical and some mental defects, but it will not carry or establish mental or moral conditions or qualities of the character. We must look to mind and mental influence, independent of heredity, for this.

Therefore, we find that when a mother craves for strong alcoholic drinks during the prenatal period and continues this craving, the while indulging freely, for many months until the last day, then the child will possess and develop in later years the same craving and appetite for strong drink and the mother is shocked and grieved to find her child possessing a desire for it. Many mothers would hesitate to give their child the slightest taste of intoxicating drinks for fear that they would develop the taste, but they do not think anything of drinking these drinks during the vital period, when, if at any time at all, all such drinks should be avoided and the thought kept from the mother's mind. It was considered by physicians at one time beneficial to the expectant mother to drink beer and malt solutions, but that time has passed and all honest physicians now admit that such drinks are not only hurtful and harmful to the mother during this period, but do greater harm to the unborn child.

The Greeks knew the laws of prenatal influences so well that they were enabled to build a strong and beautiful nation. The men treated their wives with the greatest care and thought during the many months previous to birth. The nation provided beautiful public halls of flowers, pictures and music wherein expectant mothers might spend their spare hours and concentrate their minds upon the beautiful and artistic. Pictures of pretty and strong healthy children were prominently displayed that the mothers might keep such pictures in mind.

The husbands were loving and kind—the wives sweet and pleasant in thought and careful of what they did and what they ate and the result was, for many years, a strong and beautiful nation. But the time came when through national troubles these things were neglected and that was the beginning of the down-

fall of Greece as the most beautiful nation.

Therefore, the expectant mother should keep before her at all times beautiful pictures, ideal thoughts and pretty surroundings. She should be kind and loving, sympathetic, studious and interested in art and music to as great an extent as possible. The result will be well worth the time spent.

Next month I shall deal further with this subject and in the course of time will deal with the child from birth to maturity.

THE VALUE OF BATHING.

The most beneficial bath is one taken in the morning upon rising. It is of the utmost importance to health and beauty. Not more than a quart of water is really necessary and the body should be rubbed all over with the hands as is done when washing the face. Never use a sponge, but take the water in your two hands and apply it to the skin and then rub briskly. Rain water is the best and a supply should always be kept in the home. It is easy to secure and to keep in bottles or a small tank. The temperature of the water should always be the same as the room in which it is used, and this can be accomplished by having the water kept in a rather warm place at all times.

Use plenty of soap and wash quickly. Follow by drying the body with a soft towel and then rub the body very briskly with the hands until the skin burns or glows from the rubbing. If cold water is afterward applied to the face and another brisk rubbing given to the cheeks the complexion will have a far more natural and pretty color than can be given to it by all the face powder or rouge in the world.

The bath can be made more healthful by sitting with the nude body in the sun right after the bath. In warm weather it is beneficial to allow the warm morning air to blow gently over the body, and in the winter the sunlight in a warm room will do.

Before eating a few moments should be spent in the open, filling the lungs with the pure air. If a glass of cold water is taken before eating, it will also help to give a good appetite.

Habit is necessary in these things. Try to establish a certain time for rising, for bathing, for going in the morning air and for eating, as well for each meal of the day and for retiring.

OUR JULY ISSUE.

It will be replete with new and interesting articles. We have added to our editorial staff Prof. O. Axien, who will contribute many highly valuable articles, beginning with the July number. The celebration of the Fourth of July will be well represented in our next issue. The children and young folks will like it and so will you.

Review of Books

Mind in the Making. By Prof. Edgar J. Swift. This is one of the latest books on the study of mental development. Prof. Swift's book of about three hundred pages is not only instructive but intensely interesting. He is a master of his subject and handles it with the rare skill of an expert. Books of this kind are usually written for the initiated alone, but any layman can read this book and enjoy it.

It is invaluable to teachers and parents and should be used as a hand book. Pregnant with ideas and suggestions and explaining in detail the cause and effect of the delinquency of children, Prof. Swift shows carefully step by step in the ten chapters of his book why and how the pupil should be taught.

The chapters on "Criminal Tendencies of Boys," "School and Individual," "Racial Brain and Education," are especially interesting.

Prof. Swift has collected a large mass of data and shows a careful and thorough study of his subject. His college is to be congratulated for having such a man at the head of such an important department.

Published by Chas. Scribner's Sons, New York, 1908. Net price \$1.50.

Any book can be secured by sending title and price to THE FUTURE HOME Book Shop, 208 Fifth Ave., New York.

REVIEW OF MAGAZINES.

The Morning Cometh is a bright, inspiring and helpful monthly which bears every indication of the sincerity of its editor and publisher. Those interested in psychology and occultism may read this publication with profit and pleasure. Published at Frenchtown, N. J.

The Swastika for May was as bright and pleasing as ever. Steadily the editor is reaching the heights at which he aimed when he launched *The Swastika*. Published at Denver, Colo.

The Nautilus for May brings with it the usual feeling of good cheer and the charming personality of its editor. It is truly a magazine of inspiration, for who can fail to feel the vibrations of love, success and power which emanate from its pages. Published at Holyoke, Mass.

Power and Poise is a new magazine published every three months until such time as the subscribers rally 'round their genial editor and help him raise his publication to the heights where it belongs. It contains many interesting and valuable departments and has many original features which indicate the publication's success and strength. Dr. English, the editor, wishes to know if he "is on the right track"? You are, Brother English, and we wish you success in your undertaking. You have taken your reader into your confidence and we hope they will appreciate the fact and help you to keep the good work going! *Power and Poise* is published at Cleveland, Ohio.



A LIFE-SAVING SNAKE.

A Wonder of Medical-Research.

So many of us believe that the venom from a snake is life destroying that it seems difficult to understand how such venom can be utilized to save lives, or at least to benefit and improve life. However, this is the case with the venom which has been recently extracted from the fangs of a *Lancehis Trigonocéphalous*, or, as it is commonly called, "lance-head."

This snake is very rare; indeed, it was in 1838 that the last venom was obtained from one of these snakes and that venom has lasted until a few months ago. Since then, the scientific and medical world have been exceedingly anxious to secure some more.

The rarity of the snake and the difficulty in securing the venom make the result a scientific achievement. The "lance-head" is only to be found in secluded parts. The very name of the snake inspires terror in the minds of those who have ever seen it and it is needless to say that very few of the most daring will venture to try and capture one of them. A few months ago some daring hunters secured a splendid specimen along the banks of the Amazon in Brazil. The snake, when in its natural home, is very retiring; it strikes only when in danger, but never gives any warning as does the *rattle-snake*. If trod upon it will quickly strike and death surely follows. The natives of Brazil can quickly tell, when they find a dead body, whether it has suffered the agonies of the snake-bite, for the body is usually terribly distorted.

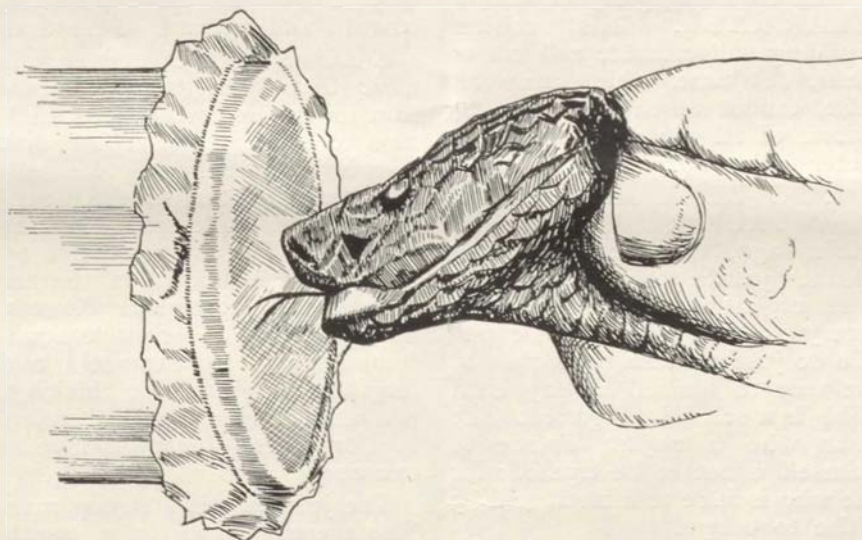
A firm dealing in medical and chemical supplies sent several men to Brazil to capture this latest specimen and great difficulty was experienced in taking it from Brazil alive. It had to be done secretly, for the natives, and especially those on board the boat, would have caused much trouble had they known that a "lance-head" was within such close proximity.

After it reached America it was taken to the Bronx Zoological Park in New York where it was carefully guarded in a glass case. As is usual with captured snakes it tried to die by starving, refusing to eat at all times and during the latter part of last April the keepers found that unless food was forced down its throat it would die.

Dr. Raymond L. Ditmars, curator of the Zoo, decided, that, before allowing the snake to die an attempt should be made to extract from its fangs the serum which has been so greatly wanted since the last was procured eighty years ago. To secure this serum, or venom, re-

quired the services of someone who was willing to risk his life, for it would be necessary to hold the snake's head in one hand while using the other to force the fangs to strike. A slight touch of the fangs, or even a scratch upon the hand, would have caused death. Dr. Raymond Ditmars was the man of the hour. He volunteered to perform the risky work and on the twenty-sixth of last April a number of medical and scientific men gathered at the Zoo and performed the operation which is illustrated herewith.

Dr. Ditmars held the snake, which was over four feet long, and with one hand squeezed the neck just back of the head, teasing the snake to such an extent that it



EXTRACTING THE DEADLY VENOM FROM THE FANGS OF THE "LANCE HEAD."

struck its fangs. A bottle had been prepared, as shown in the illustration, covered with a fine gauze, and when the snake struck its fangs they hit the gauze and penetrated it. As it struck, the fangs expanded and the snake could not withdraw them from the gauze and the few drops of venom fell to the bottom of the glass jar. The most that could be secured was $17\frac{3}{4}$ grains. The jar was filled with a solution of sugar and milk, this was stirred until it became thick and then the world's supply of this wonderful, rare serum was complete.

The snake and its venom is so rare that the usual natural history does not describe it, but in *materia medica* it is known that this serum or venom is a curative agent for insanity and epilepsy. It is used very sparingly, the one-ten-trillionth part of a grain being the usual dose.

The world owes a debt of gratitude to the men of the chemical firm and especially to Dr. Ditmars in risking their lives to secure this powerful and helpful serum.

THE TRUE ORIGIN OF THE HERALDRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

From time immemorial science has recognized the fact that individuals and nations are influenced unconsciously by some intangible, external force, which, operating harmoniously, produces such results as are in keeping with *conscious* thinking. Thus it is that great wars have been planned and fought victoriously, various governments arisen, and systems adopted. It was this same unknown law or laws which caused the Eagle to be adopted, not by chance or inadvertence, as the standard of the United States of America, in spite of the strong opposition of Benjamin Franklin and Audubon. This same law operated when the Great Pyramid was chosen without debate from a number of designs for the reverse side of the Great Seal of the United States.

No doubt the very same laws operated when, in 1882 the only brethren countries in the world, England and America, landed together upon the shores of the delta of the Nile. This is important since it was the first time after the independence that our flag and that of Great Britain were carried side by side. There, in the streets of Al-

mysteries of nature's laws have been solved.

Investigation of this matter leads us to believe either that some subtle intangible force or law was operating to cause these things, or else that our ancestors secretly followed the "key" which the Great Pyramid contains. It clearly indicates that America is the land of the Great Eagle. It is a notable fact that even the Egyptians designated various parts of the earth's surface to sections of the Zodiac and according to this division, America is covered by part of the constellation of Scorpio and part of Sagittarius. In part of Scorpio are found the only Eagles known to Astronomy, one toward the North, one toward the South, and in Sagittarius are found the arrows which are held in the talons of the National Eagle.

It has been a great source of sorrow to artists and those interested in heraldry to believe that the United States had no *legitimate* heraldry and no authentic right to use the Eagle and other symbols in the Government Seal. The truth of the matter is, no other country, people, nation or individual has the right to use the Eagle except America—the United States, and Americans—and for this reason their use of the present heraldry is their right by birth. Therefore, let it be known that the Eagle, as a National symbol and device was originally designated for America by a people who had the sole right to give and assign such symbols.

Thus we see that in the year 1882 America was but carrying out, unconsciously no doubt, the influences of some subtle law, which operated to the effect of giving America the symbol which was hers. Even with the logical reasoning of the greatest statesmen who opposed the use of Egyptian symbols on American devices, the subtle law, to which individuals and nations are constantly submitting, had more weight and strength and the great American love for Egypt and its historic works show that the Egyptians were correct in assigning to America and its people the Pyramid, the Sphinx and the Eagle.

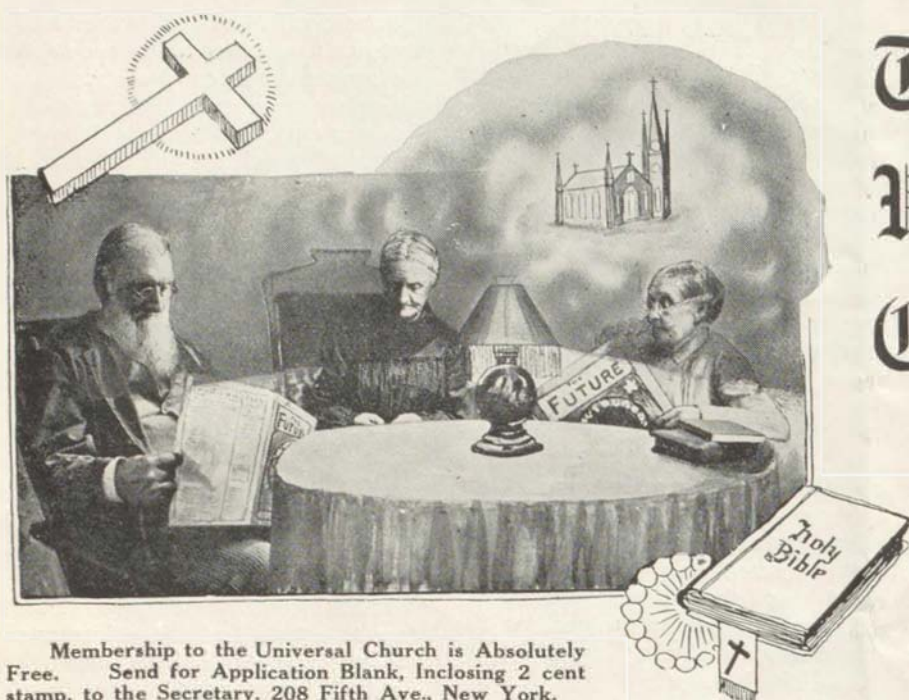
THE HOROSCOPE OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE JULY ISSUE.

In the July issue of THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL we shall present the true horoscope for the birth of the United States cast for the time of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1776.

This Horoscope is the natal or birth horoscope, for the United States was born as a nation on that date. It will show the past, the present and the future of this great nation and will be one of the most interesting features of the July issue.

exandra, were displayed the flags upon staffs bearing the Eagles of Ancient Egypt. It may be of interest to those believing in "accidental coincidence" to note that in the same year (1882) both America and England struck off commemorative medals upon whose reverse faces, the two most mysterious emblems of Egypt, the Sphinx and the Pyramid, were severally displayed as central devices. In this same year also, both London and New York were respectively graced with obelisks. Does it not seem strange that in the year 1882 Egypt and its historic symbols should have played so important a part in the two civilized countries? What law was operating in 1882 to make America take to itself the symbols of Egypt, when, without a doubt, we have no relation to that country? Why was America affected as well as England?

The answer to these two questions can be found only upon the surface of the Great Pyramid itself, where countless thousands of other



Membership to the Universal Church is Absolutely Free. Send for Application Blank, Inclosing 2 cent stamp, to the Secretary, 208 Fifth Ave., New York.

The Universal Church of the Future

Monthly Sermon and Services

By Brother Wilson David

"What doth the Lord require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy and to walk humbly with thy God." Micah vi. 8.

The tallest structure in America is the new Metropolitan Life Insurance building in New York City. The edifice is a marvelous combination of noble dignity, symmetrical proportions and adorned simplicity. It stands as a triumph of architect's genius and builder's skill. The tower can be seen for many miles and stands as a beacon in the wilderness of office buildings of New York. It is a triumph of the human intellect and the astonished visitor wonders how such a stupendous work was accomplished.

My text proclaims the supremest of all human achievement and the highest glory of Man, and, further, proclaims to the world the nature of true individual greatness and the secret of national stability and perpetuity. These words place faith in God above material gain and temporal prosperity.

God teaches us more than all the experienced persons and all the most spiritual books.

Man is greater than any of his works, whether it be a book written, a picture painted, a song sung, a statue carved, an invention discovered, a system evolved, a government created, and as we rise in the upward scale of Creation, God's glory unfolds and expands from nothingness onward up and still upward through the various orders and gradations of life until at last we come into the presence of that highest creation, viz: Man—noble—God-like man!

"What a piece of work is man! How noble in reason! How infinite in faculty! In form and moving how express and admirable! In action how like an angel! In apprehension how like

a god! The beauty of the world! The paragon of animals!"

The crowning glory of man is CHARACTER. His noblest building will crumble and fall to dust, but time, which mars all else, cannot touch this priceless fabric of all the ages, for character is eternal.

1. TO BE A MAN, GOOD AND TRUE. Some fifteen centuries ago, the great Justinian defined justice to be "A constant and urgent wish to render to every one that which is his own." To do justly means for a man to be true to himself at any cost. This is a solemn obligation. The man who is unjust, untrue to himself is not to be trusted; for he who is false to himself will be false to others.

To do justly compels a man to sacrifice expediency for truth, popularity for conviction, honors for honor. A just man is one in whom conscience is supreme.

"A quiet conscience in the breast Has only peace, has only rest. The music and the mirth of kings Are out of tune, unless she sings."

Justice stands for strength of character and so I want you, my reader, to be tender, kind, sympathetic, helpful to many a weary, fainting and discouraged one should he come to you in moments of distress. Be a tower of strength, true as steel, immovable as adamant and ever be just and loyal to your friends. Be broad in mind, comprehensive in judgment, patriotic in impulse, jealous of popular rights, be an ideal citizen, helping in a difficult place those who are lacking in strength to advance onward and upward in the fight of life. Be dominated by conscience, revered, good, be unspoiled by prosperity, undiscour-

aged by adversity, undaunted by opposition and unwearied by toil. Strive to move forward, onward and upward. Fear God.

2. LOVE MERCY! Mercy is more than beauty and compassion for the deserving; it is kindness to the unthankful and evil. "Love your enemies." Remember that the pearl of the Beatitudes says, "Blessed are the merciful." The divinest name by which God is known is "Father of mercies." Mercy is tenderness, thoughtfulness, consideration, compassion, forbearance and forgiveness. It is life thinking, planning, toiling, bearing, suffering for others. Mercy is love in exercise.

The just man is a strong man. The merciful man is a gentle man. When the two blend in the same life, we have a beautiful example of the Scripture. "Mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other." Be merciful and so conduct your life that you can look heavenward and confidently sing—

"Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see;
The mercy I to others show,
That mercy show to me."

Respond to the cry of human need. The gospel of mercy should ever be in your heart. You should patiently seek to comfort the world's sorrow and cure its woe. Be friendly with those around you. Shelter them from blasts of adversity and through your mercy barren lives will be nourished into bounty and beauty.

Be true to yourself, to your fellowman and to your Maker. Such is the dignity of the true life. God crowns it with His richest benediction. The skies open and it is enthroned above the stars. Be just, love mercy!

Heavenly Father, we greet Thee at this time of sacred communion with Thee and thy loved ones. Throughout our land today Thy children are humbly acknowledging Thy power and Thy love. Look with Mercy upon the unfortunate and with compassion and forgiveness upon the transgressor. Give strength and health to the afflicted and knowledge to the seeker. May Thy blessings, Love and Wisdom enter every home wherein a member is in harmony with Thee and with our Church today. Glory to God in the Highest, Amen.

All members of the Universal Church of The Future are requested to follow this service every Sunday during the month of June. The usual time is in the afternoon.

First Sunday: Read the Sermon given on this page, then read the Fourth Chapter of Daniel, followed by the prayer given above.

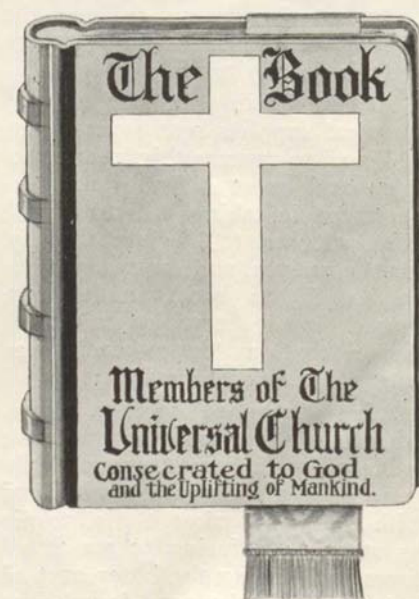
Second Sunday: Read the same sermon, followed by reading the 145th Psalm and the above prayer.

Third Sunday: Read same sermon, followed by reading the First Chapter of John.

Fourth Sunday: Read the same sermon, followed by reading the Ninth Chapter of Daniel and the above prayer.

May Peace, Love, Harmony and Power Reign Supreme in thy Home Throughout the Month. Amen!

Is your name in
"THE BOOK"
?



If you knew the consolation and the feeling of contentment of one who has sent his name to be recorded in this book, you would not hesitate or wait a single day. You would write for particulars at once. Do it to-day.



HOME STUDY CLUB

Membership to this Club is absolutely Free. If you wish to learn a trade, profession or art at home, join this club at once. Address: Home Study Club, THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL, 208 Fifth Avenue, New York

How to Become a Journalist

COMPLETE INSTRUCTION OFFERED FREE.

Without a doubt a most independent and profitable profession is that of the newspaper man or woman. No special talents are required beyond the ability to write or illustrate and a college education is of no more advantage than the education received in the common schools.

There are thousands of newspapers published in the United States alone which have upon their staffs hundreds of men and women who do nothing more than write an occasional report of some important incident or occurrence in their locality, and for which they receive from \$1 to \$20, according to its length. These people are called "correspondents" and receive no salary, but are at liberty to write articles and reports for as many different papers as they choose. Their life is an independent one; they often follow some other vocation for which they receive a salary and in their spare time they keep their eyes

and ears open for such incidents as may prove of interest to the large city papers. Then, with an hour's work in the evening, they prepare their report, mail or telegraph it to the newspapers, often to more than one, and within a few days receive a check for it.

No arrangements are necessary with the papers since any paper will accept a report from anyone as long as the matter is of interest. Good English is not necessary, nor is any peculiar style required as all papers have a staff of experts to re-write such reports.

Then again, an important branch of journalism is the writing of short stories for magazines and newspapers. In this work a knowledge of how a story should be written is necessary, but this does not require long study; merely the knowledge of the laws and technique of story-writing. Magazines throughout the world are frantic in their anxiety to secure enough short-stories. The

trouble for the last ten years has been that there are not enough short-stories written to supply the demand, and, consequently, the prices paid for stories have gone up and up and up. In fact, many of the largest story magazines which use from fifteen to twenty stories each month have been so anxious in their attempts to secure more stories that they have offered large prizes and premiums each month for the best stories submitted in addition to paying the regular rates per word. More than this, all magazine editors are anxious to secure new stories from new and unknown writers for the simple reason that a new writer will write a story upon a subject which is not familiar with the average readers and the first ten to fifteen stories written by a new writer are always so different from the regular run that they are eagerly sought for and accepted. *Collier's Weekly*, one of the largest weekly papers in the United States, has been offering a prize of \$1,000 every three months for the best stories accepted by them written by new and unknown writers. In addition to this they have paid 5c. per word for each story.

As soon as a man or woman who has written stories or reports for various newspapers shows any ability at all, he or she will be put upon a salary of from \$20 to \$60 per week with the opportunity of doing outside work in spare time. Reporting for large papers requires nothing more than a "nose for news" and the ability to get the news quickly.

Newspaper artists and illustrators who use pen or camera earn as high as \$75 or \$100 per week for merely obtaining pictures of accidents, prominent people.

Reporters often reach high positions through their work. Some of our best statesmen admit that they began their life as a newspaper man. This work enabled them to travel all over the country, to meet prominent people and to obtain a wonderful education and training which quickly advanced them to government positions.

Those of our readers who wish to obtain a complete course of instruction in journalism and story-writing can do so by joining the Home Study Club. Membership to the Club is absolutely free. Make application to-day. Address: Home Study Club, care of the Future Home Pub. Co., 208 Fifth Ave., New York.

TO OUR HOME STUDY CLUB MEMBERS.

The greatest aid to success in the future will be a thorough knowledge of "Esperanto," the new universal language. It is very simple and easy to learn. Thirty minutes study each day for two months will make you proficient. Lesson Number 2 is given on page 33 of this issue.

This Month's Story

HIS WIFE, OR ANOTHER'S?

By Laura Biel.

Have you ever been intrusted with the escorting of another man's wife and later heard that you were married to her and that your life was threatened by your supposed wife's husband? Truly, a complicated affair, and, well, to make a short story longer, I'll explain the details.

George Ransen and William Gager had been school chums and stanch friends. Much of their time had been spent together until the time of Gager's entrance to the profession of law. Ransen had accepted a position as traveling salesman and was consequently seldom at home in the little old town of Dayfield in Illinois.

Gager was perhaps the most to blame for all that happened, for he married Miss Dora Manning. Had that never taken place this tale would not exist. But Gager found it romantic to marry and to love his wife too devotedly; for this is really possible, as you shall soon learn.

Whenever Ransen had a few days to spend in his home town he was always to be found in either Gager's law office or at the lawyer's home. It was no wonder then that the happy couple considered Ransen one of the family and allowed him privileges not usually granted to school-day friends. However, Ransen was a friend to be trusted and Gager knew this, or thought he did.

It was several weeks after Gager's marriage that he was seriously involved in a case of forgery, and was arrested as an accomplice. It makes little difference just now whether he was as guilty as was claimed, but what does matter is the fact that he was to remain in prison several weeks, awaiting trial. And here is where Gager's deep devotion to his wife was his undoing.

On the day of his arrest, Gager sent for Ransen and to him he explained the situation and with real emotion deplored the fact that he would be unable to look after his young bride.

"She must go to the theatre occasionally, Ransen," said Gager, with as much feeling as though he were prescribing for her health, "and she must have her pleasure trips through the parks, and all the many little amusements which are none too good for one like Dora."

"She must not have one idle moment, but—here I am, unable to attend to her, and, Ransen—we have been good friends, haven't we? and I want you to help me out by giving as much of your time as possible to looking after her. Take her to the theatre, for rides, suppers, and—well, anything to amuse her. Here is a check for five hundred dollars! if you need more let me know and I will never forget your kindness."

Thus was Ransen charged with the escorting and amusing of another's wife. Perhaps the incident is not so unusual, but fate,

(Continued on page 32.)

Free Instruction

Do you want to learn a profession, a trade, an art, or a business? If you do, join this club. It will cost you nothing for membership. Merely follow the advice given at the close of this article, and send in your application at once.

We have received so many letters from our readers and subscribers explaining that they desired to learn some trade or profession and asking for advice, that we have deemed it advisable to start a most systematic movement for the teaching of every possible trade or profession. This is, perhaps, something new in magazine work, but THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL is ever ready to do that which will benefit our readers. Therefore, we have established this "Home Study Club," and we invite every reader and subscriber of this magazine to become a member.

No matter where you live, what you do for a living, nor what your previous education has been as long as you can read and write you can learn some business or vocation that will eventually pay you a good salary. Thousands have learned well-paying professions at home, during their spare hours, and there is no reason why you cannot do the same. Many a young man working on the farm, and having but a few hours each evening for study, has learned some trade or profession which is now yielding him an excellent income. Many young girls, and even elderly women, have devoted a few hours each day to study, and have become trained nurses, artists, writers, dressmakers, manicurists, and even stenographers. What they have done you can do. What is possible for thousands of others is possible for you.

The object of this "Home Study Club" is to organize in one body hundreds of readers of THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL, who are interested in learning something which will enable them to earn more, do more and be more contented. These members will have the privilege of writing to this department at any time for special advice relative to their lessons and for aid in other directions. The club will also attempt to secure positions for those who complete any course of instruction, and will otherwise aid in turning the members' knowledge to profit.

Each month in this department will be published a special article dealing with such matters as will help the members in their studies, and many aids will be given by noted men and women.

The Future Home Journal



PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY
The Future Home Pub. Co.
208 Fifth Avenue - New York

F. T. McINTYRE Pres.
CALVIN VOS Sec. and Treas.
208 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

Subscription Price, \$1.00 Yearly,
10c. Per Copy.
Advertising Rates Upon Application

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If you fail to receive your copy of The Future Home Journal notify the Publishers at once, giving your full name and address. Be sure to write plainly. The present is the time to work for the future!

VOL. I. No. 2. JUNE, 1908.

EDITORIAL

Strange sights are seen daily in the streets of New York City, and they are fairly representative of the sentiments prevailing throughout the country. We need only walk slowly through the streets of this city and carefully study human nature to learn the trend of modern thought. The result is not likely to arouse a love for our laws or for our social customs. Let us give one example, taken truthfully, from an incident seen by us one afternoon in the early part of May.

It was on Twenty-third Street, the centre of the shopping district. On this main thoroughfare there are a number of the largest and most select department stores—Sterns, McCreery's and others. These stores cater especially to the wealthy classes and to those who make undue pretensions to power and position because of their worldly possessions.

All the stores of this class employ uniformed footmen at their entrances to assist those who come in carriages to alight and enter the store safely. During the busy hours hundreds of carriages and private automobiles arrive and depart. Lined along the curbstone from Sixth Avenue to Fifth Avenue on the South side, may be seen a hundred private footmen, each holding the lap-robe, stylishly attired in various colored uniforms, awaiting the call of their masters or mistresses who crowd the stores. It is a sight to study; it presents human nature in a light

not sanctioned by God or true humanity.

One by one the carriages roll up to the entrance of the most select store. The firm's footman humbly salutes and gently helps the women and children to alight. These women and children look with pride, yes, even contempt, upon the man who is paid a salary to humble himself to those who give their patronage to the store. He is a human being as well as those who employ him and those to whom he bows and salutes; but there is a difference in human beings. Some have brains, some intelligence, some money, and some have none of these things but depend upon their false pride and aristocratic mannerisms to make such impressions as true power and pride would make. The footman is merely a human automaton; his employers are kings of finance, and those who receive his attentions are gods in his eyes and in the eyes of his employers.

Slowly the great throngs passed through this street. In and out of the stores passed those who have perhaps for many years been without the pale of want; they have been bountifully blessed in all of the world's goods and to them the poor and suffering are only myths. In fact the diplomacy of the business world requires that those who have wealth and who come to these stores to spend it, must not be displeased by sights of poverty and want and for this reason a person poorly dressed would find that they were not wanted within the portals of these large stores.

And so it was on this afternoon in May. The wealthy passed from their carriages to the entrance of the largest stores. The footmen humbly bowed in sincere respect to these gods of wealth and monetary power. These people had come to spend thousands of dollars this day and forsooth, this alone assured them of the most reverential and sincere service.

The footman at the curb carefully assisted a woman and child dressed in the height of fashion and bearing all the earmarks of the aristocracy from a carriage. Then, turning slowly, he saw, a few feet distant, a cripple, a lame man, selling pencils and standing, as best he could on his crutches, in front of one of the firm's show windows. The footman was inspired immediately with awe. Here was a cripple, trying to earn an honest living—but he was poor and had no business on this street amid those of wealth and especially where those who alighted from their carriages might see him and perhaps feel sympathetic. There was nothing for the footman to do but to call a policeman—an officer of our laws—and order the cripple away from the locality. This was duly accomplished and once more the footman resumed his attentions to the wealthy.

Where was the justice? The cripple was there to earn a few pennies; the firm in front of whose window he stood was there to earn thousands of dollars. The footman, a human being, was there to recognize only the wealthy and could not tolerate a beggar.

How long are money and wealth to be the standards whereby human beings are judged? How long will the social customs of this country permit the wealthy and powerful to pass judgment upon the poor and numble?

The time must come when wealth will be but an indication of wrongly acquired money, when the man of moderate circumstances, but of earnest endeavors, will rule and judge his fellow being and when idleness will be considered a crime. Then will our social customs meet the standard outlined for this country by our forefathers.

The Editor Speaks

Thanks to My Readers.

I want to thank my readers and my subscribers for the many valuable letters I have received during the past month. In the May issue I devoted much space to a plea to my readers for such letters from them as would enable me to make this magazine better in every respect. I explicitly stated that letters of praise were always pleasing to read but that letters of sincere criticism were of more practical value and I am pleased to find that my readers have realized this and devoted their time and thoughts in my behalf.

Not Mine But Yours.

In the paragraph above I said that I thanked my readers for their interests in *my* behalf, but really the interests of the magazine are not mine but yours. Who are the real owners of a magazine? The subscribers! Who are the real supporters of a magazine? The readers! And whose interests are more greatly and vitally concerned in any magazine? The readers' and the subscribers'. Therefore I meant to say in the above paragraph that I sincerely thank my readers and subscribers,—our readers and subscribers,—for the interest they have shown in their own publication. It indicates that THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL has behind it an army of enthusiastic workers who will work and fight for what will benefit and help them and when any publication is backed by such an army it will climb triumphantly to the heights of success and glorious achievement.

Is This True?

So many of our readers have written to me stating that our cover design is one of the most refined, beautiful and attractive covers that has ever appeared on any magazine. Furthermore some tell me that we should have the cover printed in

several colors using the same design and others tell me that colors would spoil the attractiveness of the cover. I want to learn the truth. What do you think? Is it true that the cover as it is on this issue is more attractive and pleasing or is it true that a touch of blue or red would help it? Your answers will be greatly appreciated.

What Our Cover Means.

I have received several letters stating that our cover design evidently means something and that I should explain its meaning. It is true that when ordering a cover design made I requested the artist to furnish something which would be symbolical of inspiration and the future. The result is the present cover design and the artist explained that the large square panel contains a reproduction of the famous drawing by the celebrated artist, *Mucha*, and that it is called the "Zodiac Girl." Our readers will note that the circle behind the head contains the symbols and signs of the Zodiac while the stars represent forethought and inspiration.

A Theatrical Department.

In summing up the suggestions made to me by the readers and subscribers to THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL during the past month, I find that most of them pertain to a theatrical department. The feeling seems to be that I should establish a department for the review of the best plays being presented in New York, the centre of the theatrical world.

As many suggest, no Home Journal is quite complete without some mention of one amusement, art or profession which is so near and so dear to the hearts of the people. Good plays do much to influence thinking minds in the right direction, often presenting and expounding a sermon and moral question more forcibly than the most eloquent discourse upon a Bible text.

All things being considered, it seems to me and my associate editors, that a department, as suggested, should be established, and accordingly such a department will make its first appearance in the July issue.

Mr. Thomas Andrews, for many years identified with the theatrical profession, and a well-known critic and manager, will review the plays for this department and he will present such features of each play as will recommend them to the thinking readers of THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL.

A SUBSCRIBER SPEAKS.

We are indeed thankful to Mr. Raymond, one of our subscribers, who suggests that we give our department of Astrology more scope and that we procure charts and horoscopes of prominent people, etc. Acting upon this suggestion we will have for our July issue, a horoscope of the United States. Each month thereafter we will publish the horoscope of some prominent person. These charts and horoscopes will be made by eminent scientific astrologers. Our readers should be thankful to Mr. Raymond for his suggestion.



A Chat With Women

I have just finished reading one of the most interesting letters sent to me by women and girl readers. Mrs. R. F. M., of Circleville, Ohio, writes as follows: "Of what real value is personal magnetism to a woman who never enters society but whose social circle is in her home and whose only associates and friends are her husband and children?"

This is not a new question; it has been asked of me many times. Women of all classes write and ask why I preach the development of personal magnetism when so few really need or can use it. Of course these women are all mistaken. No matter how humble by birth or lowly in life every woman and girl can rise to greater heights and become more happy through the judicious use of all her charms. Personal magnetism is not a foreign, mysterious force which must first be learned, then afterward developed, it is nothing more than the proper use of our personal, pleasing charms, and where is the woman or girl who does not possess some of these!

Most women mistake me when I say charms. I do not mean beauty of figure or face; I do not mean a pretty, richly-colored complexion, or a crown of golden hair. Personal magnetism does not depend upon these dying and indefinite things; it depends upon that which cannot change or die—woman's sense and duty to herself, to her friends and to her Maker.

Just as soon as any woman appreciates the fact that she owes to herself and others a duty to treat all mankind with respect and all womankind with love, then will she find the first key to the development of her inner powers. Then let this girl or woman remember that kindness attracts to it kindness and love and the woman or girl who uses kindness freely is more fascinating in her presence and more attractive in her personality than the woman or girl of renown and exquisite beauty.

Have you ever stopped to think over this matter? Have you not often seen some woman who was far from being pretty or attractive in appearance, but who, after a few moments' conversation, held her listeners spellbound and was the centre of all attraction? What was there about this woman that made her so attractive even though she was not even pretty? Can you not see that it must have been something deeper and more subtle than beauty?

Pretty faces, pretty figures and material beauty only please the eye. The pleasure is but superficial and temporary. But the kind word, the cheerful disposition, the loving mind—all these please the heart instead of the eye, and the pleasure is lasting.

We are all charmed, fascinated, when in the presence of a handsome woman or girl. We look upon her as we do upon a picture—but, after we have left her presence we no longer feel that charm, we seem to lose all interest in her. This is not so with a kind, sweet, loving, cheerful nature. The personal magnetism of those qualities makes us feel a deeper attraction which neither time nor distance seems to obliterate.

Yes, my dear sisters, you owe it to yourself, your husband, and your children to cultivate and develop personal magnetism, for it will result in bringing forth the best and most noble charms and attractions God has given to you; and your life, the life of your husband and the life of your children will be the better for it.

Personal magnetism means harmony with man and love for God and His Kingdom.

It is woman's special gift and she should use it.



The Woman's BEAUTY CLUB

Many believe that the sole purpose and object of manicuring is to cleanse and polish the finger nails. This is a great mistake and it has led to hundreds of manicurists doing no more than this. I have seen many schools and teachers who have taught their pupils to do no more than give a good pink color and polish to the nails, neglecting the most important part—that of training the nails to grow properly. This is the real purpose of manicuring. If the nails are trained and allowed to grow properly they will not need coloring with a pink paste or liquid, since nature alone will do this. Then again, if the nails grow properly, they will need no artificial polish, but will be clear and bright naturally.

The hands and fingers are used so much by the average person that the cuticle becomes injured or is allowed to fasten itself to the root of the nail, which, in time, hinders the proper growth of the nail itself. Let us examine the cuticle for a few moments.

If you study your fingers closely, you will find that the nail is formed somewhere below, and underneath, the thin ring of skin which joins the flesh at the edge of the nail. Take a very smooth piece of wood and gently shove back this ring of flesh which is called the cuticle. Then, very slowly, push the wood under the cuticle so as to loosen and raise it from the nail. You will find that the nail extends for some little distance under the flesh and that the nail is very soft and flexible in this place. The fact is, here is where the nail is formed from the flesh and blood.

Our nails grow very rapidly and if they were never trimmed they would extend for many feet during a life time. While the nails are being formed under the flesh and cuticle there is a tendency for the cuticle to grow fast to the nail, and as the nail continues to move forward it draws the cuticle with it. This tends to make the cuticle uneven, rough, and often ragged or torn, and also keeps the nail from growing evenly. For this reason the cuticle should be pushed back slightly every day and be loosened from the nail.

Care should always be taken when touching the cuticle that the wooden stick, or whatever is used,

does not press hard on the nail, for as has already been stated, the nail is very soft under the cuticle and the least pressure upon it will injure it and make it uneven, which will show later on when the nail grows and that part of the nail which was injured comes to the centre.

Red spots under the nail indicate that the health, especially the blood, was in poor condition at the time that part of the nail was being formed and it affected the nail in that manner. Many physicians can tell when your health or blood is out of order by measuring the distance from these red spots to the edge of the cuticle, for they know just how far a nail grows in a week.

If the nails are made even by filing with a steel file or emery paper, and the cuticle is kept loose from the nails, there should be no need for any great amount of manicuring. The nails will naturally have a good color and polish and will grow evenly and smoothly.

Next month I shall tell you a little more regarding the nails and the hands and shall give many good formulas for keeping the hands soft and smooth.

COLOGNE WATER.

Take one pint of alcohol, twelve drops each of the following: lemon, bergamot, neroli,—and add sixty drops of lavender, sixty drops of the essence of lemon and sixty drops of orange water. Shake well and cork securely.

FRENCH FACE POWDER.

Take one and one-half pounds of *Poudre de chypre*, eau (water) of millefleurs, one and one-half drachms. Mix well and put in small bottles.

PERFUME.

A very fine and delicate French perfume which usually sells at a high price, can be made very cheaply as follows: Take 4 ounces of Spirit of Rose and add to it 4 ounces of the essence of jasmine. When thoroughly mixed add to this 2 ounces of tincture of tonka, and 2 ounces tincture of civet. When all this is well mixed, add 4 ounces of tincture of benzoin. Stir and mix thoroughly and put in small bottles well corked. The cost of the above will be about \$1.65 for a pint and when sold at 75c. for two ounces, the profit is quite large. This perfume is sold under the name of "Night-Blooming Cereus."



The Future Magnetic Success Club :: :: ::

"IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH"

ONWARD, FORWARD TO SUCCESS, SAYS EVERY MEMBER OF THE FUTURE MAGNETIC SUCCESS CLUB.

For six months we have been urging men and women everywhere to join our Success Club. Many joined. They're happy now. Once they doubted, now they believe in Mental Co-operation. Long before the publication of this paper many were induced to join, knowing of the great success obtained by the leaders of the Club through home gatherings and mental co-operation.

We cannot find words with which to express our desire to have every reader of this paper join and participate in the helpful vibrations. Every member makes the club that much stronger, and we hope by the end of the year to have a gigantic army of workers who are sufficiently interested in their own future success, health and happiness to spare a few minutes each day in silent thought, helping and being helped by an invisible, powerful law that defies distance and turns desires into accomplishments and hopes into realities.

We want your help; you need ours. Why not join our Club now? Remember, it costs nothing to be a member. Send in your name and address, requesting membership and we will send you rules for co-operation. Address The Club, care of The Future Home Journal.

HOW TO BE HAPPY, HEALTHY AND SUCCESSFUL.

Short Rules by the World's Greatest Thinkers.

BY REV. CHARLES CLEVELAND.
(Written in his 90th year.)

"My habits have, under kind Providence, been uniformly on the scale of temperance. Intoxicating drinks and the use of tobacco have been denied. The shortest days I am up at 7, the longest days at 4. My time of retirement is at an early hour, not beyond 10 o'clock."

"I preserve a conscience void of offense toward God and man."

BY MARY J. STUDLEY, M.D.
(Physician, Teacher and Author.)

"The best possible balance for a weak, nervous system in a girl or woman is a well-developed muscular system. Plain food, no tea, plenty of milk, no late hours, no love stories, plenty of outdoor exercise, and a dress which allows every muscle and every organ to do its allotted work—this is the hygienic regimen for young women."

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.
(Poet and proprietor of *The Evening Post*.)

"I rise early, about 5.30. Immediately I begin a series of exercises. After a full hour, and sometimes more, passed in this manner, I bathe from head to foot. My breakfast is a simple one. After breakfast I occupy myself with my studies and then, when in town, I walk down to the office of *The Evening Post*, nearly three miles distant.

"I abominate all drugs and narcotics, and have always carefully avoided everything which spurs nature to exertions which it would not otherwise make."

BY JUDGE SAMUEL A. FOOT, LL.D.
(Written in his 88th year.)

"I determined to adopt six hours as my portion of time for sleep each twenty-four hours. Since my college days I have not used tobacco

and have a horror of it. My diet has been general, neither food nor drink confined to any particular article, but I have given up the use of all intoxicating liquors.

"In a word, my rule of life has been the golden one of being 'temperate in all things,' in labor, rest, exercise, drink and diet."

BY WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.
(Founder of The New England Anti-Slavery Society.)

"My habits have always been simple and regular, especially in regard to diet. I have been a teetotaler for more than half a century. I have not been addicted to taking regular exercise, have had no gymnastic experience. I have always deemed it a most fortunate thing that I attached myself to the temperance cause, almost at its inception."

BY SARAH J. HALE.
(Written in her 90th year.)

"I attribute this continued health in part to a naturally sound constitution, and very much to regular and temperate habits of life, early rising, and my invariable rule of doing all my literary work by daylight, especially in the morning."

BY ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH.
(Pastor Independent Church, Canastota.)

"From childhood I have been accustomed to fruit, both native and tropical; highly flavored dishes are repugnant to me.

"I never in my life prepared myself for writing or speaking by the use of stimulants. I have never seen the time when, with a coarse cracker or baked sweet apple, my brain did not take pleasantly to its task."

BY REBECCA B. GLEASON, M.D.

"I advise women to keep off nervousness and the fidgets by more outdoor exercise. If they would walk, ride and picnic with their children, they would give much

healthful pleasure to the little folks and gain for themselves wholesome diversion."

BY MARK HOPKINS.

(President of Williams College.)

"I have rarely studied after ten o'clock, and have never resorted to narcotic or alcoholic stimulants to enable me to work longer. Of course the general health must be cared for; but for the health of the brain I should prescribe but two things; first, negatively, abstinence from artificial stimulants; and, second, plenty of sleep."

WHY BE DISCOURAGED?

Every day we read in the newspapers that a man commits suicide because of business reverses and discouragements.

Some men when everything goes against them drift through their lives helpless and useless.

Don't let failure discourage you. Almost all of the successful men have had many trials and reverses to contend with.

Alfred the Great wandered through the swamps of England a fugitive. Columbus went begging from court to court, seeking aid for the discovery of the New World, and when, having accomplished his task, he was ordered to appear before Isabella, had to await funds to buy suitable clothes in which to appear at Court.

George Washington was often thrown into the depths of despair and when it seemed as though hope even were gone, he struck a blow on that cold December night, crossing the Delaware amid untold perils, which cleared the way to accomplish that glorious end.

Andrew Jackson, born in a cabin, cuffed here and there, suffering loss of mother and enduring unspeakable insults, came to be President of the United States.

Abraham Lincoln, immortal to Americans, was poor, ignorant, self-educated, and deprived of every advantage which the average youth of to-day enjoys, was distressed by domestic trouble, and might well have been discouraged. But he worked with the result that the world knows.

U. S. Grant, after having learned a profession, drifted hither and thither and at the age of forty was a clerk in a country store. Five years later he was the President of Our Country.

So why be discouraged? Cheer up, the world wasn't made in a day, and remember, 'tis always darkest before dawn.

MAGNETIC THOUGHT WAVES FOR MEMBERS

"STRENGTH, POWER, HEALTH AND SUCCESS ARE MINE NOW."

Go into the silence of your own room, and with eyes closed repeat the above formula five times each day.

HIS WIFE, OR ANOTHER'S?

(Continued from page 29.)

coincidence and opportunity often change the most commonplace incident into the most unusual one. Ransen could not refuse such a request; for surely he owed it to his friend to help him and his young bride as much as he could.

Mrs. Gager took her husband's arrest very hard; not that she would miss his many methods of making her happy and light-hearted, but because of his detention, and the loss of business and reputation. However, she welcomed the proposed plan of being escorted by Ransen and lost no time in expressing her delight to her husband. In fact, every day, for a week, she would call on him and tell him how very delightfully she was enjoying herself and how happy she was.

There is no need to state how pleased Gager was to hear of his friend's kindly treatment; but when his wife's daily visits had ceased because of her trip to her mother's home in the south, Gager began to feel that as Ransen was with her, he was not seeing as much of his wife as Ransen was, and he began to envy his friend's position and freedom. It was this thought that caused Gager much worry and, made other people think almost the same thoughts aloud. But that was all to be over in a week; for Mrs. Gager would be home then and would again visit her husband every day.

For one long week (and weeks are long in prison) Gager suffered while Ransen and his protegee were happy. Finding that he could not attend to his business successfully, Ransen had sent a letter to his firm asking for a two weeks' vacation and had then proceeded to make arrangements for their trip to the South. Word was left at Mrs. Gager's furnished apartments that she would be absent for a week and it was a well-known fact about town that the young couple left in a condition suggesting a long travel. What more was said and thought would have been annoying to Gager had he known it.

True to their word the couple returned within a week, but here is where the real trouble began. Ransen met another salesman from his firm at the depot who told him that his request for a vacation had not been granted, and that if he wanted to hold his position he must take the next train to Chicago and report at headquarters.

"What can I do, Dora?" said Ransen; "you'll have to take this cab to your home while I take the next train for Chicago. But I'll be back to-morrow and in the meantime you go home and then call upon Gager, for—"

"But I don't want to be left alone this way now," replied Mrs. Gager, "I don't want to go home, I—"

This was all the other salesman heard of the conversation, for his own cab just then pulled away, leaving the couple arguing the point.

In his dark cell Gager awaited his wife's promised visit, when she returned to the city. More than a week had passed and yet she had not even written. He wrote to sev-

(Continued on page 35.)

Department of Instruction

IN SUCCESS, PERSONAL INFLUENCE
AND MENTAL DEVELOPMENT

Conducted by **FREDERICK T. McINTYRE, D. S. T.**

Each month in this department will be found practical instruction in Personal Magnetism, Hypnotism, Personal Influence, Suggestive Therapeutics, Telepathy and Allied Phenomena. Also instruction in Rapid Character Reading and systems for being successful in business, society and politics. Our readers who follow the advice given and who put the systems taught to a test, should soon become successful in every branch. Each student of these subjects is invited to write to our Journal, "Department of Instruction," and give his experiences in following the rules and lessons. This department of instruction obviates the necessity of our subscribers paying large fees to schools and institutions for book and correspondence courses or instruction, as each month we will publish not only the correspondence courses of instruction, as each month we will publish not only the works and methods of Prof. McIntyre, but the methods of other authorities. Be sure to save these lessons; urge your friends to subscribe so that they will come in for the benefits of obtaining a knowledge of these subjects.—EDITOR.

In our previous issue the article on Hypnotism and kindred subjects embraced a short history of Hypnotism, instruction on how to develop the power to concentrate the mind upon one thing to the exclusion of others and gave a few preliminary tests for ascertaining whether a person was susceptible to hypnotic influence or not.

It is our intention to continue these articles each month, giving the methods of the different authorities, but to treat the superficial side of the subject in a superficial manner, merely giving such explanations concerning physical tests in hypnotism as are necessary for a complete understanding of the fundamental principles.

By the "superficial" is meant that phase of hypnotism which demonstrates its possibilities in entertainments and ludicrous exhibitions. This particular phase of the science is of very little use except to those who are interested in demonstrations, at private gatherings and in theatres. While one need not practice these preliminary tests it is well to read up on the subject so as to have a general knowledge of the wide scope and possibilities of hypnotism.

In addition to the tests given in the May issue, we would suggest the following physical test, originated by Prof. Deyo, for those who wish to try the power of hypnotism as a means of entertainment.

THIRD TEST.—Place subject in standing position, then stand about one foot from subject, tell subject to clasp hands together, very tight. Then say to subject in very slow and decided tones: "Now-look-straight-into-my-eyes-and-hold-your-hands-together-tight-and-when-I-count-three-you-cannot-open-your-hands." Then count very slow and decided: "One-two-three;" and say very quick: "Now you can't open them." If you fasten his hands together, let them stick for a few seconds before removing the spell. To open hands of subject you must be very commanding, give the subject a smart hit on back and say very loud: "All right, wide awake," and by no means leave subjects until you are sure they have recovered from the effect. When subjects

laugh and talk to you, they are all right. Do not be afraid to hypnotize them. You cannot injure them. The tests are absolutely harmless.

FOURTH TEST.—Tell subject to stand up in front of chair and to make legs stiff. Then tell subject to look in your eyes and to think that his legs are getting stiff. Now say: "When I count five, you will find your legs stiff and you cannot sit down." "Now, one, two, three, four, five—your legs are stiff and you cannot sit down,—try." Say the last few words in each test loud and in a quick, commanding tone. As soon as you produce the test, snap your fingers in the subject's face and say: "All right—wake up." This should be done in all tests.

Use the same test in keeping subject from getting up.

FIFTH TEST.—Tell subject to hold arms out straight and stiff, clench fist and make arm rigid. Then say: "Look in my eyes, and when I count five your arms will be stiff and you cannot bend them. Now, one, two, three, four, five," and then say loud and firmly: "You cannot bend your arms." Tell subject to try hard. When subject has tried and you find he cannot bend his arms, say to him in quick, commanding tones: "All right, wake up—all right." Be sure to awaken subjects thoroughly.

There are many tests which the operator can make up after he has acquired the system of producing the physical tests. The secret of producing these tests lies in the operator's ability to induce the subject to concentrate his mind upon the suggestion. Then while the mind is thus occupied, to bring about a strong, final climax in suggesting that "you cannot" or "you will" do thus or so.

In presenting these articles we believe that we are doing much toward eliminating the fear of and erroneous ideas regarding hypnotism that exist generally. We believe that a general understanding of the subject by the public will do much toward disrobing it of charlatanism and mystery that has surrounded the science for many years. A full and complete explanation enclosing every phase of the subject cannot help but make clear to our readers, not only the benefits, but

dangers of this most mysterious phenomena.

We would be pleased to hear from any of our readers who put the instruction given to a test. In writing be sure to address, Department of Instruction, care The Future Home Journal.

Back single copies of our Jour-

nal will be sent upon receipt of fifteen cents in coin or stamps.

Next issue will contain instructive articles embracing the deeper and more scientific phases of the subject. Don't fail to subscribe now! Learn all you can while you can.

ESPERANTO.

Lesson No. Two. The Universal Language.

Every letter must be pronounced clearly. There are no silent letters and the sound of the letters is always the same whether the letter occurs at the beginning, centre or end of the word.

The accent on words occurs on the syllable next to the last. There are no exceptions to this rule.

Every word in Esperanto is read and pronounced exactly as it is written. The sounds of the letters were given in the first lesson, which can be secured by remitting 10 cents for the issue of this Journal which contained that lesson.

Esperanto is easy to read and pronounce after learning the sounds of the letters. For instance: the word *Dume* should not be pronounced "doom," but "doo-may." The word *Iel* should be pronounced "ee-ale" or "ee-ail."

PARTS OF SPEECH.

There is no indefinite article in Esperanto like the word "a" in English. The sentence "A rose is a flower" in Esperanto would be written as: *Rozo estas floro*. The literal translation of this is: "Rose is flower."

The definite article is *La* which is used the same as the word "the" in English.

La patro, the father. *La patrino*, the mother. *La tablo*, the table. *La patroj*, the fathers (plural).

THE NOUN.

Any word is made a noun by adding "o" as a final letter to the word. For this reason all words ending with "o" are nouns.

PLURALS.

The plural is indicated by adding "j" as a final letter. The "j" is always pronounced as the English "y".

Patro, father. (Noun, because of the final o).

Patroj, fathers. (The final j makes the word plural).

To properly pronounce the final j try this method. Slowly pronounce the English word "yet". Then, slowly start again and only pronounce the "ye" of the word. Finally, place the tongue in the mouth as though you were going to say the word "yet", but do not pronounce any letter but the "y". In saying the word *Patroj*, say it as follows: Pah-tro-yeh.

Plurals are always made by adding the final j.

Lesson Number Two and the complete language will be published in future issues of THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL. Esperanto is to be the leading universal language of the world. Do not fail to learn it. It is very simple and sounds very pretty when spoken.

Free Trip to Niagara Falls

USE THIS COUPON. (SEE PAGE 40 OF THIS ISSUE)

FUTURE HOME PUBLISHING Co.,
208 Fifth Avenue, New York.
Gentlemen:

As a reader of your Journal I am anxious to accept your offer of sending me to the New Thought Convention to be held at Niagara Falls during the month of September, 1908.

Kindly send me particulars as to how I may go there for several days without cost to me.

Name

P. O. Box or Street No.

City or Town

State

Do you wish to take another person with you to the convention?

BE SURE TO READ THE FULL ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 40.



Shall We Have Carpets or Rugs?

The question of deciding whether to cover the floors of the home with carpets extending from wall to wall or using rugs which will leave a few feet of space on all sides to show the polished surface beneath, or to be filled with a border of some harmonizing color, is one which the housewife will have to answer for herself individually as her taste dictates. While it is true rugs are almost universally used because of their adaptability to rooms for every purpose, still in many homes of luxury there is often to be found whole suites of rooms covered entirely and solidly with carpeting. And it must be admitted that in small rooms this is advantageous, as it gives an appearance of space which rugs cannot do no matter what the tone or pattern. The one point which has always been maintained as the great advantage which the rug has over the carpet is that the former may be so easily removed, cleaned and the rooms thoroughly renovated. This is invaluable, it is true; but if a good carpet is chosen, which has a solid backing, it is almost impossible for dirt to sift through—at least for a great length of time—and they may be perfectly cleaned without taking them off the floor. When floor carpetings are placed with a view to leaving them in the rooms for which they have been fitted, so that any cuts in them, which may be made, to make them fit perfectly into the angles or curves of a room, will not be a disadvantage, it is safe to say that rugs will never take their place; and this is especially true now that carpetings may be had in the most delicate, rich and beautiful colorings and combinations imaginable. One thing to be remembered in the choice of carpets—and it is equally true if rugs are sought for—is not to select large patterns or figures unless the rooms are of spacious extent. Another thing is that a border on a carpet takes from the size of a room, just as a rug does.

When it is possible to have hardwood floors, it is certainly advisable; although floors of common pine, when filled, stained and oiled or varnished, will do very nicely. The latter, however, require more attention and more frequent oiling than the hard wood. In building a home the matter of the material of the floors, especially of the living rooms, should be given attention. With good hard wood flooring, the rugs or carpets may be stored away during the summer months and the rooms kept delightfully cool and fresh with no covering on the floors at all.

However, when the floor coverings are of good quality and color, in harmony with the surroundings, very little thought is given to the floor itself by the guest.

If a filling is necessary for the space between the rug and the wall, denim is by far the best and most advisable material to be used. The dark green, red and blue shades are of course most in demand, as these colors will lend themselves very readily to almost any combination of colors which predominate in the rug itself. Brown is not advisable, unless the room itself is furnished to carry out a certain idea. For example, if the walls are done in brown for a smoking room, etc. If the flooring itself is passable, it is always best not to have a filling of this kind; but rather to have the rug come up to about 12 inches from the wall and leave the intervening space bare of any covering.

For large living rooms, two or more rugs of the same design—although possibly not of the same size—are to be admired. But this, of course, necessitates a very good floor surface. Whatever the size of the rug, one must always, as said above, avoid large figures. They not only take away from the size of the room in appearance, but they are never in good taste, and it is rarely that large floral designs are anything but garish and unsightly.

A small and indistinct pattern woven in the deeper shades of the general room coloring, will give a good foundation for the building of the lighter tones of the upper walls.

Where rooms open into each other by means of archways, a very essential point to remember is that the color scheme of both rooms must harmonize, otherwise a very disastrous effect is produced. As, for instance, it would not be well to have one room done in the blue tones and an adjoining one in greens. This is possible when the rooms are separated by doors and when the hangings are of two colors.

There are many beautiful domestic rugs which are woven in very beautiful colorings and which are inexpensive. The one piece rug is always preferable and the domestic Smyrnas can be procured in two or three colors. Those which run from green into tan and terra-cotta are very beautiful and adapt themselves to a variety of wall and furniture effects.

Very beautiful rugs are woven from rags, resembling the rag carpet of grandmother's days, either of cotton or wool and very serviceable ones are made up from bits of old carpetings sewn together and dyed

Thumb-nail History

Brief Biographies of our Presidents, for Busy People

NOTE.—For the benefit of those of our readers who wish to become familiar with the lives of our Presidents without memorizing many dates and facts, we shall from time to time give here the brief biographies of all the Presidents from the time of Washington.—EDITOR.

THE LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

"First in war, first in peace, first in the hearts of his countrymen."

George Washington, the first President of the United States, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, February 22nd, 1732. His ancestry can be traced no further back than his great-grandfather John, who settled in Virginia about 1657.

Washington's father died when he was about 12 years old and left to George the homestead in Stafford County, Va., nearly opposite Fredericksburg. Little is known of Washington's early life, the story of the hatchet and the cherry tree being a fable invented by his first biographers. However, his boyhood life was not different from that of other boys of Virginian families in easy circumstances. His education was elementary, except in mathematics, in which he was self-taught. Many claim, and it seems very true, that his education was defective.

At the age of sixteen, and after much argument as to whether George should enter public life, he was appointed surveyor of the enormous Fairfax property and the next three years were spent in this service. This was the real beginning of Washington's public life.

At the age of nineteen he was made adjutant of the Virginia troops and gained the rank of major. In 1753 the young man was made commander of the northern military district of Virginia by the new lieutenant-governor, Dinwiddie.

In 1755, when but 23 years of age, after having shown his ability as a soldier and a diplomat, he was made commander-in-chief of all the Virginia troops.

At the close of the war, in 1759, Washington, resigning his post, married a widow, Mrs. Custis, and settled at Mount Vernon.

For the following twenty years

Washington's life was no more than that of a Virginia planter, a communicant of the Episcopal Church, and a large slave-holder. He was many times elected to the Legislature, but there is no record of any extraordinary speeches having been made by him.

In 1774 the Virginia Convention, appointing seven members as delegates to the Continental Congress, named Washington as one of them, and this was the beginning of his national career. Finally, after constantly refusing, he was made commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the United Colonies, without salary, according to his own terms.

His first victory after this was to drive the British out of Boston in March, 1776. The Federal Convention at Philadelphia in 1787 elected him the first President of the United States and he was re-elected in 1792-93. He refused a third term although the whole country was ready to have him re-elected.

Washington's death occurred on the 13th of that year he caught cold while journeying in a snow storm, which resulted in a strange inflammation of the trachea or wind-pipe, very strangely in 1799. On December and the following day a peculiar blister appeared on his throat which killed him within twenty-four hours. His physicians never learned the nature of this blister and science has yet to explain the cause of its sudden action.

Washington's extraordinary escape in Braddock's defeat led a colonial minister to declare that the young man had been preserved to be "the saviour of his country," and this was the origin of the phrase.

It is a notable fact that although an excellent soldier and a great diplomat, Washington lost more battles than he won, so that he just fell short of being a total success as a warrior.

to suit the fancy of the owner or the coloring of the room for which they are intended. What can lend more charm than a rug of silk woven for the living room?

Mattings are very desirable for sleeping rooms, but they should not be used when it is necessary to move the furniture, especially if it be heavy. Mattings, nowadays, are so cleverly woven that it is possible to find as much of a choice in them as there is in the heavier floor coverings. If they are well taken care of, they will remain fresh and clean for a long time.

For the bathroom floor, a rug which can be washed is best. For the woman who has idle hours on her hands, the crocheting of rugs for this purpose from heavy warp or cord is fascinating. They are

easily washed and may be had in any color that is desirable or that will match the room.

TO THE HOUSEWIFE

Beginning with our next issue we shall publish on this page a series of articles on the interior decoration of your home. We shall show you with illustrations how to make your home artistically attractive with very little expense. Don't miss the July issue.



NOTE.—In this department we shall give lessons in water-color painting so that our young readers may make many pretty novelties suitable for gifts. The work is not difficult nor expensive, and we hope that the young men and girls will take advantage of these lessons. Additional information will be given or questions pertaining to the lessons will be answered if a stamp is enclosed for reply.—EDITOR.

LESSON NO. ONE.

The very first thing for the student of art to learn is the use of the proper tools. This may seem unnecessary, but, you will find that you can do almost anything with a good brush, good paint and good paper, whereas, if your brush is not the proper kind, no matter how good the paper or paint, you can do very little. Of course an expert can make a pretty picture with water-colors with no more than a tooth-brush and a piece of wrapping paper, but the prettiness of such a picture would lie in its unique treatment, and not in the art of it, for real art requires good tools.

If we were asked what tool, or requisite, is the most important, we would probably say the *paper*, or *cardboard*, for water-colors will not flow evenly nor nicely upon any kind of surface. This is almost as true with oil-paints, but water-colors must have a surface which allows them to flow and dry evenly because you cannot work over the color with the brush like you can with oil-colors.

Now do not get the idea that the proper tools are very expensive. The truth is, the best cost little more than the poor tools and are always the cheapest in the end. You may work for many hours on a good picture only to find in the end that your colors have dried unevenly and you must begin again on better paper. Thus you buy paper twice—once cheap paper and once the good paper. This is not a saving of money or time, and is apt to be discouraging.

THE PAINTS.

There is no need for the student to buy a box or outfit of water-colors at the start. The salesman at the store will tell you to do so—that's his business—but you can start with about ten colors. The colors come in two forms, in tubes and in "pans." The latter are, perhaps, the best. The tubes prevent the color from drying up, but you can never get all the color out of them. The *pans* are little stone dishes about one-half inch square and sell for from 10c. each to 25c. each, according to the color. For the first few lessons you will need only five colors and by buying the colors as you need them the outfit will not be so expensive. The colors you need first are:

Chrome Yellow,
New Blue,
Carmine,
Chrome Green, and
Sepia.

THE BRUSHES.

But two brushes will be required for some time. They are a fine

camel's hair, and a large camel's hair brush. These will cost but 35c., or possibly 50c. In addition to these you will need at all times a small, soft, fine sponge which can be purchased for 10c.

THE PAPER.

The best paper for water-color work is what is known as "wash paper" or if cardboard is wanted, ask for "wash board." Ordinary *drawing paper* can be used for such illustrations as do not require many colors, and this will be good enough for our first lessons.

For good work you should use "Whatman's Hot Pressed" water-color paper. You should also have handy a few small white blotters for *taking up* the color from the paper when you have applied too much and for cleaning the brushes.

DISHES.

Besides the foregoing tools you will need a few small dishes, like butter-dishes, in which to mix the various colors you wish to use. Art supply stores have for sale various sets of these dishes, but you will find the cheap white butter dishes to be just as good. You also want one larger dish, a saucer will do, in which to clean your brush, and a glass or two of clean water.

ACCESSORIES.

In the way of accessories you will need a good lead pencil with which to first outline your drawing, a rubber soft enough not to hurt the surface of your paper, and a ruler of about 18 inches which can be used as a hand rest.

THE FIRST WORK.

The first work to be done is to learn how to apply and lay on the paper a smooth tint of color. This is done more than anything else throughout all art work and therefore is the most important. All the rest of the work depends upon learning this one thing correctly.

Very often you will have to make a background, a sky or a tint covering many inches of one even color and unless the color is even, the same darkness and strength all over, without streaks or marks from the brush, it will look very bad. You can always tell an artist's work by the evenness of his tints and if they are done nicely it shows at once that the artist knows *how* to do the most difficult parts. You will find those who know that will admire your work for this one thing alone, and, often in art galleries where beautiful work is exhibited, many artists who are proud of their tints, show only such pictures as contain broad tints of one color. It is really the most artistic part of the work.

You cannot take a brush full of water-color and paint it evenly over

a dry surface of paper. It will dry quickly and leave marks of the brush. The only way to do it properly is to first take the small sponge and wetting it, wash over the entire part of the drawing, especially where the large tint is to be. Get the paper good and damp, but not "soaking wet." If the paper gets too wet, use a blotter to take up some of the dampness.

When the paper is damp, take your largest brush and after putting some color in one of the dishes with water, put some of the color on the brush and quickly flow it all over the space you wish to cover while the paper is still damp. Do not allow the paper to dry until you have *flowed* the color all over it. Then tip your paper a little so that all the color will flow downward to the bottom edge of the tint, then take a blotter and at the edges of the tint let the blotter soak up all the extra color. Never try to dry your color by laying the blotter on the tint itself as that will make it streaked. When the tint is dry you will find, if you have done the work properly, that it is very even.

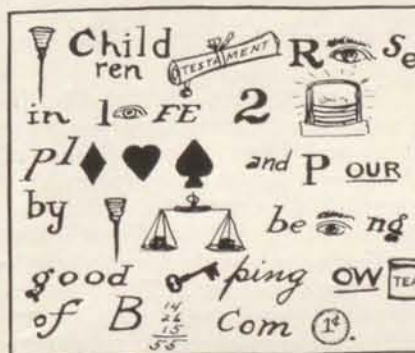
Practice this as much as you can—at least twenty times, with different colors—until you can flow an even color over any space, large or small.

In the next lesson we shall start making some designs and flowers.

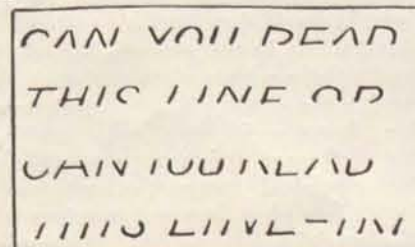
Puzzles for Children



The above illustration has hidden in it a large picture of the head of some familiar animal. Take a pencil, or pen, and try to outline the head.



The above is a motto which our young readers should memorize.



TRY IT.

HIS WIFE, OR ANOTHER'S?

(Continued from page 31.)

eral of his friends to inquire at his apartments and learn of his wife's whereabouts, and, in the meantime received a letter from his wife's mother expressing her sorrow at his fate and stating that his wife had left the South many days ago and trusting that she arrived in Dayfield safely.

What did it all mean? And then came a letter from an acquaintance stating that he had been talking with a traveling salesman who knew Ransen, telling him what he had heard at the depot. The mysterious affair now became clear. Dora had gone to Chicago with Ransen, and—good God, was it true? they had eloped. Had she not stated that she did not want to return home, and that she did not want Ransen to leave her?

Gager could do nothing but think, and when confined in a prison cell, with nothing else to do but think, what man would come to any other but extreme conclusions with reasoning with an assumed premise?

Several days later Gager was discharged, honorably, and was free to investigate the charges he had placed against his wife and his friend. His first move was to go to his apartments and there he was informed that that very day all the belongings of his wife and himself had been moved to some other address which was unknown. His wife had not been there, but another woman representing her, with keys and a letter of authority, had attended to the matter. What did it mean? Was his friend to even claim the furnishings of his home as well as the soul of it?

There was nothing for Gager to do. To ask the aid of the police would bring about publicity; he disliked publicity, and, yes, there was a better way. He would play the detective himself, and when he found the treacherous couple he would,—well, he would show no mercy. Gager had a quick temper and was murderous when he was angered, and what he might do when he met them is best left to the imagination.

One evening, after a day's fruitless search, he was told that Ransen had been seen in the town and that he had been overheard speaking of the lady with him as "his wife," and that she herself purchased several household utensils which clearly indicated the commencement of housekeeping. But the address of the new home was unknown, and Gager was confronted once more with the question of waiting and watching. Perhaps he would meet Ransen in one of the saloons,—there, that was an idea. Ransen always went to one place where he could meet other traveling men, and, who could tell but what some day he might be found there again?

And so one evening, quite early, Gager made his way to the Traveler's Inn, with the hopes of learning of Ransen's whereabouts or perhaps of meeting him face to face. How seriously Gager wanted to meet Ransen was indicated by the fact that a good-sized gun was ever

(Continued on page 39.)

THE NEW ONTOLOGY

A Complete Course of Lessons on a New Science
Which Explains Life, Death & Spiritual Phenomena

BY ROYLE THURSTON

NOTE: We have secured from Mr. Thurston the sole right to publish from month to month the entire lessons which comprise the four parts of his science. This is the first time any magazine has ever attempted to publish in its pages such an exhaustive work as this and we are anxious to have our readers follow the lessons carefully. If you secure future issues of this magazine and preserve them you will have the entire science of "The New Ontology," which will cover many pages.

"The New Ontology" completely covers the subjects of Hypnotism, Telepathy, Psychology, Biology, Astrology, Cosmology, Ontology, Psychic and Spiritual Healing, Personal Magnetism, Clairvoyance, Disease, Health, Happiness and Success. Methods and complete rules are given for producing these occult and mysterious phenomena and the science clearly shows how health may be obtained and maintained. "The New Ontology" is, without a doubt, the most complete and wonderful science ever written, and was prepared during a period of three years, while Mr. Thurston was testing his methods and systems in connection with his work before The New York Institute for Psychical Research. This science is not published in book form and can only be learned through the series published in this magazine.—EDITOR.

LESSON NO. FOUR.

MY THEORY OF LIFE.

Before proving, or attempting to prove, my theory of the Life Force, I must ask my students to carefully reason every statement I make. Test the truth of what I say and let each fact become thoroughly understood.

In the first place, the vital force enters the body with the Soul. It leaves with the Soul. Therefore I claim it is the Soul. This is my first proposition.

My second is that each Soul is but a part of the great source of vital life force.

My third is that the Soul, after leaving the body, returns to the source from which it came.

My fourth is that the source of the vital life force is inexhaustible and immortal.

My fifth is that the source of all vital life force is the center of our Universe, known to us as the Sun.

Now with these five propositions I shall prove my theory.

In the first place I claim that the nature of the Vital Life Force is electrical. It is vibratory and magnetic. I further claim that this force exists everywhere upon this earth.

To prove this I need but call your attention to the well-known fact that plant or animal life could not exist without the rays of the Sun. This fact has been proven so often by various experiments that it is not necessary to dwell upon it.

Now as everyone knows, the power of any electrical force depends upon the two currents, positive and negative, being properly joined. In other words, negative electricity or positive electricity, while powerful within themselves, are not manifested, nor are their powers shown or demonstrated, until both currents, or both kinds of electricity, are united.

I want to show that the rays of the Sun, coming in contact with the magnetic vibrations of the earth and its elements, cause life. For

this reason, I will state that the rays of the Sun, when analyzed, prove to be *positive* electrical currents. Some of the world's greatest authorities have proven this and it is a known fact.

I will add the well-known fact that the earth is a sphere of *negative* electricity. Every one who has ever investigated the matter knows that the earth is a magnetic sphere, negative in quality. Further than this, it has been proven that the belt, or cloak, of atmosphere which surrounds the earth for a little distance, is *negative* electricity.

The force which we know as gravitation is but the magnetic attraction of the earth. As is known, as soon as we rise above the surface of the earth, a certain distance, and leave the circle of attraction (magnetic, negative, influence) of the earth, we no longer feel the power of gravitation. Another proof of the magnetic attraction of the earth is shown by the fact that certain currents of electricity will overcome the earth's attraction in the same manner as will electricity overcome other magnetic, electrical attractive forces.

Science teaches us that life depends upon its contact with both the earth and the rays and influence of the Sun. Botany shows us that plant life does not exist without the contact of the earth, and that it will not live or exist unless receiving the influence of the sun. This does not mean that the plants must receive the direct rays of the Sun, but they must receive, through the atmosphere, the influence and magnetic qualities of the Sun's rays. Sunlight in itself does not give life. A plant, while in the ground, but covered tightly with a glass globe, may receive the sunlight, but it will not live, because it does not receive the influence of the magnetism, the electrical properties of the Sun, since glass is a non-conductor of electricity.

In animal life we find the very same facts. It is well known that

in such countries where the inhabitants receive very little direct sunlight, the people evidence the truth of the foregoing statements. Of course they live, because they are receiving the influence of the Sun, *indirectly*, through the atmosphere.

Since it is the combination of both the earth's *negative* electrical properties and the Sun's *positive* electrical properties that causes or manifests life, the varying of the proportion of each of these properties would cause a variance in the life of plants and animals. Those who receive more *positive* force would be different from those who receive more *negative*, or an even combination. Health is affected by the variance of these two influences and it is for this reason that in certain physical disorders those who live in the mountains are benefited. They go to the mountains for the sake of the altitude,—the air. And herein lies the difference.

Let us suppose the physical disorder is due to an over-influence of *negative* electrical forces. How this may be possible will be explained later on. However, by changing residence to the mountains they weaken the earth's *negative* influence and obtain more of the higher atmosphere's *positive* influence.

It must be evident then that the higher we go in altitude, the higher we get from the earth's negative influence, the more positive influence we receive. It must also be evident that the closer we come to the earth's center, and the earth's magnetic poles, the more we enter into and become subject to the influence of the earth's *negative* influence.

All physical disorders are based primarily upon the *negative* and *positive* electrical forces surrounding us at the time of birth and those which temporarily envelop us continually throughout our lives. These influences merely make us susceptible to such physical or mental troubles as are possible under such influences and by no means create them. The creation of physical or mental troubles of any kind is due entirely to our mortal mind. In other words, although external influences may make us susceptible to certain disorders they cannot exist without the aid and *permission* of the Mind. I want to have this thoroughly understood.

To thoroughly understand the influences of these two electrical forces it must be understood that all born on this earth are primarily under the *negative* influence of the earth. The very material of which the body is composed is of the elements of this earth and consequently *negative* in electrical quality. Continuous contact with the earth, the constant passing of the earth's elements through the body by food and water, tend to keep the body heavily *negatively* charged. It is only through the air that is breathed that the *positive* electrical qualities can come in contact with the *negative* and manifest and maintain life.

There is considerable more to these influences than is readily apparent. In order to make this perfectly clear let me explain how these influences may vary.

As I have already stated the vital

force of life is electrical in nature. I have also stated that the chief division of this electrical force is the *positive* quality, received from the Sun.

Now it is apparent that the Sun must have an important bearing upon the life of the Universe if this is so, and from careful study, investigation and analysis, I believe that the Sun is the center and *source* of all life, and that it is the Divine source of all life and that through the Sun, God manifests His supreme power and intelligent life-giving force. But there are other planets in the Universe and these too must be considered. For this reason the next division of my work will pertain to the planetary influences.

PLANETARY INFLUENCES UPON LIFE.

The Sun being the center of the Universe, possessing the *positive* electrical qualities, it is only natural, according to the science of electricity and its laws, that the other planets of the Universe which are near enough to receive its influence, should travel around the Sun. The earth being but one of similar planets which surround the Sun, it is only reasonable to suppose that the others possess *negative* qualities similar to the earth. This being true, it follows that the aspect of the earth toward the Sun and the other planets would make some difference in the influences received at the time of birth by an inhabitant of this earth.

More than this, the position of the Sun in the twelve constellations would also modify or strengthen the influence of the earth.

Then again, the Moon, in its course around the earth, would also modify the influences received by the earth from the Sun.

Consequently, these conditions must have our attention. For this reason I will go more into detail, although I do not intend to enter into all the influences that bear upon our lives, nor do I intend to analyze these influences. I will leave this to a more lengthy and separate study.

In the first place I have outlined one of the most simple explanations of the various influences and will state that it is due to the position of the Sun, the earth, the Moon and the seven planets.

In the second place the influences are caused by the positions of the Sun and seven planets in the twelve constellations which surround the earth.

In the third place the position of the Sun alone in one of the twelve constellations and the hour of birth is sufficient to vary the influence of the Sun on life upon this earth.

I must not be misunderstood. I am not attempting here to support the claim of Astrologers, nor to advance the science of Astrology. What I have to say does not refer to horoscopes nor to predicting of future events through reference to the positions of the planets at the time of birth. I am dealing merely with the planetary physical and mental influences. Outside of this there is nothing in common with

(Continued on next page.)

NEW ONTOLOGY—Continued.

Astrology. In fact what I have to say is not advanced by Astrology, for this "science" does not know the cause or causes of such influences.

Therefore, considering all the above, it is necessary to know the exact hour, and even minute, of birth, so that at least the Sun's position may be known if we wish to know the exact mental and physical influence of the Sun.

MAGNETIC ATTRACTION.

My students understand the qualities of attraction possessed by any magnet. Perhaps the most common magnet with which we are familiar is that of the small metal horseshoe. These little magnets have been a source of amusement and mystery to children for ages and the older and more serious person will also find much interest in them.

The usual magnet has two poles or in other words "two kinds of electrical or magnetic force," each force repelling or attracting the opposite. The power of a magnet extends for some distance around it and this magnetic space may be called "the magnetic zone." Anything of a certain nature coming within that magnetic zone will be attracted by the force or magnetism of the magnet.

Experiments with a magnet and a small piece of metal will show that as soon as the magnet comes near enough to the metal as to have the latter within its zone, the metal will suddenly "jump" toward the magnet. This "jump" is very sudden and if the metal be small or light in weight the movement toward the magnet will be very rapid. The larger and heavier the metal or attracted article the slower will be its movement toward the magnet.

Another peculiarity of this magnetic force is that each article attracted toward the magnet, or which comes within its magnetic zone, instantly becomes a magnet with but little less force than is possessed by the real magnet. In other words, other articles within the magnetic zone merely extend the magnetic zone. As a test of this, several small articles may be extended from a magnet, each article, excepting the first, having no contact with the magnet.

Now let me briefly state these peculiarities in three principles which should be thoroughly learned by my student:

- 1st. Magnets consist of two electrical qualities acting upon each other.
- 2nd. The influence of the magnet extends beyond the magnet and within this limitation is the magnetic zone.
- 3rd. The attractive qualities of the magnet and its magnetic zone can be extended to susceptible articles coming within this zone or in contact with the magnet.

With these three principles in mind let us examine the human body. In the first place, will my student question the fact that the human body is a magnet? I have shown that the human body is possessed with the two electrical qual-

ities, negative and positive, and this being so, the body must be a magnet to some degree. I do not think there will be any question as to the magnetism of the body if it can be established that both qualities of electricity can be found in the human body. It is not my intention here to give scientific proof or evidence of this, for such evidence will be found in the part of this work devoted to such subjects. But I wish to call my students' attention as to how such proof has been found.

In the first place I have stated that the human body is primarily *negative*. The substance, the matter, and elements, of which the physical body is composed are *negative* in quality. Without life, the human body is *entirely negative*, and since one of the qualities *alone* can not manifest itself the human body as a *living body* is not manifested.

I have also stated that the *positive* electrical qualities of life reach the human body through the atmosphere. I have stated that life depends upon the *positive* electrical qualities of the atmosphere reaching the *negative* qualities of the earth and its elements and substances. In other words, I have shown how life in the human body depends upon the proper combination of both of the electrical qualities in the human body.

Now if the physical body is negative and it is through the atmosphere that we receive the positive quality, then, since this atmosphere must enter the body through the lungs and the process of breathing, there must be some evidence in the lungs of the action of both of these forces. This conclusion leads me to make the first testimony to be investigated:—

There must be evidence of the action of the positive qualities of the atmosphere upon the negative qualities of the lungs.

Now, as a study of electricity will demonstrate, the two qualities of electricity work upon each other alternately. Therefore any body of matter being influenced by electricity will show an alternating action of the two qualities of electricity. Therefore our second testimony must be:

An evidence of an alternating action of the two qualities in the lungs.

Any body of matter, being influenced in part by electricity, must necessarily give evidence of this force in all its parts unless insulation or other means are adopted to prevent this. In the case of the human body I claim that every tissue, every fibre, every minute atom is kept alive by this electrical force and consequently every microscopic part of the human body must give evidence of this alternating action of the two electrical forces. Therefore the third testimony must be:

Evidence of alternating currents of *positive* and *negative* electricity in every minute part of the human body.

The previous lessons of "The New Ontology" can be secured, while they last, for 15c. each.

THE GRUMBLER

NOTE.—There are many people in this world who do nothing else but grumble with anything and everything, from the size of the sea-waves to the shape of the earth. We have engaged one of these grumblers to write for this department. He seems to examine everything with a microscope and is sure to find a flaw.

Well, well. Two women are writing for this magazine now and I don't like it. I don't think women should enter into this line of work at all. Some people think that men cannot write on the same subjects that women can. For instance, in this issue Mrs. Hoff writes on "Child Life." I could have written that article. It's true that I'm an old bachelor and will remain so, but I was a child once and I think that qualifies me to write on child life. And then there is Beatrice Lewis with her personal talks to women wherein she slights the men and seems to think that women and girls should have a page to themselves. Then there is the beauty department! It's awful. I never did like the women anyway, but I suppose the editor of this Journal thinks the whole family should be represented in the Journal and perhaps he is right.

And this reminds me. It is a mighty hard job editing and managing a paper like THE FUTURE HOME JOURNAL. I've often wondered if the readers of a Journal of this class ever realized the amount of work attached to it. It's my pleasure and business to go to the editorial offices every few days during the month and watch how things are going and to make comments and criticisms. No one ever told me to do so, but I believe it is my duty to criticise. Therefore I have an opportunity to watch each issue in the making.

As a rule the editor calls a meeting of those who conduct the departments and they have a consultation as to what should appear in the next issue. This meeting generally takes place on or about the 25th of each month. Then the editor writes to the special writers, such as Mr. Thurston, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Chamberlain, Miss Lewis and Mrs. Hoff and a few others, and outlines to them what should be prepared for the coming issue.

About the 5th of the month all articles are placed in the editor's hands and then he and an assistant go over all the matter very carefully, cutting out some phrases and adding others. When this is done the matter is given to the artist who reads it all and makes such illustrations as he finds necessary. Then the matter goes to the printer's to be set in type and the drawings go to the engraver. On the tenth of the month the printer furnishes the editor with proof sheets of all the type matter. One set of these proofs goes to the literary editor for corrections and the other set is used to paste on plain sheets of paper, called "the dummy," to show the printer how the pages and matter



are to be arranged. This "dummy" when finished contains the same number of pages as the finished magazine, and shows all the headings of the departments, the illustrations and the general arrangement. The fifteenth of the month is the fixed date for returning to the printer all the proofs with corrections and the "dummy" and all the engravings. Several days later the printer submits page proofs for final inspection and correction, which are always returned to the printer on the 20th. On the 25th the printer delivers to the editorial offices the complete printed copies of the Journal. These are quickly wrapped and addressed by a large force of girls and sent to the post office in carts. The mailing is set for the 26th and 27th of each month and this enables you to read your copy by the first, or not later than the third of the month.

Then, while the mailing is being attended to the editor and his assistants are working on the next issue and once more the complete operation is repeated. It is a continual grind, and the only pleasure associated with the work is the reading of the letters which readers and subscribers are kind enough to write regarding each issue. Have you written a letter to the editor? If not, do so at once and help and cheer him in his work.

And this reminds me again. Let every reader and subscriber remember that the editor is always pleased to read letters of criticism and suggestions. It helps to make this magazine, which is yours, to do more and better work. Better write today—now, while you think of it. There may be a pleasant surprise in store for you if you write to him before the 15th of May. I've given you a hint now, will you take heed of it?

I have but one more grumble to make. Why do not more of our readers show this Journal to their friends and get them to subscribe for it. The editor tells me that so many have done so and the results were wonderful. You will be surprised at your friends' interest in this Journal and you will be pleased at the ease with which you can secure new subscribers if you only try.

It's worth while and will help to make this magazine larger and better. This is another hint.

DEPARTMENT OF SOLAR BIOLOGY

Conducted by *Native*

Were You Born in Cancer?

From June 21st to July 22nd.

Those born on or between these dates were born in the sign of Cancer, the 4th sign of the Zodiac. As a rule this sign gives to its subjects a wavering, restless disposition. Cancer always gives a love of power, but the restlessness and uncertainty of the sign prevents the Cancer subjects from attaining great heights unless they learn early in life to overcome these tendencies.

Those born in Cancer have a taciturn disposition, a searching mind and good morals. They have a rich creative imagination, loving the fantastic and often finding much pleasure in weaving castles in the air. They are sensitive, allowing their impressions to have great effect upon them. Then again they often become irritable or phlegmatic, thus demonstrating the changeableness of the sign's influence.

One great fault of Cancer subjects is their tendency to be fickle in friendships. The truth is that they are not really fickle, but at one time they will show their feelings strongly and at another time hardly demonstrate any affection at all. The result is that many of their friends believe them fickle and many true and sincere friends are lost on this account. They make friends easily, but find it difficult to retain them.

The persons of this sign have intuitional powers and often find themselves capable of predicting future events.

Men born in the sign of Cancer belong mainly to the manufacturing and trading interests of life. They have some mechanical ability and quite some executive force. They often show a tendency to be slow in adopting the modern methods of business and often fail because of changing their plans too often.

If they wish to be the most successful in business they should follow such vocations as the ministry, art, literature or law. Especially can they succeed in such lines as call for their leadership and for this reason they would succeed as a politician or superintendent. They have good memories, show much diplomacy and activity and a brilliant and magnetic personality.

Partnerships in business should be made with those born between May 21st and June 20th.

The women born in Cancer make excellent housekeepers, being neat and orderly. The maternal instinct being so strong in the women it makes them more successful and contented in the home than in business, and these women make better wives and mothers than business women. However, they can become very successful as teachers, actresses,

es, writers, nurses or doctors. They have a rich, mellow voice, and possess much musical and dramatic ability. They also have a peculiar idealistic talent for art.

To be happy and contented in marriage Cancer subjects should marry a person born between Feb. 20th and March 21st.

The Moon is the ruling planet of this sign and accounts for the changeableness of the Cancer subjects.

The Moon usually makes her subjects medium-sized in height, eyes grey, the face round, complexion pale or fair. The body often becomes very plump or even corpulent.

The diseases of the sign and planet are troubles with the breast, gastric weaknesses, indigestion, or pains in the stomach or bladder. As a rule Cancer and Moon subjects suffer a great deal from coughs and colds.

The following well-known persons were born in Cancer: John Jacob Astor, P. T. Barnum, John Wanamaker, Winnie Davis, Olive Miller and Kate Sanborn.

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The Divine Language of

Celestial Correspondences

By COULSON TURNBULL, Ph. D.

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The Vibrations of Names

A COURSE OF LESSONS ON
CHARACTER READING FROM NAMES

BY JOSE COLARDO

LESSON NUMBER TWO.

PLANETARY VIBRATIONS.

In the first lesson I stated that the Egyptians knew hundreds and even thousands of years ago that all the planets and even the fixed stars, sent forth magnetic vibrations which affected the life and matter of this earth. It must not be supposed that the vibrations from all other planets are directed solely to this one. All the planets affect each other. Our own planet, the earth, sends forth its magnetic vibrations into space which affect Mars, Venus, Jupiter and others, just as their vibrations affect us.

Each of the planets in the universe must, of course, have various degrees of magnetism, and, consequently, various forms of vibrations. Just as 1,091 vibrations per second produce what we call sound and vibrations which travel at the rate of 190,000 miles per second produce light, just so do slower vibrations produce other sensations and effects. Therefore, since astronomy tells us that all the planets of the universe are different in nature and magnetic strength, the Egyptians claimed that each of the planets sent forth different vibrations, each affecting this earth and its life in a different manner and to a different degree. Our modern astronomy, after many years of real scientific investigation, practically agrees with the statements of the Egyptians and this matter cannot be reasonably doubted any longer.

Now in the case of names, which this course is to treat of especially, we find that the Hebrews formed all their letters after the shape or formations of the various designs of the stars in the heavens. Any standard reference on this subject will show just how each of the Hebrew characters clearly outline the formations of the stars.

The Egyptians, on the other hand, made their hieroglyphics and ideographs as symbols from the natures of the various planets and fixed stars, and they assigned a vowel sound or letter to each of these planets and stars. Then they demonstrated that by assigning a name to a child, that child would be attuned to receive the vibrations from the planets assigned to each letter in that name. More than this, they claimed that by associating a name with our lives and continually pronouncing that name, we were continually receiving the vibrations produced by the sound of such a name.

To many this may seem like going to an extreme, but who can rise and say that the Egyptians

are wrong? Has not modern science continually proven that nearly all of the Egyptian theories were correct? Have we not found ample proof that the Egyptians were far more advanced in true science than we are to-day? Have we been able to learn how they built their pyramids and how they accomplished many of their wonders? And yet we claim to be so far advanced and cannot explain what was done thousands of years ago when our modern scientific achievements were seemingly impossible. Truly did a learned scientist speak when he said:

"We have accomplished much since the days of Christ. We have made great progress. We can build large and stately buildings and raise enormous stones to great heights with our modern machinery which was impossible in the Bible days—and yet, hundreds of years before Christ the Egyptians built higher pyramids than we can build to-day. We have discovered many scientific laws and yet thousands of years ago these same laws were known to the Egyptians. Who knows but what we are merely returning to the age of the Egyptians? May it not be true that we are now seeking to re-learn what our ancestors once knew? Some of the greatest secrets have been revealed through the mysterious writings of the Egyptians and it is more than possible that all of our present problems will be solved through a study of the Egyptian hieroglyphics. I truly believe that we are slowly returning to the times of centuries ago when all things now forgotten or unknown were known to the Egyptians."

The Egyptians claimed long before astronomy was thought of that the planets exerted a vibrating energy and influence upon life and matter on this earth and their claims have been proven scientifically. The Egyptians also claimed that the names of things, the sounds produced by continually mentioning names, produced vibrations for good or bad. This claim has been ridiculed for many years, but now, in the light of modern science, it seems to be regaining its place. All sounds produce vibrations which are either helpful or harmful to the vibrations of life. Some vibrations from sound are destructible and some are capable of giving strength.

(Next month I shall give in this department the complete alphabet of letters showing their numbers, planets, Egyptian hieroglyphics and ancient meanings.)

HIS WIFE, OR ANOTHER'S?

(Continued from page 35.)

in his possession; especially this very evening when he made his way to the Inn.

Entering the storm-doors at the side of the saloon, Gager turned down his coat collar and shook from his feet and body the snow with which he was covered and which had been falling since early afternoon. Passing on into the large, well-lighted room, he walked straight to the bar and ordered a hot drink. He casually glanced around but saw no one he knew. Many had their backs turned to him but none seemed to attract his attention. No one paid any particular attention to him either and Gager's hopes began to weaken and then his determination became stronger and a casual glance would have easily told the impulse within him.

Raising the drink slowly to his lips as though silently muttering a toast to his success, he allowed his eyes to follow the upward movement of the glass. As he did so, they came on a level with a large mirror which hung in a slanting position behind the bar the full length of the room. For one moment he hesitated; his glance firmly fixed upon what he saw reflected before him. Concentration of thought and sight is one of the first principles of self-hypnosis, and if, in this condition, some strong suggestion takes control of the mind, it is impressed there, creating a power and action. Imagine then, the condition of Gager when before him he clearly saw the face of Ransen, who was some distance further along the line of those at the bar. Their glances met, and in that instant the suggestion of "shoot him" took possession of Gager's mind. His hand hesitated for a moment. Impulsively he placed the drink upon the bar and reached for his hip pocket, and then reason presented a more powerful suggestion, and he slowly picked up the glass and drank his drink, hastily placed the coin on the bar and left the room by the door which he had entered.

"Have you ever been face to face with death and then see it fade and leave to return at an unknown time?" queried Ransen of those with whom he was drinking.

"Well, I have just been in that position, for there stood an old friend of mine whom I understand has been searching for me with the threat of shooting me like a dog. He has reasons which seem right enough to him, I have heard, but I cannot understand them and have been waiting an opportunity of meeting him and asking an explanation. However, if he is so impulsive, I had better wait. Here, boys, drink to my life and the health of my wife."

Ransen left the saloon and started for home and wife, with some forebodings of more trouble before daylight, and eagerly searched the faces of those he met while walking through the dark streets in the awful blizzard. Gager might try foul play and he had best avoid meeting so dangerous a man.

Meanwhile Gager had resolved to first locate the home of his friend with his wife, before settling the

score and he accordingly lay in wait for Ransen to leave the saloon. Following Ransen at a safe distance he saw him enter a very fine private residence in an excellent part of the town. Allowing Ransen to enter and reach his room, he made his way to the door and rang the bell. A maid admitted him to the hall and was frightened at the appearance of Gager with his pale, excited expression and the murderous look in his eyes.

"Am I right in understanding that a Mr. and Mrs. Ransen live in this house?" queried Gager softly, while he coolly turned down his coat collar and placed his hand on his hip pocket.

"Yes,—yes, sir," answered the maid, with a plain expression of fear.

"Then I wish to meet them both in the parlor here, at once, understand, at once."

Concealing the revolver in his right hand and coat sleeve, he nervously paced the room awaiting the subjects of his anger.

Suddenly he was aware of some one descending from an upper floor. "Yes, hurry dear, someone wants to see us, and it must be one of my old friends. We have been married but about a week now and I want you to meet all my friends who call,—but wait,—should it happen to be Gager,—well, perhaps you had better not let him see you, for, of course, I want to see him alone and explain—" Here the words became so faint that Gager could hear no more, but discovered that Ransen was coming down the stairs followed by some lady or "woman" as Gager mentally described her.

Bursting in upon Gager, Ransen faced him squarely. Their glances were fixed, but not prompted by the same impulse.

"I've been searching for you, my man," exclaimed Gager, "and now that we have met, kindly allow your darling wife to be present."

"But, I prefer not—not just yet," exclaimed Ransen, realizing that he was dealing with a man without reason.

"Of course not: just as I thought! Well, let her come in, and then we shall see whose claim upon her is the greatest. See, there she is behind those curtains—she is trembling for she sees what I have here in my hand. Now, let her appear at once, or I'll shoot to kill, and quickly."

Slowly the curtains began to separate. She was entering, but her face was buried in her hands while she wept deeply.

"Ah! afraid to see me. Well, so be it. You are here to see your lover die, as he should; for he has stolen from me my wife, my life."

"Your wife! Never!" shrieked Mrs. Ransen, and fell swooning to the floor.

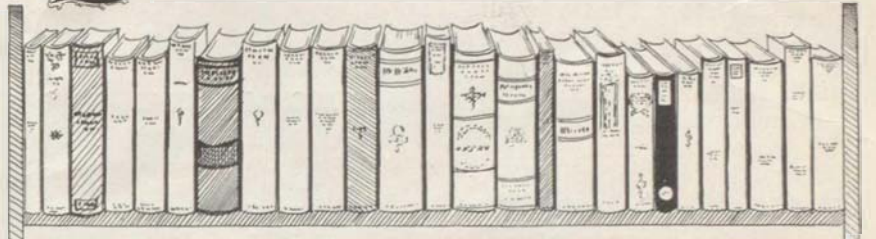
"My God! what does this mean? Where is Dora?" exclaimed Gager, as he suddenly found that the woman before him was not his wife as he had expected.

"At her home, waiting for your return, I suppose," said Ransen, coolly, realizing the suspicious Gager had entertained.

"Then do you mean to tell me that this lady is your wife and that

(Continued on page 40.)

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(HIS WIFE, OR ANOTHER'S?)

(Continued from page 39.)

Dora is not, and that my wife has been true?—But wait,—why did she never return to her home? and why did she move? and why did she never call on me and why did you hide from me? Answer these questions first—I demand an answer before I pass upon the truth of your other statements.

"Be cool, old man, and I'll explain. After I left Dora at the depot, the day of our arrival home from the South—"

"Then she did not go to Chicago with you?"

"Certainly not. She argued about not wanting to go home alone, but I explained how really necessary it was for her to do so, and on the way to her home, in the cab, they had a collision, and she was hurt and was taken to the hospital. It was the next day before she could remember where she was or who she was and then she sent a note to you at the prison. Evidently the authorities did not deliver it to you and she waited in wonder for an answer. In the meantime, I knew nothing of it and, while in Chicago I married Grace, of whom I have so often spoken to you, and we came here together to call on Dora and you. It was some time before I found Dora and we persuaded her to allow Grace to move your belongings from your old apartments to smaller and better rooms, nearer to our new home.

"This was done, and Grace has been out with Dora every day, searching for you; for you left the prison the same day that I arrived in town with Grace. I have heard how you were searching for me and I have been hoping that you would meet me some day in my old lounging place at the Inn."

"Is this the truth, Ransen?"

"Inquiry at the hospital will prove what I say, as will many others little points if you investigate them. Well, to-night I saw you at the Inn, but also saw that you were in no condition to reason and it was that very thing which kept me from wanting my wife to meet you now. But she is over her fright and so, like in olden times, Gager, my boy, let me take your hand and present you to my wife—Grace. Together we shall go but a short distance and there present you to one who loves you dearly and truly, but not with so dangerous a devotion, perhaps, as you love her."



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