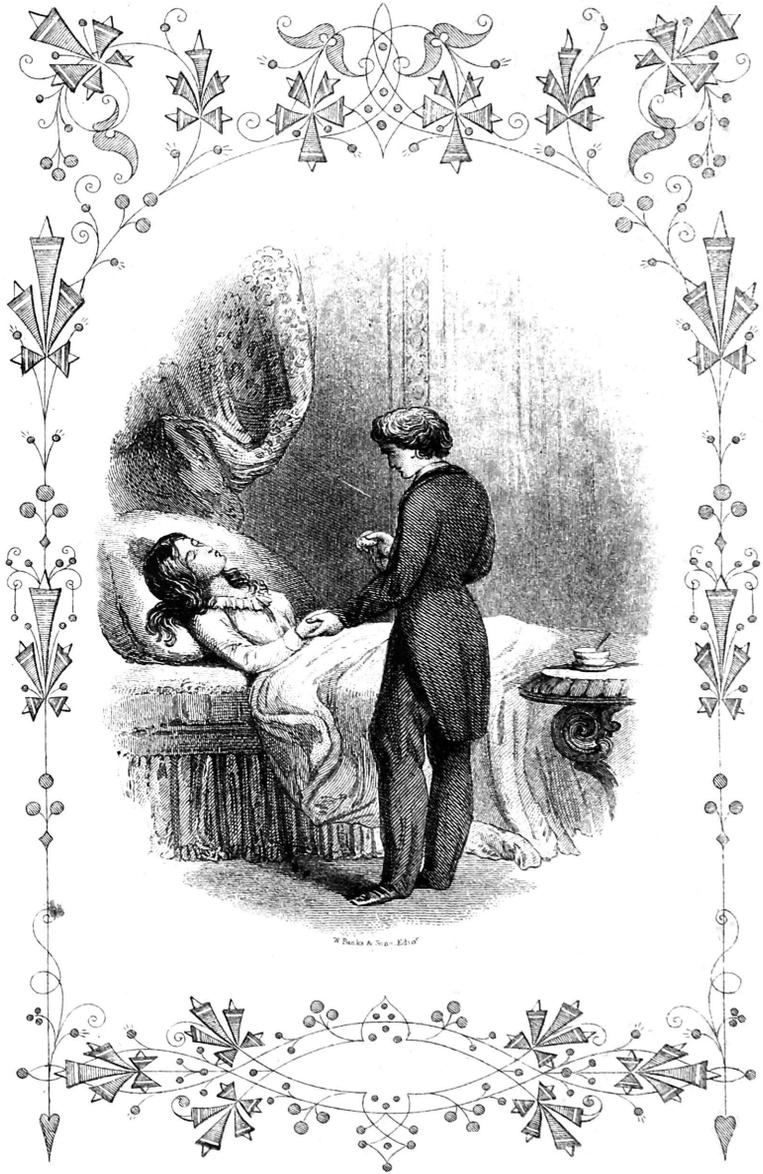




CHASE'S RECEIPTS
OR
INFORMATION FOR
EVERYBODY



CHASE'S RECEIPTS;
OR,
INFORMATION FOR EVERYBODY.



CHASE'S RECEIPTS;

OR,

INFORMATION FOR EVERYBODY:

CONSISTING OF

A LARGE NUMBER OF MEDICAL RECIPES:

ALSO,

PRACTICAL RECIPES

FOR

MERCHANTS, GROCERS, SHOPKEEPERS, PHYSICIANS,
DRUGGISTS, TANNERS, SHOEMAKERS, HARNESS-
MAKERS, PAINTERS, JEWELLERS, BLACK-
SMITHS, TINNERS, GUNSMITHS, &c., &c.

BY A. W. CHASE, M.D.

TORONTO:

A. S. IRVING.

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DR. CHASE'S RECIPES.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

I WOULD give an introductory word of *Caution* in this Department.

Whenever you buy an article of medicine which is not regularly *labe'ed* by the druggist, make him, in all cases, *write* the name upon it. In this way you will not only save *money*, but perhaps *life*. Arsenic, phosphorus, laudanum, acids, &c., should always be put where children cannot get at them. And always purchase the best quality of drugs to insure success.

ALCOHOL—*In Medicines, preferable to Brandy, Rum, or Gin, of the present day.*—There is no one thing doing so much to bolster up the tottering yet strong tower of Intemperance, as the old fogy Physicians, who are constantly prescribing these articles to their patients, and one-half of the reason for it is to cover the faults of their own constant use of these beverages. This unnecessary call for these articles thus used as a medicine, keeps up a large demand; and when we take into consideration the almost impossibility of obtaining a genuine article, the sin of prescribing them becomes so much the greater, when it is also known by all really scientific men that with alcohol (which is pure) and the native fruit wines, cider, and cider wines, (which every one can make for themselves, and can thus know their purity,) that all the indications desired to be fulfilled in curing disease can be accomplished without their use.

Then, when it is deemed advisable to use spirits to preserve any bitters or syrups from souring, instead of 1 qt. of brandy, rum or gin, use the best alcohol $\frac{1}{2}$ pt., with about 2 or 3 ozs. of crushed sugar for this amount, increasing or lessening according to the amount desired in these proportions. If a *diuretic* effect is desired, which is calculated to arise where gin is prescribed, put 1 dr. of oil of juniper into the alcohol before reducing with the water; or if the preparation admits of it you may put in from 1 to 2 ozs. of juniper berries instead of the oil. If the *astringent* effect is desired, as from brandy, use, say, $\frac{1}{4}$

oz. of gum kino or catechu, either, or half of each may be used. If the *sweating* or opening properties are required, as indicated by the prescription of rum, sweeten with molasses in place of sugar, and use 1 dr. of oil of carraway, or 1 to 2 ozs. of the seed for the above amount, as the juniper berries for gin.

If the strength of wine only is desired, use 1 qt. of ginger wine, or if that flavour is not fancied, use any other of the wines as preferred by the patient.

But no one should use any of the descriptions of alcohol as a constant beverage, even in medicine, unless advised to do so by a physician *who is not himself a toper*.

If families will follow the directions above given, and use proper care in making some of the various fruit wines as given in this book for medical use, preparing cider, &c., which is often used in prescriptions, they would seldom, if ever, be obliged to call for the *pretended* pure brandies, rums, gins, &c., of commerce, and intemperance would die a natural death for want of support.

And you will please allow me here to correct a common error, with regard to the presence of alcohol in wines. It is generally supposed that wine made from fruit, without putting some kind of spirits into it, does not contain any alcohol; but a greater mistake does not exist in the world. Any fruit, the juice of which will not pass into the vinous fermentation by which alcohol is produced, will not make wine at all; distillation will produce brandy or alcohol from any of these fermented liquors.

There is no wine, of any note, containing less than 10 parts of alcohol to a 100 parts of the wine; and from that amount up to 25½ parts; currants 20½; gooseberry 11¾; cider from 5 to 9 parts; porter 4½; even small beer 1¼ parts or quarts to 100 quarts.

So it will be seen that every quart of fruit wine not made for medicine, or sacramental purposes, helps to build up the cause (intemperance) which we all so much desire not to encourage. And for those who take any kind of spirits for the *sake* of the spirit, let me give you the following:

2. "SPIRITUAL FACTS.—That whis-key is the *key* by which many gain entrance into our prisons and almshouses.

3. That *brandy brands* the noses of all who cannot govern their appetites.

4. That *punch* is the cause of many unfriendly *punches*.

5. That *ale* causes many *ailings*, while *beer brings* to the *bier*.

6. That *wine* causes many to take a *winding* way home.

7. That *cham-pagne* is the source of many *real* pains.

8. That *gin slings* have "*slewed*" more than *slings of old*."

AGUE MEDICINES.—*Dr. Krieder's Pills*.—Quinine 20 grs. ; Dover's powder 10 grs. ; sub-carbonate of iron 10 grs. ; mix with mucilage of gum arabic and form into 20 pills. DOSE—Two, each hour, commencing 5 hours before the chill should set in. Then take one night and morning, until all are taken.

I cured myself of Ague with this pill after having it hang on to me for three years with all the common remedies of the day, five weeks being the longest I could keep it off, until I obtained the above pill. This was before I had studied medicine. I have cured many others with it also, never having to repeat the dose except in one case.

In attacks of Ague, it is best to take an active cathartic immediately after the first 'fit,' unless the bowels are lax, which is not generally the case, and by the time the cathartic has worked off well, you will be prepared to go ahead with the 'cure' as soon as you know its periodical return.

2. For very young *children*, nothing is better than 5 to 6 grs. of quinine in a vial with 1 table-spoonful of white sugar, then fill with water. DOSE—a tea-spoonful given as above as to time. A thick solution of liquorice, however, hides the taste of the quinine quite effectually.

3. AGUE BITTERS.—Quinine 40 grs. ; capsicum 20 grs. ; cloves $\frac{1}{4}$ oz ; cream of tartar 1 oz. ; whisky 1 pint ; Mix. DOSE—1 to 2 table-spoonfuls every 2 hours, beginning 8 hours before the chill comes on, and 3 times daily for several days. Or, if preferred without spirits, take the following :

4. AGUE POWDER.—Quinine 10 grs. ; capsicum 4 grs. ; mix and divide into 3 powders. DIRECTIONS—Take one 4 hours before the chill, one 2 hours, and the third 1 hour before the chill *should* commence, and it will very seldom commence again. Or

5. *Ague Mixture without Quinine*.—Mrs. Wadsworth, a few miles south of New York, has been using the following Ague mixture over twenty years, curing, she says, more than forty cases, without a failure. She takes—

Mandrake root, fresh dug, and pounds it ; then squeezes out the juice, to obtain $1\frac{1}{2}$ table-spoonfuls, with which she mixes the same quantity of molasses, dividing into 3 equal doses of 1 table-spoonful each, to be given 2 hours apart, commencing so as to take all an hour before the chill.

It sickens and vomits some, but she says, it will scarcely ever need repeating. Then steep dog-wood bark, (some call it box-wood,) make it strong, and continue to drink it freely for a week or two, at least.

6. AGUE CURE, BY A CLAIRVOYANT.—There is no doubt in my mind but what there is much virtue in the following clairvoyant prescription, for I have knowledge of the value of one of the roots. See Cholic remedy :

Blue vervain, leaf and top, 1 lb. ; bone-set $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ; best rye whisky 1 gal.

The dose was not given, but most persons would take a wine-glassful twice or thrice before the fit comes on.

7. AGUE CURED FOR A PENNY.—It has been discovered that nitric acid is of great value in the treatment of Intermittent Fever, or Ague. A physician administered the article in twenty-three cases of such fever, and it was successful in all but one, in interrupting the paroxysms, and there occurred no relapse.

In the majority of cases, 5 or 6 drops of the strong acid, given in a little gum mucilage, every 2 hours, until 60 drops had been taken, were found sufficient to break the fever, and restore the patient to health. The foregoing confirms the following :

8. AGUE ANODYNE.—Muriatic acid and laudanum, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz ; quinine 40 grs ; brandy 4 ozs. Take 1 tea-spoonful 9, 6, and 3 hours before the chill, until broken ; then at 7, 14, and 21 days after, take 3 doses, and no relapse will be likely to occur.

I am well satisfied that any preparation of opium, as laudanum, morphine, &c., which affect the nerves, are valuable in ague medicine, from its intimate connection with, if not entirely confined to, the nervous system ; hence the advantage of the first ague pill, the opium being in Dover's powder.

I have given this large number of preparations, and follow with one or two more, from the fact that almost every physician will have a peculiar prescription of his own, and are generally free to contribute their mite for the benefit of the world ; and as I have seen about as much of it as most book-makers, I have come in for a large share. The nature of the articles recommended are such also as to justify their insertion in this work.

9. FEBRIFUGE WINE.—Quinine 25 grs. ; water 1 pint ; sulphuric acid 15 drops ; epsom salts 2 oz. ; brandy 1 gill ; loaf sugar 2 ozs. ; color with tincture of red sanders. DOSE—a wine-glassful 3 times a day.

This is highly recommended by a regular practising physician, in one of the ague holes (Saginaw) of the west. It, of course, can be taken without any previous preparation of the system.

10. TONIC WINE TINCTURE.—A positive cure for Ague without quinine. Peruvian bark 2 ozs. ; wild cherry tree bark 1 oz. ; cinnamon 1 dr. ; capsicum 1 tea-spoon ; sulphur 1 oz. ; port wine 2 quarts. Let stand a week, shaking occasionally. All the articles are to be pulverized. DOSE—A wine-glassful every 2 or 3 hours through the day until broken, then 2 or 3 times a day until all is used.

Always buy your Peruvian bark, and pulverize it yourself, as most of the pulverized article is greatly adulterated. This is the reason why more cures are not preformed by it.

11. SOOT COFFEE—Has cured many cases of ague, after "everything else" had failed ; it is made as follows :

Soot scraped from a chimney, (that from stove pipes does not do,) 1 table-spoonful, steeped in water 1 pint, and settled with 1 egg beaten up in a little water, as for other coffee, with sugar and cream, 3 times daily with the meals, in place of other coffee.

It has come in very much to aid restoration in Typhoid Fever, bad cases of Jaundice, Dyspepsia, &c., &c.

Many persons will stick up their noses at these "Old Grandmother prescriptions," but I tell many "upstart Physicians" that our grandmothers are carrying more information out of the world by their deaths, than will ever be possessed by this class of "sniffers," and I really thank God, so do *thousands* of others, that He has enabled *me*, in this work, to reclaim such an amount of it for the benefit of the world.

12. Balmomy $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pint basin of loose leaves, fill with boiling water and steep; drink the whole in the course of the day, and repeat 3 or 4 days, or until well.

It has cured many cases of Ague. It is valuable in Jaundice, and all diseases of the Liver; and also for worms, by the mouth and by injection. It is also valuable in Dyspepsia, Inflammatory, and Febrile diseases generally.

NIGHT SWEATS.—*To Relieve.*—After agues, Fevers, &c., and in consumption, many persons are troubled with "Night Sweats;" they are caused by weakness or general debility. For its relief:

Take Ess. of tansy $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; alcohol $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; water $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; quinine 15 grs.; muriatic acid 30 drops; mix. *Dose*—1 tea-spoon, in a gill of cold sage tea.

It should be taken two or three times during the day, and at bed time; and the cold sage tea should be used freely as a drink, also, until cured. It will even cure Ague, also, by repeating the above dose every hour, beginning twelve or fifteen hours before the chill.

FEVERS.—*General improved treatment for Billious Typhoid, and Scar'et Fevers, Congestive-Chills, &c. Also valuable in Diarrhœa, Summer-Complaint, Cho'era-Infantum, and all forms of Fevers in Children.*—The symptoms of Fever are generally understood, yet I will give the characteristic features by which it always can be detected: cold chills, followed by a hot skin: a quickened pulse, with a weak and languid feeling of distress; also, loss of appetite, thirst, restlessness, scanty excretions; in fact, every function of the body is more or less deranged. Of course, then, that which will restore all the different machinery to healthy action, will restore health. That is what the following febrifuge has done in hundreds of cases—so attested to by "Old Doctor Cone," from whose work on "Fevers and Febrile Diseases,"

I first obtained the out lines of the treatment, and it gives me pleasure to acknowledge my indebtedness to him through fourteen years of neighbourhood acquaintance, always finding him as willing to communicate, as qualified to practice, and daring, in breaking away from "Medical Society Rules," to accomplish good.

FEBRIFUGE FOR FEVERS IN GENERAL.—Carbonate of ammonia 2 drs. ; alum 1 dr. ; capsicum, foreign gentian, colombo root, and Prussiate of iron, all pulverized, of each, $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. ; mix, by putting into a bottle, adding cold water 4 ozs. DOSE—One tea-spoon to a grown person, every 2 hours, in common cases of fever. It may be sweetened if preferred. Shake well each time before giving, and keep the bottle lightly corked.

The philosophy of this treatment is, the carbonate of ammonia neutralizes the acidity of the stomach, and determines to, and relaxes the surface ; and with the capsicum is a hundred per cent more efficient. The alum constringes, soothes, and aids in relieving the irritated and engorged mucous membrane of the stomach, and finally operates as a gently laxative. The colombo and gentian are gently astringent and stimulating, but chiefly tonic, and the prussiate of iron is tonic ; and in their combination are, (as experience will and has proved) the most efficient and safe febrifuge, in all forms and grades of fever, yet known. We therefore wish to state that, after twenty-five years' experience in the treatment of disease, we have not been able to obtain a knowledge of any course of treatment that will begin to compare with that given above, for the certain, speedy, and effectual cure of all forms of fever ; and all that is requisite, is, to have sufficient confidence in the course of treatment recommended ; to use it from three to five, and in extreme cases, seven days, as directed, and that confidence will be inspired in all who use it, whether physician (if unprejudiced) or patient, or the heads of families ; remember all processes in nature require time for their accomplishment. After the patient has been twenty-four hours without fever, or if the patient be pale, blanched, with a cool surface and feeble pulse, at the commencement of fever, prepare the following :

2. **FEBRIFUGE TEA.**—Take Virginia snake root and valerian root, of each 2 dr. ; boiling water 1 pint. Pour the boiling water on the roots and steep $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour, and give a tea-spoonful of the febrifuge of this tea together, every 2 hours, and after he has been 24 hours without fever, give it every 3 or 4 hours, until the patient has a good appetite and digestion, then 3 times daily, just before meals, until the patient has gained considerable strength, when it may be entirely discontinued ; or he may continue the simple infusion to aid digestion.

A strong tea of wild cherry bark makes the best substitute for the snake root tea, and especially if mercury has been previously used in the case, and if it has, it is best to continue the cherry bark tea until the patient is entirely recovered.

A patient using this treatment, if bilious, may vomit bile a few times, or if there is congestion of the stomach, he will probably vomit occasionally for a few hours, but will soon subside. It will not purge, except a patient be very bilious, in which case there will probably be two or three bilious discharges ; but it gives so much tone to the action of the stomach and bowels as to secure regular operations ; but if the bowels should not be moved in two or three days, give injections of warm water, or warm water with a little salt in it.

Give the patient all the plain, wholesome diet, of any kind, he will take, especially broiled ham, mush and rich milk, boiled rice, milk or dry toast, hot mealy potatoes, boiled or roasted, with good fresh butter, &c., &c. ; and good pure, cold water, or tea and coffee, seasoned to the taste, as drinks, and keep the person and bed clean, and room quiet and undisturbed by conversation, or any other noise, and see that it is well ventilated.

If there should be extreme pain in the head when the fever is at the highest, or in the back or loins, and delirium at night, with intolerance of light and noise ; in such cases, in addition to keeping the room cool, dark and quiet, and giving the febrifuge regularly, as above directed, take the following :

3. FEVER LINIMENT.—Sulphuric ether and aqua ammonia, each 1 oz. : muriate of ammonia $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; mix, and shake the bottle, and wet the scalp and all painful parts, every 2 or 3 hours, until the pain abates. Keep tightly corked.

After the application of the liniment, fold a muslin cloth four or five thicknesses, dip it in cool water, and apply it to the head or any part afflicted with severe pain ; or to the pit of the stomach, if there be much vomiting ; and it may be renewed every three or four hours.

Besides the above treatment, dip a towel in cold water and rub the patient off briskly and thoroughly, and be careful to wipe perfectly dry, with a clean, hot and dry towel ; this may be repeated every three or four hours, if the skin be very hot and dry ; but if the surface be pale, cool, moist, livid, or lead-coloured, omit the general sponging ; but the

face, neck and hands may be washed occasionally, but be sure to wipe perfectly dry with a clean, hot and dry towel. But if he be very pale and blanched, with a cool or cold surface, or have a white circle around his mouth and nose, or be covered with a cold clammy perspiration, give the febrifuge every hour, until the above symptoms disappear, giving the patient hot coffee or tea, pennyroyal, sage, balm or mint tea, as hot as he can sup them, and as freely as possible, and make hot applications to his person, and put a bottle of hot water to the soles of his feet ; and after this tendency to prostration is overcome, then give the febrifuge once in two hours as before only.

Children will use the medicine in all respects as directed for grown persons, giving to a child a year old, a fourth of a tea-spoonful, or fifteen drops ; if under a year old, a little less, (we have frequently arrested Cholera Infantum with the febrifuge, in children under six months old, and in some instances under a month old,) and increase the dose in proportion to the age above a year old, giving half a tea-spoonful to a child from three to six, and three-fourths of a tea-spoonful from six to ten years old, and so on ; and be sure to offer children some food several times a day ; the best of which is broiled smoked ham, good stale wheat bread boiled in good rich milk, and milk, boiled rice, etc. ; but animal diet agrees best, and especially in cases of Summer Complaint, or Cholera Infantum, the diet had better be almost exclusively animal. It will be difficult to use the infusion of snake root with children that are too young to obey the mandates of parents, and the febrifuge may be made sweet, with white or loaf sugar, for young children, so as to cover its taste as much as possible ; but older children will be benefited very much by the use of the infusion of snake root and valerian, and should take it as prescribed for adults, of course adapting the dose to the age of the patient.

4. NOTE.--The above treatment, if persevered in for a short time, is effectual in arresting Diarrhœa, Summer Complaint, Cholera Infantum, and all forms of Fever in children. Give it every two hours, or if the patient be very feeble and corpse-like, give it every hour until there is a reaction, and then give it every two hours, as prescribed for fever in general, and you will be satisfied with the result after a short time.

5. TYPHOID FEVER.—If the patient be Typhoid, that is, if his tongue be brown or black, and dry in the centre, with glossy red edges; if he have Diarrhœa, with thin, watery, or muddy stools, and a tumid or swollen belly, he will probably

have a rapid or frequent and small pulse, and be delirious, and rest but little at night ; under these circumstances, give the Febrifuge, in the Tea, No. 2, as for fevers in general every two hours, and give, also, the following :

6. FEBRIFUGE BALSAM.—Gum camphor 30 grs. ; balsam copaiba, sweet spirits of nitre, compound spirits of lavender, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Shake the vial, and give forty drops every four hours, in with the other medicine, until the tongue becomes moist, and the Diarrhoea is pretty well subdued, when you will discontinue this preparation, and continue the febrifuge and snake root tea, as directed for fever in general.

NOTE.—We do not believe that one case of fever in a thousand will develope Typhoid symptoms, unless such cases have been injured in the treatment of the first stage, by a reducing course of medicine, as bleeding, vomiting, especially emetic tartar, purging, especially with calomel, and compound extract of colocynth, or oil, salts, or infusion of senna, and the common cooling powder, which is composed of salt-petre or nitre, and tartar emetic or ipecac, all of which irritate the mucous membrane of the stomach and bowels, and consequently produce determination of blood to these parts, that results in irritation, engorgement, congestion, inflammation, and consequently Typhoid Fever.

If fever is attended with the Dysentery, or Bloody Flux, it should be treated in the same manner precisely as Typhoid Fever, as it is nothing but Typhoid Fever with inflammation of the large, and sometimes small bowels. The treatment given for Typhoid Fever above, will cure all forms of Dysentery as it does fever, but the bloody and slimy discharges will continue for two or three days after the fever is subdued and the appetite and digestion are restored, and at times, especially if the patient discharge bile, which will be green, there will be a good deal of pain at stool, which, however, will soon subside.

7. SCARLET FEVER.—If you have Scarlet Fever, treat it in all respects as fever in general, and if the patient's throat should show any indication of swelling, apply the Fever Lintment No. 3, and make the application of cold water in the same manner as there directed; and it had better be repeated every three or four hours until the swelling is entirely subdued, when the wet cloth should be substituted by a warm, dry, flannel one ; but if the patient's throat should ulcerate, give a few drops of the febrifuge every half hour, or hour, until the dark sloughs separate, and the throat looks red and clean, when you need only give the medicine at regular intervals, as recommended for fever in general, that

is, every two hours. If this treatment be pursued at the onset, the throat will seldom, if ever, ulcerate.

8. CONGESTIVE, OR SINKING CHILL.—In case of Congestive, or Sinking Chill, give the febrifuge as directed for fever in general; but if the patient be insensible and cold, or drenched in a cold perspiration, give the febrifuge in a table-spoonful of the snake root and valerian tea every hour until the patient becomes warm, and then give it every two hours to within twelve hours of the time he anticipates another chill, when you will give the following :

9. STIMULATING TONIC.—Sulphate of quinine 20 grs. ; pulverized capsicum 30 grs. ; pulverized carbonate of ammonia 90 grs. ; mix and put into a bottle, and add 15 tea-spoonfuls of cold water, and give a tea-spoonful, together with a tea-spoonful of the febrifuge, every hour, either alone, or what is better, in a tea-spoonful of the snake root and valerian tea, for 15 hours.

The patient should lie in bed and drink freely of pennyroyal tea, or hot coffee, or some other hot tea, and after the time has elapsed for the chill, give the same as for fever in general, until the patient is entirely recovered. The above treatment will arrest any form of Ague, and the after treatment will, with any degree of care, prevent its return. Or the Ague may be speedily arrested, by taking one grain of quinine in a tea-spoonful of the febrifuge every hour for six hours preceding a paroxysm, and then pursue the above tonic course.

I have given the foregoing treatment for fevers, because I know that it is applicable in all cases, and that the articles are kept by all druggists. But there is a better, because quicker method of cure, and I am very sorry to say that for want of knowledge, in regard to the value of the medicine, it is not usually kept by druggists. I mean the Tincture of Gelseminum. It is an unrivaled febrifuge. It relaxes the system without permanent prostration of strength. Its *specific action* is to cloud the vision, give double-sightedness and inability to open the eyes, with distressed prostration; which will gradually pass off in a few hours, leaving the patient refreshed, and if combined with quinine, completely restored. To administer it :

10. Take the tincture of gelseminum 50 drops, put into a vial, and add 5 tea-spoonfuls of water; quinine 10 grs. Shake when used. DOSE.—One tea-spoonful in half a glass of sweetened water, and repeat every 2 hours.

Watch carefully its action, and as soon as you discover its specific action as mentioned above, give no more.

Dr. Hale, of New York, one of the more liberal class of physicians, (and I use the term, liberal, as synonymous with the term, successful,) prefers to add twenty-five drops of the tincture of veratrum viride with the gelsemium, and give as there directed. And in case that their full specific action should be brought on, give a few spoonfuls of brandy, to raise the patient from his stupor, or what is preferable :

11. Carbonate of ammonia $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. ; water 4 oz. ; mix. DOSE—One table-spoonful every 15 or 20 minutes, until revived.

If Dr. Hale's addition should be used, it will be found applicable in cases of fever, except in Typhoid accompanied with its own excessive prostration ; without the addition of the veratrum it is applicable in all cases of fever above described. Of course, in all cases where the fever is thus subdued, you will continue quinine, or someother appropriate tonic treatment, to perfect a cure, and prevent a relapse. And it might not be amiss here to give a plan of preparing a nourishing and agreeable lemonade for the sick, and especially for persons afflicted with fever :

12. LEMONADE, NOURISHING, FOR FEVER PATIENTS.—Arrow-root 2 or 3 tea-spoonfuls rubbed up with a little cold water, in a bowl or pitcher, which will hold about 1 quart ; then squeeze in the juice of half a good sized lemon, with 2 or 3 table-spoonfuls of white sugar, and pour on boiling water to fill the dish, constantly stirring whilst adding the boiling water.

Cover the dish, and when cold, it may be freely drunk to allay thirst, as also to nourish the weak, but some will prefer the following :

13. *Prof. Hufeland's Drink for Fever Patients for excessive thirst.*—Cream of tartar $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; water 3 quarts ; boil until dissolved ; after taking it from the fire add a sliced orange with from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ozs. of white sugar, according to the taste of the patient ; bottle and keep cool.

To be used for a common drink in fevers of all grades, and at any time when a large amount of drink is *craved* by the *invalid*. Neither is there any bad taste in it for those in health.

UTERINE HEMORRHAGES.—*Prof. Platt's Treatment.*—*Twenty years without a failure.*—Sugar of lead 10 grs. ; ergot 10 grs. ; opium 3 grs. ; epicac 1 gr. ; all pulverized and well mixed. DOSE—10 to 12 grs., given in a little honey or syrup.

In very bad cases after child-birth, it might be repeated in thirty minutes, or the dose increased to fifteen or eighteen grains ; but in cases of rather profuse wasting, repeating it once at the end of three hours, will usually be found all that is necessary, if not, repeat occasionally as the urgency of the case may seem to require.

Prof. Platt is connected with Antioch College, and has been a very successful practitioner.

DYSPEPSIA.—In the good old days of corn bread and crust coffee, there was but little trouble with Dyspepsia ; but since the days of fashionable intemperance both in eating and drinking, such as spirituous liquors, wines, beers, ale, tea, and coffee, hot bread or biscuit, high seasoned food, overloading the stomach at meals, and constant eating and drinking between meals, bolting the food, as it is called, that is, swallowing it without properly chewing, excessive venery, want of out-door exercise, with great anxiety of mind as to how the means can be made to continue the same indulgences, &c., all have a tendency to debilitate the stomach, and bring on, or cause, Dyspepsia.

And it would seem to the author that the simple statement of its cause—the truth of which no one can reasonably doubt—would be sufficient to, at least, suggest its cure. But I am willing to state, that, as a general thing, this over-indulgence would not be continued, nor would it have been allowed, had they *known* its awful consequences. I know that this was true in my own case, in all its points ; this was, of course, before I had studied, or knew but little, of the power of the human system, or the practice of medicine, and it was for the purpose of finding something to cure myself, that I commenced its study ; for it was by years of over-indulgence at table, and between meals, that I brought on such a condition of the stomach that eating gave me the most intolerable suffering—a feeling almost impossible to describe ; first a feeling of goneness or want of support at the stomach, heat, lassitude, and finally pain, until a thousand deaths would have been a great relief ; drink was craved, and the more I drank the more intolerable the suffering—apple cider, vinegar and water made palatable with sugar, excepted. It might be asked at this point, what did I do ? I would ask, what could I do ? Eat I could not, drink I could not ; then what else was to be done, only, to do without either. What, starve ? No.

Treatment.—Take,—no, just stop taking. “Throw all medicine to the dogs”—yes, and food also. What, starve ? No, but simply get *hungry* ; whoever heard of a dyspeptic being hungry ? at least, those who eat three meals a day. They eat because the victuals *taste* good—mouth-hunger, only.

The first year or two of my dyspeptic life I only ate be.

cause it was eating time, and supposed I must eat or die, when I only died forty deaths by eating.

All physicians whose books I have read, and all whose prescriptions I have obtained, say: "Eat little and often; drink little and often." I say eat a little, and at the right time, that is, when hungry at the stomach; drink a little, and at the right time, that is, after digestion, and it is of just as much importance to eat and drink the right thing, as at the right time.

Persons have been so low in Dyspepsia, that even one teaspoonful of food on the stomach would not rest; in such cases, let nothing be taken by mouth for several days; but inject gruel, rice water, rich broths, &c.; but these cases occur very seldom.

First.—Then, with ordinary cases, if there is much heat of the stomach, at bed-time, wet a towel in cold water, wringing it out that it may not drip, and lay it over the stomach, having a piece of flannel over it to prevent wetting the clothes. This will soon allay the heat, but keep it on during the night, and at any subsequent time, as may be needed.

Second.—In the morning, if you have been in the habit of eating about two large potatoes, two pieces of steak, two slices of bread, or from four to six hot pancakes, or two to four hot biscuits, and drinking one to three cups of tea or coffee,—hold, hold, you cry; no, let me go on. I have many times seen all these eaten, with butter, honey, or molasses, too large in amount to be mentioned, with a taste of every other thing on the table, such as cucumbers, tomatoes, &c., &c., and all by dyspeptics; but,

You will stop this morning on half of one potatoe, two inches square of steak, and half one slice of cold, wheat bread—or I prefer, if it will agree with you, that you use the "Yankee Brown Bread," only the same quantity; *eat very slow, chew perfectly fine, and swallow it without water, tea, or coffee*; neither must you drink any, not a drop, until one hour before meal-time again, then as little as possible, so as you think not quite to choke to death.

Third.—The question now to be settled is, did you suffer from the *abundance* of your breakfast, or from the *kind* of food taken? If you did, take less next time, or change the *kind*, and so continue to lessen the *quantity*, or change the *kind* until you ascertain the proper quantity and kind, which enables you to overcome this exceeding suffering after meals; nay, more, which leaves you perfectly *comfortable* after meals.

Lastly.—You now have the whole secret of curing the worst case of dyspepsia in the world. You will, however, bear in mind that *years* have been spent in indulgence ; do not therefore expect to cure it in *days*, nay, it will take *months*, possibly a whole *year* of self-denial, watchfulness and care : and even then, one over-loading of the stomach at a Christmas pudding will send you back again for months. Make up your mind to eat only *simple* food, and that, in *small* quantities, notwithstanding an over-anxious wife, or other friend, will say, now do try a little of this *nice* pie, pudding, or other dish, no matter what it may be. Oh ! now do have a cup of this nice coffee, they will often ask ; but *no, no*, must be the invariable answer, or you are again a “goner.” For there is hardly any disease so liable to relapse as dyspepsia ; and indulgence in a variety of food or over-eating any one kind, or even watery vegetables or fruit, will be almost certain to make the patient pay dear for the whistle.

Then you must eat *only* such food as you know to agree with you, and in just as *small* quantities as will keep you in health. Drink no fluids until digestion is over, or about four hours after eating, until the stomach has become a little strong, or toned up to bear it, then one cup of the “Dyspepsia Coffee,” or one cup of the “Coffee Made Healthy,” may be used. But more difficulty is experienced from over-digesting, than over-eating. Most positively must Dyspeptics avoid *cold* water with their meals. If the saliva and gastric juice are diluted with an abundance of *any* fluid, they never have the same properties to aid, or carry on digestion, which they had before dilution ; then the only hope of the *Dyspeptic* is to use no fluid with his food, nor until digestion has had her perfect work.

Caution.—I may be allowed to give a word of caution to Mothers, as well as to all others. *One* plate of food is enough for health—two, and even three, are often eaten. Most persons have heard of the lady who did not want a “cart load,” but when she got to eating, it all disappeared, and the retort, “Back up your cart, and I will load it again,” was just what I would have expected to hear if the load had been given to a Dyspeptic, which it no doubt was ; then learn the proper amount of food necessary for health, and when that is eaten, by yourself or your child, stop. If pudding is on the table and you choose to have a little of it, it is all right—have some pudding ; if pie, have a piece of pie ; or cake, have a piece of cake ; but do not have all, and that after you

have eaten twice as much meat victuals as health requires, If apples, melons, raisins or nuts are on the table, and you wish some of them, eat them before meal, and never after it ; if surprise is manifested around you, say you *eat* to live, not live to *eat*. The reason for this is, that persons will eat all they need, and often more, of common food, then eat nuts, raisins, melons, &c., until the stomach is not only filled beyond comfort, but actually distended to its utmost capacity of endurance ; being led on by the *taste*, when if the reverse course was taken, the stomach becomes satisfied when a proper amount of the more common food has been eaten, after the others.

Are you a grocer, and constantly nibbling at raisins, candy, cheese, apples, and every other edible ? Stop, until just before meal, then eat what you like, go to your meal, and return, not touching again until meal-time, and you are safe ; continue the nibbling, and you do it at the sacrifice of future health. Have you children or other young persons under your care ? See that they eat only a reasonable quantity at meals, and not anything between them ; *do this*, and I am willing to be called a *fool* by the younger ones, which I am sure to be ; but do it not, and *the fool will suffer* for his folly.

You may consider me a hard Doctor—be it so then ; the drunkard calls him hard names who says give up your “cups,” but as sure as he would die a drunkard, so sure will you die a Dyspeptic unless you give up your *over-eating* and *over-drinking* of water, tea, coffee, wine, beer, ale, &c. Now you *know* the consequences, *suit* yourselves ; but I have paid too dearly for my experience, not to lift a warning voice, or spare the guilty.

In recent cases, and in cases brought on by over-indulgence, at some extra rich meal, you will find the “Dyspeptic Tea,” made from “Thompson’s Composition,” will be all sufficient, as spoken of under that head, which see.

2. The wild black cherries, put into Jamaica rum, is highly recommended, made very strong with the cherries, and without sugar ; but I should say put them into some of the domestic wines, or what would be still better, make a wine directly from them, according to directions under the head of “Fruit Wines.”

3. Old “Father Pinkney,” a gentleman over 90 years of age, assures me that he has cured many bad cases of Dyspepsia, where they would give up their over-indulgences, by taking :

Blue flag root, washed clean, and free from specks and rotten streaks, then pounding it and putting into a little warm water, and straining out the milky juice, and adding sufficient pepper to make it a little hot.—Dose—one table-spoonful 3 times daily.

It benefits by its action on the liver, and it would be good in Liver Complaints, the pepper also stimulating the stomach. See "Soot-Coffee" No. 12, amongst the Ague medicines.

LARYNGITIS.—*Inflammation of the Throat.*—This complaint, in a chronic form, has become very prevalent, and is a disease which is aggravated by every change of weather, more especially in the winter months. It is considered, and that justly, a very hard disease to cure, but with caution, time, and a rational course of treatment it can be cured.

The difficulty with most persons is, they think that it is an uncommon disease, and consequently they must obtain some uncommon preparation to cure it, instead of which, some of the more simple remedies, as follows, will cure nearly every case, if persevered in a sufficient length of time. First, then, take the

ALTERATIVE FOR DISEASES OF THE SKIN.—Compound tincture of peruvian bark 6 ozs.; fluid extract of sarsaparilla 1 lb; extract of conium $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; iodide of potash, (often called hydriodate) $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; iodine $\frac{1}{4}$ dr.: dissolve the extract of conium and the powders in a little of the fluid, and mix all. Dose—2 tea-spoonfuls 3 times daily, before meals, until all is taken. Shake the bottle well before using.

In the next place, take the

2. GARGLE FOR SORE THROAT.—Very strong sage tea $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; strained honey, common salt, and strong vinegar, of each 2 table-spoonfuls; cayenne, the pulverized, one heaped tea-spoonful; steeping the cayenne with the sage, strain, mix, and bottle for use, gargling from 4 to a dozen times daily according to the severity of the case.

This is one of the very best gargles in use. By persevering some three months, I cured a case of two years' standing where the mouths of the Eustachian tubes constantly discharged matter at their openings through the tonsils into the patient's mouth, he having previously been quite deaf, the whole throat being also diseased. I used the preparation for "Deafness" also as mentioned under that head.

Remembering always to breathe through nature's channel for the breath, the nose.

Besides the foregoing, you will wash the whole surface twice a week with plenty of the "Toilet Soap," in water, wiping dry, then with a coarse dry towel rub the whole surface for ten minutes at least, and accomplish the coarse towel part of it every night and morning until the skin will re-

main through the day with its flushed surface, and genial heat ; this draws the blood from the throat and other internal organs or in other words, equalizes the circulation ; know, and act, upon this fact, and no inflammation can long exist, no matter where it is located. Blood accumulates in the part inflamed, but let it flow evenly through the whole system, and of course there can be no inflammation.

You will also apply to the throat and breast the following :

3. SORE THROAT LINIMENT.—Gum camphor 2 ozs. ; castile soap, shaved fine, 1 dr. ; oil of turpentine 1 table-spoonful ; oil of origanum $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; opium $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. ; alcohol 1 pint. In a week or ten days it will be fit for use, then bathe the parts freely 2 or 3 times a day.

This liniment would be found useful in almost any throat or other disease where an outward application might be needed. If the foregoing treatment should fail, there is no alternative but to bring in *emetics* with the other treatment, and continue them for *a long time*.

I mention the emetic plan last, from the fact that so many people utterly object to the emetic treatment. But when everything else fails, that steps in and *saves* the patient, which goes to show how *unjust* the prejudice. By the phrase, a long time, I mean several weeks, twice daily at first, then once a day, and finally thrice to twice a week, &c. A part of this course you will see, by the following, is corroborated by the celebrated Lung and Throat Docter, S. S. Fitch, of New York, who says "it is skin disease, and that purifying medicines are necessary to cleanse the blood—taking long, full breaths," &c. This is certainly good sense. His treatment of throat diseases is summed up in the following :

NOTE.—"We wear but little clothing around the neck—chew often a little nut-gall and swallow the juice—wear a wet cloth about the throat at night, having a dry towel over it—bathe freely all over as in consumption, and especially bathe the throat with cold water every morning, also wash out the inside with cold water—avoid crowded rooms—gargle with a weak solution of nitrate of silver—chewing gold thread and swallowing the juice and saliva from it—borax and honey occasionally, and gum arabic water, if much irritation—use the voice as little as possible until well, also often using a liniment externally."

I had hoped for very much benefit from using croton oil externally, but time has shown that the advantage derived from it is not sufficient to remunerate for the excessive irritation caused by its continued application.

4. Smoking dried mullein leaves in a pipe not having been used for tobacco, is said to have cured many cases of Laryn-

gitis. And I find in my last Eclectic Medical Journal so strong a corroboration, taken from the Medical and Surgical Reporter, of this fact, that I cannot refrain from giving the quotation. It says: "in that form of disease in which there is dryness of the trachea, *with a constant desire to clear the throat*, attended with little expectoration, and considerable pain in the part affected, the mullein smoked through a pipe, act like a charm, and affords instant relief. It seems to act as an anodyne in allaying irritation, while it promotes expectoration, and removes that gelatinous mucus which gathers in the larynx, and, at the same time, by some *unknown power*, completely changes the nature of the disease, and, if persevered in, will produce a radical cure."

We read in a certain book of an apostle who was walking around and through a great city, and he came across an inscription "To the *unknown God*"—and directly we find him explaining that unknown Being to the astonished inhabitants. And I always feel, like this apostle to cry out, upon every convenient occasion, my belief, that it was *that God's great wisdom*, seeing what was required, and His *exceeding goodness*, providing according to our necessities, this wonderful, and to some, that *unknown power* to the thousands of plants around us. What matters it to us how it is done? If the cure is performed, it is sufficient.

Since the publication of the foregoing, in the ninth edition, I have been smoking the dried mullein, and recommending it to others. It has given general satisfaction for coughs and as a substitute for tobacco in smoking, exhilarating the the nerves, and allaying the hacking coughs from recent colds, by breathing the smoke into the lungs. In one instance, after retiring, I could not rest from an irritation in the upper portion of the lungs and throat, frequently hacking without relief only for a moment; I arose, filled my pipe with mullein, returning to bed I smoked the pipeful, drawing it into the lungs, and did not cough again during the night.

An old gentleman, an inveterate smoker, from my suggestion, began to mix the mullein with his tobacco, one-fourth at first for awhile; then half, and finally three-fourths; at this point he rested. It satisfied in place of the full amount of tobacco, and cured a cough which had been left upon him after inflammation of the lungs. The flavor can hardly be distinguished from the flavor of tobacco smoke, in rooms.

It can be gathered any time during the season, the centre stem removed, carefully dried, and rubbed fine, when it is

ready for use. It gives a pipe the phthisic, as fast as it cures one on the patient; but the clay pipe, which is to be used, can be readily cleansed by burning out.

Here is the "Substitute for Tobacco," for which the French have offered 50,000 francs. It can be made into cigars by using a tobacco-leaf wrapper.

Catarrh is often more or less connected with that disease. In such cases, in connection with the above treatment, take several times daily of the following :

CATARRH SNUFF.—Scotch snuff 1 oz. ; chloride of lime, dried and pulverized, 1 heaped tea-spoonful ; mix, and bottle, corking tightly.

The snuff has a tendency to aid the secretion from the parts ; and the chloride corrects unpleasant fetor.

CANCER.—To CURE.—*Method of Dr. Landolfi (Surgeon-General of the late Neapolitan Army,) and several successful American methods.*—The principle upon which the treatment is based, consists in transforming a tumor of a malignant character ; by conferring upon it a character of benignity, which admits of cure. This transformation is effected by cauterization with an agent looked upon as a specific, viz. : chloride of bromine, combined or not, with other substances, which have already been tried, but have hitherto been employed separately. The internal treatment is merely auxiliary. (Cancers may be known from other tumors by their shooting, or lanciating pains ; and if an open sore, from their great fetor.—*Author.*) The formulas of the caustics are, with the exception of a few cases, the following :

Equal parts of the chlorides of zinc, gold, and antimony, mixed with a sufficient quantity of flour to form a viscid paste.

At Vienna, he used a mixture of the same substances in different proportions, chloride of bromine 3 parts ; chloride of zinc 2 parts ; chloride of gold and antimony, each 1 part ; made into a thick paste with powdered liquorice root. This preparation should be made in an open place, on account of the gases which are disengaged.

The essential element is the chloride of bromine, which has often been employed alone ; thus, chloride of bromine from 2½ to 4 drs., and put liquorice root as much as sufficient.

The chloride of zinc is indispensable in ulcerated cancers, in which it acts as a hemastatic (stopping blood.) The chloride of gold is only useful in encephaloid (brain-like) cancers, in which it exercises a special, if not a specific action. Cancers of the skin (epitheliomas,) lupus, and small cystosarcomas (watery and bloody tumors,) are treated with bromine mixed with basilicon ointment in the proportion of one part of bromine to eight of the ointment ; the application should

not extend to the healthy parts, for action being often propagated through a space of one or two lines. The paste is only allowed to remain on about twenty-four hours ; on removing the dressing a line of demarcation is almost always found separating the healthy from the morbid parts. The tumor is itself in part whitish and part reddish, or marbled with yellow and blue. The caustic is replaced, with the poultice, or with compresses smeared with basilicon ointment only, which are to be removed every three hours until the scar is detached ; the pain progressively diminishing in proportion as the mortification advances, the line of demarcation daily becomes more evident ; about the fourth or fifth day the cauterized portion begins to rise, and from the eighth to the fifteenth day it becomes detached, or can be removed with forceps, and without pain, exposing a suppurating surface, secreting pus of good quality and covered with healthy granulation. If any points remain of less satisfactory appearance, or present traces of morbid growth, a little of the paste is to be again applied, then dress the sore as you would a simple ulcer; if the suppuration proceeds too slowly, dress it with lint dipped in the following solution :

Chloride of bromine 20 or 30 drops ; Goulard's Extract from 1 to 2 drs. ; distilled water 16 ozs.

In the majority of cases healing takes place rapidly, cicatrization progresses from the circumference to the centre, no complications supervene, and the cicatrix (scar,) resembles that left by a cutting instrument. His internal remedy, to prevent a relapse, is,

Chloride of bromine 2 drops ; powder of the seeds of water fennel 23 grs. ; extract of hemlock (*Conium Maculatum*) 12 grs. ; mix and divide into 20 pills ; one to be taken daily for 2 months, and after that, 2 pills daily for a month or two longer, 1 night and morning, after meals.

In any case of Cancer, either the foregoing, internal remedy, or some of the other alteratives, should be taken two or three weeks before the treatment is commenced, and should also be continued for several weeks after its cure.

2. DR. H. G. JUDKINS' METHOD.—This gentleman, a native of Malaga, United States, takes

Chloride of zinc the size of a hazel nut, and puts enough water with it to make a thin paste, then mixes with it equal parts of flour, and finely pulverized charcoal, sufficient to form a tolerably stiff paste.

He spreads this on a soft piece of sheep skin, sufficiently large to cover the tumor, and applies every two days until it

is detached, then dresses it with "Judkins' Ointment," which see. Again—

3. L. S. HODGKIN'S METHOD.—This gentleman is a merchant, of Reding, Michigan. The method is not original with him, but he cured his wife with it, of cancer of the breast, after having been pronounced incurable. Some would use it because it contains calomel—others would not use it for the same reason; I give it an insertion from the fact that I am well satisfied that it has cured the disease, and from its singularity of composition.

Take a white oak root and bore out the heart and burn the chips to get the ashes, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; lunar caustic $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; calomel $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; salts of nitre (saltpetre) $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; all to be made fine and mixed with a $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of lard.

Spread this rather thin upon soft leather, and apply to the cancer, changing twice a day; it will kill the tumor in three or four days, which you will know by the general appearance; then apply a poultice of soaked figs until it comes out, fibres and all; heal with a plaster made by boiling red beech leaves in water, straining and boiling thick, then mix with bees' wax and mutton tallow to form a salve of proper consistency. To cleanse the system while the above is being used, and for some time after:

Take mandrake root, pulverized, 1 oz.; epsom salts 1 oz.; put into pure gin 1 pint, and take of this 3 times daily, from 1 tea to a table-spoonful, as you can bear. He knew of several other cures from the same plan.

4. The juice of pokeberries, set in the sun, upon a pewter dish, and dried to the consistence of a salve, and applied as a plaster, has cured cancer.

5. Poultices of scraped carrots, and of yellow dock root, have both cured, and the scraped carrot poultices, especially, not only cleanse the sore, but remove the very offensive smell or fetor, which is *characteristic* of cancers.

6. A gentleman in Ohio cures them by making a tea of the yellow dock root, and drinking of it freely, washing the sore with the same several times daily for several days, then poulticing with the root, mashed and applied twice daily, even on the tongue.

7. The Rev. C. C. Cuyler, Poughkeepsie, New York, says he has known several cases cured as follows:

Take the narrow-leaved dock root and boil it in soft water until very strong, wash the ulcer with this strong decoction 3 times in the 24 hours, fill the cavity also with the same 2 minutes, each time, then bruise the root, and lay it on gauze, and lay the gauze next to the ulcer, and wet linen cloths in the decoction and lay over the poultice;

and each time let the patient drink a wine-glassful of the strong tea of the same root, with $\frac{1}{4}$ of a glass of port wine sweetened with honey.

8. Dr. Buchan's work on Medicine, gives the case of a person who had cancer of the tongue, cured in fourteen days, as follows :

Dilute nitric acid 1 oz. ; honey 2 ozs. ; pure water 2 pints ; mix. Dose—Three table-spoonfuls frequently ; to be sucked past the teeth through a quill or tube.

Opium was given at night, simply to keep down pain.

9. The great English Remedy, by which a brother of Lowell Mason was cured, is as follows :

Take chloride of zinc, blood-root pulverized, and flour, equal quantities of each, worked into a paste and applied until the mass comes out, then poultice and treat as a simple sore.

The Rural New Yorker, in reporting this case, says, in applying it, "First spread a common sticking-plaster *much* larger than the cancer, cutting a circular piece from the centre of it a *little* larger than the cancer, applying it, which exposes a narrow rim of healthy skin ; then apply the cancer plaster and keep it on twenty-four hours. On removing it, the cancer will be found to be burned into, and appears the color of an old shoe-sole, and the rim outside will appear white and parboiled, as is burned by steam.

"Dress with slippery-elm poultice until suppuration takes place, then heal with any common salve."

10. ARMENIAN METHOD.—In Armenia, a salve, made by boiling olive oil to a proper consistence for the use, is reported by an eastern traveller to have cured very bad cases.

11. Figs boiled in new milk until tender, then split and applied hot—changing twice daily, washing the parts every change, with some of the milk—drinking 1 gill of the milk also as often,

And continuing from three to four months, is also reported to have cured a man ninety-nine years old by using only six pounds, whilst ten pounds cured a case of ten years' standing. The first application giving pain, but afterwards relief, every application.

12. RED OAK BARK.—A salve from the ashes, has long been credited for curing cancer ; and as I have recently seen the method given for preparing and using it by Isaac Dillon, of Oregon, published in a paper near him, I cannot keep the benefit of it from the public. The directions were sent to him by his father, John Dillon, sen., of Zanesville, and, from my knowledge of the Dillon family, I have the utmost confidence in the prescription. It is as follows :

Take red oak bark ashes 1 peck ; put on them boiling water 6 quarts ; let it stand 12 hours ; then draw off the ley and boil to a thick salve ; spread this, pretty thick, upon a thick cloth a little larger than the cancer, and let it remain on 3 hours ; if it is too severe, half of that time ; the same day, or the next, apply again 3 hours, which will generally effects a cure : after the last plaster, wash the sore with warm milk and water ; then apply a healing salve made of mutton tallow, bark of elder, with a little rosin and bees' wax, (some root of white lily may be added,) stewed over a slow fire ; when the sore begins to matterate, wash it 3 or 4 times daily, renewing the salve each time ; avoid strong diet, and strong drink, but drink tea made of sassafras root and spice-wood tops, for a week before and after the plaster.

13. Prof. R. S. Newton, of Cincinnati, uses the chloride of zinc, a saturated solution, (as strong as can be made,) or makes the chloride into a paste, with thick gum solution.

In cases of large tumors he often removes the bulk of them with a knife, then applies the solution, or paste, as he thinks best, to destroy any remaining roots which have been severed by the knife.

14. Prof. Calkins, of Philadelphia, prefers a paste made from yellow-dock, red-clover, and poke, using the leaves only, of either article, in equal quantities.

Boiling, straining, and simmering to a paste, applying from time to time, to cancerous growths or tumors, until the entire mass is destroyed, then poultice and heal as usual.

Dr. Beach, of New York, who is a man of much experience in cancer, says, beware of the knife, or any plaster which *destroys* the cancer or tumor ; but first use discutients, (medicines which have a tendency to drive away swellings,) unless already ulcerated, then mild poultices to keep up a discharge from the ulcer, with alteratives, long continued, keeping the bowels regular, &c., &c. The Vienna physicians, as well as Dr. Beach, allow the inhalation of a few drops of chloroform when the pain is excruciating. And I would say, apply a little externally, also, around the sore.

Cancers should not be disturbed as long as they do not grow nor ulcerate, but as soon as *either* begins, then is the time to *begin* with them.

COSTIVENESS—To Cure.—Costive habits are often brought on by neglecting to go to stool at the usual time, for most persons have a regular daily passage, and the most usual time is at rising in the morning, or immediately after breakfast ; but hurry, or negligence, for the want of an understanding of the evil arising from putting it off, these calls of nature are suppressed ; but let it be understood, nature, like a good

workman or student, has a time for each duty; then not only let her work at her own time, but if tardy, go at this time, and not only aid but solicit her call, or in other words :

When nature *calls*, at *either* door, do not attempt to bluff her; But *haste away*, night or day, or *health* is sure to suffer.

The above with attention to diet, using milk, roasted apples, and if not dyspeptic, uncooked apples, pears, peaches, &c., at meal times, "Yankee Brown Bread," or bread made of unbolted wheat, if preferred, and avoiding a meat diet, will in most cases soon remedy the difficulty. However :

2. In very obstinate cases take extract of henbane $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. ; extract of colocynth $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. ; extract of nux vomica 3 grs. ; carefully work into pill mass, and form into 15 pills. Dose—One pill night and morning.

Continue their use until the difficulty is overcome, at the same time, following the previous directions, faithfully. With many persons, the following will be found all-sufficient:

3. Brandy $\frac{1}{2}$ pint ; and put into it rhubarb-root, bruised, 1 dr. ; hiera picra 1 oz. ; and fennel seed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

After it has stood for several days take a table-spoonful of it three times daily, before eating, until it operates, then half the quantity, or a little less, just sufficient to establish a daily action of the bowels, until all is taken. Or, the second pill under the head of Eclectic Liver Pill, may be taken as an alternative to bring about the action of the liver, which is, of course, more or less inactive in most cases of long-continued costiveness.

4. CORN MEAL.—1 table-spoonful stirred up in sufficient cold water to drink well, and drank in the morning, immediately after rising, has, with perseverance, cured many bad cases.

5. A fresh egg beat in a gill of water and drank on rising in the morning, and at each meal, for a week to ten days, has cured obstinate cases. It might be increased to two or three at a time, as the stomach will bear.

CHRONIC GOUT.—*To Cure*.—"Take hot vinegar, and put into it all the table salt which will dissolve, and bathe the parts affected with a soft piece of flannel. Rub in with the hand, and dry the foot, &c. by the fire. Repeat this operation 4 times in the 24 hours, 15 minutes each time for four days ; then twice a day for the same period ; then once, and follow this rule whenever the symptoms show themselves at any future time.

The philosophy of the above formula is as follows : Chronic gout proceeds from the obstruction of the free circulation of the blood (in the parts affected) by the deposit of a chalky substance, which is generally understood to be a car-

bonate and phosphate of lime. Vinegar and salt dissolve these; and the old chronic compound is broken up. The carbonate of lime, &c. become acetate and muriate and these being soluble, are taken up by the circulating system, and discharged by secretion. This fact will be seen by the gouty joints becoming less and less in bulk until they assume their natural-size. During this process, the stomach and bowels should be occasionally regulated by a gentle purgative. Abstinence from spirituous libations; exercise in the open air, and especially in the morning; freely bathing the whole surface; eating only the plainest food, and occupying the time by study or useful employment, are very desirable assistants.

GOUT TINCTURE.—Veratrum viride (swamp hellebore) $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; opium $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; wine $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; let them stand for several days. DOSE—15 to 30 drops, according to the robustness of the patient, at intervals of two to four hours.

M. Husson, a French officer, introduced this remedy in gout, some sixty years ago, and it became so celebrated that it sold as high as from one to two crowns a dose. It is considered valuable also in acute rheumatism. In gout it removes the paroxysms, allays pain, and procures rest and sleep, reduces the pulse and abates fever.

3. Coffee has recently been recommended, not only for gout, but gravel also. Dr. Mosley observes, in his "Treatise on Coffee," that the great use of the article in France is supposed to have abated the prevalence of the gravel. In the French colonies, where coffee is more used than in the English, as well as in Turkey, where it is the principal beverage, not only the gravel but the gout is scarcely known. Dr. Faur relates, as an extraordinary instance of the effect of coffee on gout, the case of Dr. Deveran, who was attacked with gout at the age of twenty-five, and had it severely till he was upwards of fifty, with chalk stones in the joints of his hands and feet; but for four years preceding the time when the account of his case had been given to Dr. Faur to lay before the public, he had, by advice, used coffee, and had no return of the gout afterward.

PARALYSIS.—*If Recent—To Cure.*—When paralysis, (numb palsy) has existed for a great length of time, but little benefit can be expected from any treatment; but if recent, very much good, if not a perfect cure, will be the result of faithfully governing yourself by the following directions with this:

PARALYTIC LINIMENT.—Sulphuric ether 6 ozs.; alcohol 2 ozs.; lau-

danum 1 oz. ; oil of lavender 1 oz. ; mix and cork tightly. In a recent case of paralysis let the whole extent of the numb surface be thoroughly bathed and rubbed with this preparation, for several minutes, using the hand, at least three times daily, at the same time take internally, 20 drops of the same, in a little sweetened water, to prevent translation upon some internal organ.

It may be used in old cases, and, in many of them, will undoubtedly do much good ; but I do not like to promise what there is no reasonable chance to perform. It is well in very recent cases to keep the part covered with flannels, with a large amount of friction by the hand ; also, electricity, scientifically applied, that is by a Physician or some one who has studied the nature and operations of the electrical machine.

This liniment should be applied so freely, that about an ounce a day will be consumed, on an arm or leg, and if a whole side is palsied, proportionally more. In cases of pains in the stomach or side a tea-spoonful will be taken with unusual success ; or for pain in the head, apply to the surface, always bearing in mind that some should be taken internally whenever an external application is made. In sprains and bruises, where the surface is not broken, it will be found very efficacious. It may be, successfully, rubbed over the seat of any internal disease accompanied with pain.

ENLARGED TONSILS.—*To Cure.*—Where the tonsils are enlarged from colds, or epidemic sore throat,

Take No. six 1 oz. ; molasses 2 ozs. ; and hot water 4 ozs. ; mix and sip a little into the throat often, swallowing little also ; it keeps up a discharge of saliva from those parts, and thus relieves their swollen condition ; and stimulates to renewed healthy action.

It has proved very efficacious in the above epidemic cases, which leave the tonsils much indurated (hardened), as well as swollen, with a tendency to chronic inflammation of the whole larynx, or throat, often with little ulcers. In that case:

Put 10 grs. of nitrate of silver to 1 oz. of water with 3 or 4 drops of creosote, and with a painter's camel-hair brush dipped in the mixture wash the throat inside with it, and lay a flannel wet with turpentine on the outside.

The worst cases will shortly yield to this mild treatment. Should there, however, be a disposition to fever, you might also put the feet into hot water fifteen or twenty minutes, with occasional sponging the whole surface.

SICK HEAD ACHE.—*To Cure.*—Sick headache, proper, arises from acidity, or over-loading the stomach ; when it is not from over-eating, all that is necessary, is to soak the feet

in hot water about twenty minutes, drinking at the same time some of the herb-tea, such as pennyroyal, catnip, or mint, &c., then get into bed, cover up warm and keep up a sweating process for about an hour, by which time relief will have been obtained ; but when food has been taken which remains in the stomach, it is much the best way to take an emetic, and the following is the

2. ECLECTIC EMETIC—Which is composed of lobelia, and ipecacuanha, equal parts, and blood root half as much as of either of the others, each pulverized separately, and mixed thoroughly. DOSE—Half a common tea-spoonful every 15 or 20 minutes in some of the warm teas, for instance, camomile flowers, pennyroyal, or boneset, drinking freely between doses of the same tea in which you take it ; continue until you get a full evacuation of the contents of the stomach.

After the operation, and when the stomach becomes a little settled, some nourishment will be desired, when any of the mild broths, or gruel, should be taken, in small quantities, without fear of increasing the difficulty.

There is, probably, no emetic surpassing this, either in efficacy of action, or efficiency in breaking up morbid, unhealthy conditions of the system generally, and exciting healthy action. It is excellent in croup, chronic affections of the liver or stomach, &c., and in fact, when and wherever an emetic is needed.

But after a full trial of both, upon my own person and others, I prefer lobelia seed alone, pulverized when used. The manner of administering them has been the cause of bringing the lobelia emetic into disrepute. I take "Thompson's Composition" tea, made as there directed, and drink two saucerfuls of it fifteen minutes apart, and with the third I stir in one heaped tea-spoonful of lobelia seed, pulverized, and drink it ; then every fifteen minutes I take another saucerful of the tea until free vomiting takes place, not taking any more of the lobelia ; by this course I think it more efficient and thorough than the mixed emetic, and entirely free from danger of the "alarming symptoms," as they are called, brought on by continuing to give the lobelia every few minutes instead of waiting its action, and all for want of knowledge as to what that action should be ; but if you give it its own time, continuing the stimulating tea, it will have its *specific action*, which is to vomit, no matter at which end it is introduced. When it begins to vomit it will generally continue its action until it empties the stomach, then I begin to substitute the composition with

3. **BREAD TEA, USED IN TAKING EMETICS.**—Made by taking a piece of dry bread and crumbling it into a bowl, with a little salt, pepper, and butter, to suit the taste, then pouring boiling water upon it; this soon allays the retching, and strengthens the stomach to renewed healthy action.

PERIODICAL HEADACHE.—There are those who have sick headache coming on at periods of from a few weeks to two or three months, lasting two or three days, accompanied with nausea and occasionally with vomiting. In these cases after using the emetic to relieve the present attack, take the Cathartic Syrup next following:

4. **CATHARTIC SYRUP.**—Best senna leaf 1 oz.; jalap $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; butternut, the inner bark of the root, dried and bruised, 2 ozs.; peppermint leaf $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; fennel seed $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; alcohol $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; water $1\frac{1}{2}$ pint; sugar 2 lbs.; put all into spirit and water, except the sugar, and let it stand 2 weeks, then strain, pressing out from the dregs, adding the sugar and simmering a few minutes only, to form the syrup. If it should cause griping in any case, increase the fennel seed and peppermint leaf. **DOSE**—One table spoonful once a day, or less often if the bowels become too loose, up to the next period when the headache might have been expected, and it will not be forthcoming.

This is a mild purgative, and especially pleasant. Most persons, after a trial of it, will adopt it for their general cathartic, and especially for children. Increase or lessen the dose according to the effect desired.

Females in a weak and debilitated condition, often have a headache which is purely sympathetic; this they will distinguish by their general weakness, irregularities, and light-headedness, often amounting to real pain; in such cases take the following:

5. **HEADACHE DROPS.**—Castor, gentian, and valerian roots, bruised, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; laudanum 1 oz.; sulphuric ether $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.; alcohol $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; water $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; put all into a bottle and let it stand about ten days. **DOSE**—A teaspoonful as often as required, or two or three times daily.

6. **TINCTURE OF BLOOD-ROOT.**—Made by putting 1 oz. of the dried, bruised root, to 1 pint of gin, and taking 1 tea-spoonful before eating, every morning, and only eating a reasonable amount of easily digested food.

This has worked wonders in cases where headaches had been of very long standing. And it might not be amiss to say that the majority of headaches are found amongst those who are disposed to Dyspepsia, by long continued over-eating, then reducing the gastric juice by over-drinking even of water, tea or coffee.

A Newspaper gives one which is easily tried. It is as follows:

7. "CHARCOAL, A CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE.—It is stated that two tea-spoonfuls of finely powdered charcoal, drank in half a tumbler of water, will, in less than 15 minutes, give relief to the sick headache, when caused, as in most cases it is, by superabundance of acid on the stomach. We have tried this remedy time and again, and its efficacy in every instance has been most signally satisfactory."

When headache has been brought on by eating too freely of boiled beef, cabbage, &c., or any other indigestible dinner, one cup of "good tea," at tea time, eating only a slice of dry bread, will often allay the nervousness, quiet the head, and aid in getting to sleep. The "Good Samaritan" applied to the head is good.

DELIRIUM TREMENS.—*To obtain Sleep.*—Give an emetic of ipecacuanha, then give 15 to 18 grs. of the same, every 2 hours, using the shower bath, and giving all the beef-tea the patient desires.

The jail physician of Chicago reports thirty-six favorable cases treated as above. In Boston, at the "House of Correction," the danger arising from the sudden loss of their accustomed stimulants, according to Puritanic economy, is overcome by administering, freely, a strong decoction of worm-wood.

2. STIMULATING ANODYNE.—Sulphate of quinine 12 grs; sulphate of morphine 1 gr.; mix, and divide into 6 powders. DOSE—One powder every hour.

Prof. King, of Cincinnati, Ohio, says that from two to four powders of the above anodyne, will nearly every time produce sleep in this whisky delirium.

TYPHUS FEVER.—*To prevent Infection.*—Take nitre (saltpetre,) pulverized, $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; oil of vitriol $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; put the nitre into a tea-cup and set it on a red-hot shovel, adding the vitriol one sixth at a time, stirring it with a pipe stem; avoiding the fumes as they rise from the cup; no danger, however, in breathing the air of the room.

The above amount is sufficient for a room twelve by sixteen feet, and less or more according to the size of other rooms. Dr. J. C. Smith, of London, is said to have received from Parliament £5000 for making this recipe public.

2. To purify the air from noxious effluvia in sick rooms, not of a contagious character, simply slice three or four onions, place them on a plate upon the floor, changing them three or four times in the twenty-four hours.

3. DISINFECTANT, FOR ROOMS, MEAT, AND FISH.—Common salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ a tea-cupful; sulphuric acid 2 or 3 oz.; put about $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of the acid upon the salt at a time, every 15 minutes, stirring until all are put on:

Which will purify a large room; and for meat or fish, hang them up in a box having a cover to it, and thus confine

the gas, and tainted articles of food will soon be purified, by the same operation. And notwithstanding so much was paid for the "Smith Disinfectant," the above will be found equally good.

4. Coffee, dried and pulverized, then a little of it sprinkled upon a hot shovel, will, in a very few minutes, clear a room of all impure effluvia, and especially of an animal character.

5. CHLORIDE OF LIME.—Half a saucer of it, moistened with an equal mixture of good vinegar and water, a few drops at a time only, will purify a sick-room in a few minutes.

SWEATING PREPARATIONS.—*Sweating Drops*.—Ipecacuanha, saffron, Virginian snake root, and camphor gum, each 2 ozs.; opium $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; alcohol 2 quarts. Let it stand 2 weeks, shaking occasionally. DOSE—A tea-spoonful in a cup of hot pennyroyal, spearmint, or catnip tea, every half hour, until perspiration is induced; then once an hour, for a few hours.

It is excellent in colds, fevers, pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs, &c. It is good to soak the feet in hot water at the same time.

2. SWEATING WITH BURNING ALCOHOL.—Pour alcohol into a saucer, to about half fill it; place this under a chair; strip the person to be sweated, of all clothing, and place him in the chair, putting a comforter over him also; now light a match and throw it into the saucer of alcohol, which sets it on fire, and by the time the alcohol is burned out he will be in a profuse perspiration, if not, put in half as much more alcohol and fire it again, which will accomplish the object; then rise up and draw the comforter around you, and get into bed, following up with hot tea and sweating drops, as in the first above.

This last plan of sweating is also good in recent colds, pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs, and all other inflammatory diseases, either in recent attacks, or of long standing complaints. See the closing remarks after the treatment of "Pleurisy," also "Ginger Wine."

IMPERIAL DROP.—*For Gravel and Kidney Complaints*.—Take saltpetre 1 oz.; putting it into an iron mortar, dropping in a live coal with it, which sets it on fire; stir it around until it all melts down into the solid form, blow out the coals, and pulverize it; then take an equal amount of bi-carbonate of potassia, and dissolve both in soft water 2 ozs. DOSE—From 20 to 30 drops, morning and evening, in a swallow of tea made from flax seed, or a solution of gum arabic.

In connection with the drops, let the patient take from a table-spoonful to two or three table-spoonfuls of onion juice—that is, all the stomach will bear—eating all the raw onions he can, and continue it until free of the complaint. I have seen gravel the size of a common quill, crooked, and one and one-fourth inches in length, which a lady passed

from the bladder, and smaller bits almost innumerable, by the simple use of onion juice alone.

The onion juice, (red onions are said to be the best,) may be injected through a catheter into the bladder; have no fears to do this, for I know a physician of forty years' practice who has done it five times with success—a physician, however, would have to be called to introduce the catheter.

2. In what is termed "Fits of the gravel," that is, where small gravel has become packed in the ureter, (tube which leads from the kidney to the bladder,) causing excruciating pain in that region, a pill of opium must be given, varying in size from one to three grains, according to the pain, strength, and age of the patient.

3. A strong decoction made by using a large handful of smart weed, adding a gill of gin, and a gill each of horse mint and onion juices, and taking all in 12 hours, has been known to discharge gravel in large quantities.—*Philadelphia Eclectic Journal*.

The surest sign of gravel is the dark appearance of the urine, as if mixed with coffee grounds, and a dull pain in the region of the kidney—if only inflammation, the darkness will not appear. See the closing remarks upon Gout.

CAMPHOR ICE.—*For Chapped Hands or Lips*.—Spermaceti tallow $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.; oil of sweet almonds 4 tea-spoonfuls; gum camphor $\frac{3}{4}$ oz., made fine. Set on the stove until dissolved, constantly stirring. Use only just sufficient heat to melt them.

Whilst warm, pour into moulds if desired to sell, then paper and put in tin-foil. If for your own use, put up in a tight box. Apply to the chaps or cracks two or three times daily, especially at bed time.

BURNS.—*Salve for Burns, Frost-Bites, Cracked Nipples, &c.*—Equal parts of turpentine, sweet oil, and bees-wax; melt the oil and wax together, and when a little cool, add the turpentine, and stir until cold, which keeps them evenly mixed.

Apply by spreading upon thin cloth—linen is the best. I used this salve upon one of my own children, only a year and a half old, which had pulled a cup of hot coffee upon itself, beginning on the eye-lid and extending down the face, neck and breast, also over the shoulder, and in two places across the arm, the skin coming off with the clothes; in fifteen minutes from the application of the salve, the child was asleep, and it never cried again from the burn, and not a particle of scar was left.

It is good for chaps on the hands or lips, or for any other

sore. If put on burns before blistering has taken place, they will not blister. And if applied to sore or cracked *nipples* every time after the child sucks, it soon cures them also. For nipples, simply rubbing it on is sufficient. I find it valuable also for pimples, and common healing purposes; and I almost regret to add any other preparations for the same purposes, for fear that some will neglect this; but as there may be cases where some of the following can be made when the above cannot, I give a few others known to be valuable. The first one is from Dr. Downer, of Dixboro, within six miles of New York; he used it in a case where a boy fell backwards into a tub of hot water, scalding the whole buttock, thighs, and privates, making a bad scald in a bad place, but he succeeded in bringing him successfully through, and from its containing opium, it might be preferable to the first in deep and very extensive burns, but in that case the opium might be added to the first. It was as follows:

2. DR. DOWNER'S SALVE FOR BURNS.—Beeswax 4 ozs.; opium $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; sugar of lead 1 oz.; melt the beeswax, and rub the lead up in the wax, then the opium; and finally add about a gill of sweet oil, or sufficient to make a salve of proper consistence.

Spread lightly on cloth—no pain, he says, will be felt under its use. He highly recommends it for the pain and inflammation of Piles, also.

3. POULTICE FOR BURNS AND FROZEN FLESH.—A. Bronson, of Meadville, United States, says, after 15 years experience, that Indian meal poultices covered with young hyson tea, moistened with hot water, and laid over burns or frozen parts, as hot as can be borne, will relieve the pain in 5 minutes, and that blisters, if they have not, will not arise, and that one poultice is usually sufficient.

4. SALVE FOR BURNS.—Beeswax, Burgundy pitch, white pine pitch, and rosin, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; mutton tallow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; goose oil 1 gill; tar $\frac{1}{2}$ gill, mixed and melted together, and used as other salves.

This was used successfully on a very bad case, burned all over the face, neck, breast, bowels, &c., soothing and quieting pain, giving rest and sleep directly.

5. GARDEN AND KITCHEN SALVE FOR BURNS AND FROST BITES.—Live for ever and sweet clover leaves, camomile and sweet elder, the inner bark, a handful of each; simmer them in fresh butter and mutton tallow of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; when crisped, strain out and add 2 or 3 ozs. of beeswax to form a salve. Spread very thin on thin cloth.

Mrs. Miller, of Macon, Mich., cured a bad case with this, burned by the clothes taking fire, nearly destroying the whole surfare. She speaks of it in equal praise for cuts and frost-bite. See the Green Ointment also for Chilblains.

6. The white of an egg beat up, then beat for a long time with a table-spoon of lard, until a little water separates from them, I have found good for burns.

7. The white oxide of bismuth, rubbed up in a little lard, is also a good application in burns.

8. Glycerine and tannin, equal weights, rubbed together into an ointment, is very highly recommended for sore or cracked nipples. See Dr. Raymond's statement in connection with the treatment of Piles.

ITCHING FEET FROM FROST BITES.—*To Cure*.—Take hydrochloric acid 1 oz; rain water 7 ozs; wash the feet with it 2 or 3 times daily, or wet the socks with the preparation, until relieved.

A gentleman whose feet had been frozen, in the Alps eight years before, and another man's had been frozen two years before on the Sierra-Nevada mountains, were effectually cured by its use.

CHILBLAINS.—*To Cure*.—PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF WIRTEMBERG.—Mutton tallow and lard of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; melt in an iron vessel and add hydrated oxyde of iron 2 ozs.; stirring continually with an iron spoon, until the mass is of a uniform black colour; then let it cool and add Venice turpentine 2 ozs.; and Armenian bole 1 oz.; oil of bergamot 1 dr.; rub up the bole with a little olive oil before putting it in.

Apply several times daily, by putting it upon lint or linen—heals the worst cases in a few days.

Chilblains arise from severe cold to the part, causing inflammation, often ulcerating, making deep, and very troublesome, long continued sores.

FELONS.—*If recent, to Cure in Six Hours*.—Venice turpentine 1 oz.; and put into it half a tea-spoonful of water, and stir with a tough stick until the mass looks like candied honey, then spread a good coat on a cloth and wrap around the finger. If the case is only recent, it will remove the pain in 6 hours.

2. A poke-root poultice on a felon cures by absorption, unless matter is already formed; if it is, it soon brings it to a head, and thus saves much pain and suffering.

3. Blue flag and hellebore root, equal parts, boiled in milk and water, then soak the felon in it for twenty minutes, as hot as can be borne, and bind the root on the parts for one hour, has cured many felons, when commenced in time.

4. A poultice of clay, from an old log house, made and kept wet with spirits of camphor, is also good.

5. FELON OINTMENT.—Take sweet oil $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, and stew $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of tobacco in it until the tobacco is crisped; then squeeze it out and add red lead 1 oz., and boil until black; when a little cool, add pulverized camphor gum 1 oz.

Mrs. Jordan, of Clyde, Ohio, paid ten dollars for this recipe, and has cured many bad felons with it.

6. FELON SALVE.—A salve made by burning one tablespoonful of copperas, then pulverizing it and mixing with the yolk of an egg, is said to relieve the pain, and cure the felon in twenty-four hours; then heal with cream two parts, and soft soap one part. Apply the healing salve daily after soaking the part in warm water.

DEAFNESS.—*If recent, to Cure—If not, to Relieve.*—Hen's oil 1 gill; and a single handful of the sweet clover raised in gardens; stew it in the oil until the juice is all out, strain it, and bottle for use.

Where deafness is recent, it will be cured by putting three or four drops daily into the ear, but if of long standing, much relief will be obtained if continued a sufficient length of time.

2. Much has been said in France about sulphuric ether, first tried by Madam Cleret, of Paris; and, although she lost her reason by the elation of feeling brought on, no doubt, by the honor given her for the discovery, yet the continued trial of the article does not give the satisfaction which had been hoped for from its first success.

WARTS AND CORNS.—*To Cure in Ten Minutes.*—Take a small piece of potash and let it stand in the open air until it slacks, then thicken it to a paste with pulverized gum arabic, which prevents it from spreading where it is not wanted.

Pare off the seeds of the dead skin of the corn, and apply the paste, and let it remain on ten minutes; wash off, and soak the place in sharp vinegar or sweet oil, either of which will neutralize the alkali. Now do not jam nor squeeze out the wart or corn, like "street-corner pedlers," but leave them alone, and nature will remove them without danger of taking cold, as would be if a sore is made by pinching them out. Corns are caused by pressure: in most cases removing the pressure cures the corn. Nine of every ten corns can be cured by using twice, daily, upon it any good liniment, and wearing loose shoes or boots. See Good Samaritan.

2. CURE FOR CORNS.—If a cripple will take a lemon, cut off a piece, then nick it so as to let in the toe with the corn, the pulp next the corn—tie this on at night, so that it cannot move—he will find next morning that, with a blunt knife, the corn will come away to great extent. Two or three applications of this will make a "poor cripple" happy for life.—*London Field.*

3. ACETIC ACID, touched to hard or soft corns, night and morning, for one week, will cure them. So will the Samaritan liniment, which see.

4. DR. HARIMAN'S INNOCENT AND SURE CURE FOR CORNS, WARTS, AND CHILBLAINS.—Nitric and muriatic acids, blue vitriol, and salts of tartar, of each 1 oz. ; add the blue vitriol, pulverized, to each of the acids, and in the same way add the salts of tartar ; when done foaming, add the other acid, and in a few days it will be fit for use.

Directions.—For frosted feet, rub them with a swab or brush, wet with this solution very lightly, every part that is red and dry ; in a day or two, if not cured, apply again as before. For corns, apply in like manner, scraping off dead skin before using. For warts, wet once a week until they disappear, which will be soon, for it is a certain cure in all the above cases, and very cheap.

5. A gentleman in Ohio offered to pay ten dollars a-piece for all corns not cured in three days by binding a bit of cotton batting upon it, and wetting it three times a day with spirits of turpentine.

6. I am assured by a gentleman of Syracuse, New York, that a plaster of the "Green Mountain Salve" put upon a corn, will completely cure it by the time it naturally comes off.

LINIMENTS.—*Good Samaritan—Improved.*—Take 98 per cent. alcohol 2 quarts, and add to it the following articles : Oils of sassafras, hemlock, spirits of turpentine, tinctures of cayenne, catechu, guaicaci, (guac,) and laudanum, of each 1 oz. ; tincture of myrrh 4 ozs. ; oil of organum 2 ozs. ; oil of wintergreen $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; gum camphor 2 ozs. ; and chloroform $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.

I have used the above liniment over five years and cannot speak too highly of its value ; I have cured myself of two severe attacks of rheumatism with it, the first in the knee and the last in the shoulder, three years after : my wife has cured two corns on the toes with it, by wetting them twice daily for a few days : and it is hard to think of anything which it has not cured, such as sprains, bruises, cuts, jams, rheumatism, weak back, reducing swellings, curing leg-ache in children from over-playing, for horse flesh, &c., &c. But you will allow me one remark about liniments—they ought in all cases to be put on and rubbed in from twenty to thirty minutes, and laying the hand on the part until it burns from its effects, instead of one or two minutes, as is the usual custom ; and if made by the quart, you can use them freely, as the cost is not more than above one-eighth as much as to purchase the two shilling bottles. Wetting flannel with the liniment, and binding on, is a good manner of application. Dr. Hale, of New York, has adopted this liniment for general use ; but for headache and neuralgia, he takes eight ounces of oil of wintergreen, rubbing upon the head, hold-

ing to the nostrils, &c. The full prescription will usually cost about two dollars.

2. LINIMENT FOR OLD SORES.—Alcohol 1 quart; aqua ammonia 4 ozs.; oil of origanum 2 ozs.; camphor gum 2 ozs.; opium 2 ozs.; gum myrrh 2 ozs.; common salt 2 table-spoonfuls. Mix, and shake occasionally for a week.

This was presented for insertion by H. Loomis, of Edwardsburg, hoping it might do many others as much good as it had done himself and neighbours. He showed me scars of an old sore on his leg which he had cured with it, after years of suffering; and also called up a young man whose father he had cured of a similar sore, years before, which had never broken out again; he used it twice daily. His leg became sore after a protracted fever. I have great confidence in it. He uses it also for cuts, bruises, horse-flesh, inflammatory rheumatism, &c., &c.

3. DR. RAYMOND'S LINIMENT.—Alcohol 1 quart; oils of origanum 2 ozs., and wormwood 1 oz.; with camphor gum 2 ozs.; spirits of turpentine 2 ozs.; and tincture of cantharides 1 oz. Mixed, and used as other liniments.

Dr. D. W. Raymond, of Conneaut, Ohio, thinks that the last is the best liniment in the world.

4. GERMAN RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Oils of hemlock and cedar, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; oils of origanum and sassafras, each 1 oz.; aqua ammonia 1 oz.; capsicum, pulverized, 1 oz.; spirits of turpentine and gum camphor, each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; put all into a quart bottle and fill with 95 per cent. alcohol.

The Germans speak equally in praise of this fluid, as a liniment, as Dr. Raymond does of his, besides they say it is very valuable for cholick in man or horse. DOSE.—For cholick, for man half a tea-spoonful; for a horse, one-half to one ounce in a little warm water, every fifteen minutes, until relieved.

A gentleman purchased a horse for seventy-five dollars, which had been strained in one of the fetlocks, worth before the strain one hundred and twenty-five dollars. He cured him with this liniment, and sold him for the original value. He cured his wife also of neuralgia, with the same, since I have published this recipe. Judge ye of its value.

5. COOK'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC LINIMENT.—Best alcohol 1 gal.; oil of amber 8 ozs.; gum camphor 8 ozs.; castile soap, shaved fine, 2 ozs.; beef's gall 4 ozs.; ammonia 3 F's strong, 12 ozs.; mix, and shake occasionally for 12 hours, and it is fit for use.

This will be found a strong and valuable liniment, also cheap. It may be used in swellings, strains, &c., and rubbed upon the throat, breast, and lungs, in asthma, sore throat, &c.

6. LINIMENT FOR SPINAL AFFECTIONS.—Take a pint bottle, and put into it oil of origanum, wormwood, spirits of turpentine, and gum camphor, of each 1 oz.; and fill it with best alcohol.

Mr. Barr, a gentleman with whom I have been acquainted for some four years, has been troubled with spinal weakness and pain, and he finds great relief from the use of this liniment; and his daughter took it internally for a cough also, with success.

7. GREAT LONDON LINIMENT.—Take chloroform, olive oil, and aqua ammonia, of each 1 oz.; acetate of morphia 10 grs. Mix, and use as other liniments. Very valuable. 8. GUM LINIMENT.—Take gum myrrh, gum camphor, and gum opium, of each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; cayenne pepper $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; alcohol 1 pint; mix.

This liniment is ready for use in three or four days, and is very highly recommended by E. Burrows, of Matamora, United States. He prefers rum, if a good article can be got, in place of the alcohol. This would be excellent in cholick, or diarrhea also.

9. PATENT LINIMENT.—In order that those who purchase the patent liniment may know what they are buying, I give a formula, from which over twelve-thousand dollars worth of liniment was sold in two years' time, but one of the partners going out of the firm, and into the livery-business, gave me the plan as follows:

Take whisky 15 gallons; and put into it 2 lbs. of capsicum, pulverized, let it stand 10 days and percolate, or draw off the whisky, free of the sediment; in the meantime take 1 gallon of spirits of turpentine and put into it oils of origanum, horse-mint, sassafras, and hemlock, 6 ozs. each; add gum camphor 2 lbs. Mix, and it is ready to sell, for the purpose of gulling those who suppose *every body* to be *honest* because they are *themselves* so.

But that no loss may arise from the space this liniment recipe occupies here, I will tell you how to make a good liniment, by using a part of that with the following:

Take of the patent liniment 8 ozs.; sweet oils and oils of origanum, sassafras and aqua ammonia, of each 2 ozs., and mix, shaking well as used, and this mixture will make a splendid horse liniment, with which you can easily blister, by bandaging the part, if desired, and wetting the bandage with it.

10. LOBELIA AND CAYENNE LINIMENT.—Take a quart bottle and put into it $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of cayenne, pulverized, then put in 2 ozs. of lobelia herb, and fill up the bottle with whisky; in two weeks it is ready for use, and applicable for cuts, bruises, strains, sprains, &c.; and it will heal cuts in the feet of oxen or horses, without stopping them from labor, and with but very little soreness, by applying 2 or 3 times daily.

I know a gentleman who had a gash cut in his scalp, four inches in length, and to the skull in depth, by a falling

branch, which by the use of this liniment only, as strange as it may appear, was healed without pain or soreness. But some may object to it as a whisky liniment. I admit it to be such, but by knowing how to make it yourselves, you get it for a whisky price, and if it be not found as good as one-half of the two-shilling-a-bottle liniment, then you may tell me that I do not know when I have a good thing.

11. LINIMENT—*Said to be St. John's.*—For 70 dozen bottles, take spirits of turpentine and seneca oils, of each, 4 gals. ; linseed or sweet oils 2 gals. ; oils of origanum, hemlock, juniper, amber, and laudanum, of each, 3 quarts ; spirits of ammonia 1 quart ; tincture of arnica 2 gallons ; camphor gum 1 lb. Put all into a keg and shake well ; when you wish to fill into small bottles, shake it well and draw into a convenient bottle or pitcher to pour from ; and shake it well every time you fill 5 bottles ; and shake the bottle whenever you use the liniment ; thus it might be called *Shaking Liniment*. No matter what you call it, however, it is a good one.

I obtained the recipe of a young gentleman who worked in Mr. St. John's store over a year, yet much care was taken to prevent the knowledge of its exact composition from being found out by assistants ; it is a well known fact, however, that an observing mind can learn much, although not expressed in words. Perhaps he will blame me for publishing information gained in that way, but I obtain knowledge for the benefit of the people ; and as I have called on the Doctor two different times, to sell my work, but could not succeed, I do not feel under any special obligation to him, and if I did, I go in for the greatest good to the greatest number. Were it not so, I should not publish *much* that is contained in this work, for there are many persons who have and are making fortunes out of single recipes, now published for the benefit of the world.

Because I could not sell my Recipes to I. L. St. John, a druggist of Tiffin, Ohio, however, is not saying that I do not sell them to druggists generally, as I do. In Aurora, Illinois, I sold to six, and in Pomeroy, Ohio, to seven, every one in either place, which is not common. They are, however, not only anxious to obtain information generally, but also willing to impart it to others ; and how Mr. St. John should have obtained as good recipes as the ones here attributed to him without sometime having bought, is a little surprising ; for, as a general rule, those who put out "Patent Medicines," are not themselves the originators of the recipes ; even Dr. Jayne is reported, I know not how truly, to have picked up the recipe, in an out-house, for his celebrated Alterative. I

say, then, am I not justified in publishing these recipes? Nay, more; am I not honorable in thus benefiting the people? I rest the matter with them; always willing to abide their decision.

Persons only wishing to put up for their own use, will take one-seventieth of the various amounts, which will be about as follows:

Turpentine and seneca oils, of each, $7\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. ; sweet oil and tincture of arnica, of each $3\frac{3}{4}$ ozs ; oils of origanum, hemlock, juniper, amber, and laudanum, of each $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. ; spirits of ammonia $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; and gum camphor $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. ; which makes a little less than 1 quart, there being 46 quarts, besides the gum camphor, in the whole amount.

This calculation will be sufficiently near for all practical purposes.

I have sold the condition powder and liniment, out of the drug-store, made by the Doctor, which has always given good satisfaction. And I think any one who tries both will be as well pleased with those made from these recipes as with that which is sent out from Tiffin, and make it for one-fourth the cost of the other.

COD LIVER OIL.—*Made Palatable and more Digestible.*—To each bottle, add fine table salt 1 oz. Mix well.

By this very simple plan cod liver oil has its peculiar unpleasantness overcome, as well as made far more easy for the stomach to dispose of. But even with this improvement, I do not consider a table-spoonful of it equal, for consumption, to a glass of rich, sweet cream, with a tea-spoonful of best brandy in it, to be drunk at each meal.

CONSUMPTIVES.—*Syrup very successful.*—Take tamarack bark, without roasting, (the moss may be brushed off), 1 peck; spikenard root $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; dandeline root $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ; hops 2 ozs. Boil these sufficiently to get the strength, in 2 or 3 gals. of water, strain and boil down to 1 gal. ; when blood warm add 3 lbs. of honey and 3 pints of best brandy; bottle, and keep in a cool place. DOSE—A wine-glassful or a little less, as the stomach will bear, 3 or 4 times daily, before meals and at bedtime.

Consumption may justly be called the King of diseases, but he has, many times, been obliged to haul down his colors, and give place to health, and consequent happiness, when he came in contact with the above syrup. It does not, however, contain any of the articles usually put into syrups for this disease—this of itself ought to obtain for it a consideration. I have been told, and that by a professional man, that there was not an article in it of any value for consumption. I have acknowledged it does not contain any articles

commonly used for that disease ; but allow me to ask if they cure the disease in one case out of a hundred? The answer is, No. I am now using this on a case within a few miles of the city, who had called on one of our Professors. He promised benefit, and did benefit about one week ; subsequently, two other physicians were also called without any lasting benefit. He had not cut his wood for nearly a year, nor done other labor to any extent ; he has now taken our syrup nearly three months ; he was weak, spare in flesh, and coughed very much, with cold feet and surface ; he is now stout, fleshy, and scarcely any cough ; surface and feet warm. What more could be asked ? Yet he is very careless, for I called on him on a cold, snowy day lately, and he was in the woods, for wood. Do I need better proof of its value? No one would expect sickness of the stomach to arise from its use, from the articles of which it is composed, but the first dose usually makes the person rather sick at the stomach, and sometimes vomits, but don't fear to continue its use. I had rather trust to tamarack-bark tea than three-fourths of the consumptive syrups of the day. Let every one who is afflicted with cough, be careful to avoid exposure as much as possible. Remember, with *syrup*, or *disease*, as long as there is life, there is hope.

But it would be deceptive and wicked to hold out to *all* consumptives the idea that they could be cured—*facts* speak like this, although I have never seen it in print, nor heard the remark, but my own observation says that nine of every ten *hereditary* consumptives, will, in the end, die of the disease, while an equal number of those whose disease is brought on by colds being neglected, or from neglect of acute inflammations, &c., may be cured. Then those who know their parents or others in their family to have gone with this disease, need hardly expect a cure, notwithstanding much benefit may be derived from *care*, with the above treatment, good diet, and out-of-door exercise, while those whose systems are not tainted from parents may expect a permanent cure.

I shall now throw in a few thoughts of my own ; and from the experience of many others in the profession, which I hope may benefit all needing light on the subject.

First, then—Do not go South, to smother and die ; but go North, for cool, fresh air, hunt, fish, and eat freely of the roasted game ; cast away care, after having trusted all in Christ, that it may be well, living or dying. Take a healthy, faithful friend with you, to lean upon when needed, in your

rambles. So shall it be well with many who would otherwise sink to the consumptive's grave. Have your potatoes with you, and roast them in the embers; your corn meal also, which you will mix with cold water, having a little salt in it, and bake on a board before the fire, and then say you cannot make out a good-flavored meal; and a healthy one also, from your roast *venison*, or broiled *fish*, with roast potatoes and *johnny-cake*, I will then acknowledge that you are indeed far gone on the consumptive's track, and *especially* if you have been wandering over the hills and through the valleys of our northern country in pursuit of the game of which you are about to partake.

Secondly—Do not leave home after having tried everything else in vain, and just ready to wrap the mantle of the grave around you; then you need all the care of many friends, and a quiet place to die; but go away the first thing when you become certain that permanent disease has fastened upon the lungs; then you may not only reasonably expect a cure, but be almost certain. Have the means with you to avoid getting wet by rains; but often wash and rub the whole surface, wearing flannel next the skin, and clothe yourself according to the weather and sex, for there is no reason why females should not pursue about the same course. They can dress *a la Bloomer*, and with their father, husband, brother, or other *known* friend, derive the same benefit from out-door exercise, like field or forest rambles, botanical huntings, geological surveys, or whatever sports or realities may give just the amount of exercise not to *fatigue* the invalid.

For females who have families and cannot leave them, gardening will be the best substitute for the travel, or of all the employments which can be engaged in.

Lastly—Those who are already far down the consumptive track, and confined at home, will derive much benefit by using, at each meal, half a pint of rich fresh cream. In *w/* cases it is ahead of Cod-Liver Oil, with *none* of its disagreeableness. And if it can be borne, a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful of the best brandy may be added.

Much is being said, now-a-days, about the necessity of constant inflation of the lungs by long drawn breaths, holding the breath, also, as long as possible, when thus fully inflated; but, for those whose lungs are extensively diseased, it is not only useless, but very dangerous, from the liability to burst blood-vessels in the lungs, causing hemorrhage, if not instant

death. In the commencement of the disease, however, or for those in health, the practice is decidedly good.

2. Half a pint of new milk, with a wine-glassful of expressed juice of green horehound, each morning for a month, is said to have worked wonders in relieving the soreness of the lungs, and giving tone to the general health in this disease.

3. *Chlorate of Potash, for Consumption.*—Some time back, a gentleman of Iowa read paper before the "American Medical Association," upon the subject of Chlorate of Potash in Consumption, giving the history of a few cases only. For the want of a more extended trial of it, the Association thought best not to publish his paper, but referred it back to him, and to the consideration of the other members for further test.

Amongst those members is Dr. A. B. Palmer of New York, one of the Vice-Presidents of the Association, and Professor of "Practice, Materia Medica," &c., in the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor—by the way, a gentleman and a scholar. Having had much experience in practice, he saw fit to give it a trial. He has used it in above thirty cases, and with a single exception with marked success; and in that case there was at first much improvement, but the patient was a German who does not understand our language very well, and from this fact when he found that it caused a heat or burning sensation in the stomach, instead of going to the Professor and having the quantity lessened, he abandoned it altogether. But through Prof. Palmer's kindness I have been permitted to refer to other cases where a very marked amelioration has taken place. One of these, a married lady, although her lungs were full of tubercles, with much coughing, soreness of the lungs, with sharp pains upon full breaths being taken, finds her cough loose, soreness all gone, and that full breath can be taken without pain, (or stitching, as commonly called,) and fully believes that if she could have had this prescription early in the disease, she would now have been well, yet derives much relief from its use. Another lady has been using it only a few months, and finds that her symptoms are all very much relieved, and she has gained seventeen pounds in flesh.

The Professor assures me that in the first few cases where he prescribed the chlorate the benefits were so marked, it was really astonishing; which, of course, caused him to go on in its use, until, as before remarked, about thirty cases have been more or less benefited by its use, under his care.

His method of giving it is to put about a tea-spoonful of the chlorate into a glass of water, which is to be drunk a little at a time, in from six to twenty-four hours, with other appropriate treatment.

If in any case the chlorate should cause a heat or burning sensation at the stomach, lessen the quantity ; and unless this does occur, no apprehensions need be felt in using it. It improves the general symptoms, lessening the pulse, &c., whilst the Cod-Liver Oil has never done anything more than to benefit merely as food ; and from its very disgusting smell and taste, and the almost impossibility of keeping it upon the stomach, I greatly prefer the fresh sweet cream mentioned above, or the fat meat as mentioned below.

The hyper-phosphites have been extensively used, but Prof. Palmer tells me that in Paris and other parts of Europe, where he travelled during the past summer, that not one well authenticated case of cure by them can be produced. But he feels much encouraged to hope that the chlorate will prove itself worthy of great confidence.

The above was written one year ago ; and the reports coming in since then, both in America and from Europe, more than confirms the *expected* benefits and hoped-for advantages from the use of the *chlorate* in this disease.

4. REMARKS ON THE USE OF FAT MEATS—*Preventive of Consumption*.—There is so much said against the use of fat meats, and especially pork, as an article of diet, that I cannot better close my remarks upon this subject than by giving the opposite opinions of those in high places, corroborated also by my own experience.

Dr. Dixon, of the Scalpel, some time ago, assumed the position that “the use of oils would diminish the victims of consumption nine-tenths, and that that was the whole secret of the use of Cod-Liver Oil, to take the place of fatmeats.”

Dr. Hooker's observations on the use of fat meats, connected with consumption, are as follows :

“*First*—Of all persons between the ages of 15 and 22 years, more than one-fifth eat no fat meat. *Second*—Of persons at the age of 45, all, excepting 1 in 50, habitually use fat meat. *Third*—Of persons who, between the ages of 15 and 22, avoid fat meat, a few acquire an appetite for it, and live to a good old age, while the greater portion die with phthisis (consumption) before 35. *Fourth*—Of persons dying with phthisis between the ages of 12 and 45, nine-tenths, at least, have never used fat meats.”

“Most individuals who avoid fat meat, also use little butter or oily gravies, though many compensate for this want

in part, at least, by a free use of those articles, and also milk, eggs, and various saccharine substances. But they constitute an imperfect substitute for fat meat, without which sooner or later, the body is almost sure to show the effects of deficient calorification."

A lady-lecturer recently said in New York, in one of her lectures—"Set a piece of *pork* before a lady : oh horrible ! the dirty, nasty, filthy stuff ; give us *chicken*—clean, nice chicken." Now this lady certainly was no farmer's wife, or she would have observed that the habits of chickens are ten times more filthy than that of the hog, if it be possible ; for even the hog's leavings and droppings are carefully overhauled by them, and much of it appropriated to "Ladies' meat." But their filthiness is no argument in either case ; for nature's strainer, (the stomach,) throws off all impurities. Why do so many young *ladies*, young *clergymen*, and *students* die of consumption? Simply because *chicken* or other *lean* meats, hot biscuit, &c., without exercise make up the sums of their diet ; when, if they would eat fat meats, with bread not less than one day old, scrub floors, saw wood, or other arm exercise, according to sex, an hour at each end of each day, they might be spared for years—perhaps to long lives of usefulness, to their families, congregations, or the world.

5. So far as *pork* is concerned as food, the following rule may be safely followed : If it agrees with the stomach, which is known by its digesting without "Risings," as it is called, its use may be continued, but if it rises, lessen the quantity, and if it still rises, abandon its use altogether ; but it digests better with me than mutton or *chicken*, and I have been trying them for nearly *fifty* years. The same rule is good for all articles of food. As to exercise for men who are not regular laborers, wood-sawing is the best, next, horseback riding, then walking ; for women, hoeing in the garden or field, next sweeping, dusting, &c., then horseback riding, walking.

6. But I have recently seen a piece going the rounds of the papers as the best cure for consumption in the world, which contains so much good sense that I will close my remarks on the subject by giving it a quotation, and let everyone judge for themselves, which to try, if they see fit to give either a trial. It is represented as coming from an *exchange* only, but from its style of remark, I think it must have started from Hall's Journal of Health :

"Eat all that the appetite requires of the most nourishing food, such as fresh beef, lamb, oysters, raw eggs, fruit, vegetables, and 3 times

a day take a glass of egg-nog, made as rich as the patient can bear. Avoid all other alcoholic drinks. Bathe twice a week in water made agreeably warm, and in a warm room; after bathing rub the body and limbs with sweet cream or sweet oil. Exercise daily in the open air; walking is the best. Stand erect, exercise the heart and lungs freely, keep the mind cheerful; take freely the best cough syrup, and consumption will be a stranger to your household.

“For making the best cough syrup, take 1 oz. of thorough-wort; 1 oz. of slippery elm; 1 oz. of stick liquorice, and 1 oz. of flax seed; simmer together in 1 quart of water until the strength is entirely extracted. Strain carefully, add 1 pint of best molasses and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of loaf sugar; simmer them all well together, and when cold bottle tight. This is the cheapest, best, and safest medicine now or ever in use.”

“A few doses of one table-spoonful at a time will alleviate the most distressing cough of the lungs, soothes and allays irritation, and if continued, subdues any tendency to consumption; breaks up entirely the whooping cough, and no better remedy can be found for croup, asthma, bronchitis, and all affections of the lungs and throat. Thousands of precious lives may be saved every year by this cheap and simple remedy, as well as thousands of pounds which would otherwise be spent in the purchase of nostrums which are both useless and dangerous.” For egg-nog See “Stimulant in Low Fevers.”

ointments.—*For Old Sores.*—Red precipitate $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; sugar of lead $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; burnt alum 1 oz.; white vitriol $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., or a little less; all to be very finely pulverized; have mutton tallow made warm $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; stir all in, and stir until cool.

Mr. Brownell, of Dowagiac, thinks there is no ointment equal to this for fever or any other old sores, from actual trial, so Mr. Loomis does of his Ointment No. 2.

2. JUDKINS' OINTMENT.—This ointment has been long celebrated through Ohio and the Eastern States. It was invented and put up by an old Doctor of that name, whose family took to the profession of medicine as naturally as ducks to water. I obtained it of one of the sons, who is practising at Malaga, Ohio, from whom I also obtained Landolfi's and his own method of curing cancer, (see those recipes,) and he always uses this ointment to heal cancers and all other sores:

Linseed oil 1 pint; sweet oil 1 oz.; and boil them in a kettle on coals for nearly 4 hours, as warm as you can; then have pulverized and mixed, borax $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; red lead 4 ozs., and sugar of lead $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.; remove the kettle from the fire and thicken in the powder; continue the stirring until cooled to blood heat, then stir in 1 oz. of spirits of turpentine; and now take out a little, letting it get cold, and if not then sufficiently thick to spread upon thin, soft linen, as a salve, you will boil again until this point is reached.

He says, and I have no doubt of it, that it is good for all kinds of wounds, bruises, sores, burns, white swellings, rheumatisms, ulcers, sore breasts, and even where there are wounds on the inside, it has been used with advantage, by applying a plaster over the part.

3. **SISSON'S OINTMENT.**—Best brandy $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; turpentine 1 gill; camphor gum 1 oz.; beef's gall $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; (beef's gall bottled with $\frac{1}{4}$ alcohol will keep nice for future use,) neats-foot oil 1 pint. Mix.

This ointment, or properly liniment, is probably not equalled for reducing swellings which arise from bad bruises, or swellings of long standing; rub it in for quite a length of time, then wet a flannel in it and wrap around the parts.

4. **GREEN OINTMENT.**—White pine turpentine and lard $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each; honey and bees-wax $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each; melt all together and stir in $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. of *very* finely pulverized verdigris.

In deep wounds and old sores this works admirably, it keeps out proud flesh and heals beyond all calculation, keeping up a healthy discharge. It was used on a horse, which had run upon a fence stake, the stake entering under the shoulder-blade and penetrating eighteen inches alongside of the ribs; the ointment was introduced by stiffening linen cloth with warm beeswax, and rolling it up into what is called a *tent*, then smearing the ointment upon the tent, and pushing it to the bottom of the wound, which kept the outside from healing until it healed from the bottom, and thus saved the horse, which everybody said must die. The man owning the horse was thrown from his buggy whilst the horse was running, and had a leg broken; the horse was well before the man. Hiram Sisson, an old farrier and farmer, of Crown Point, New York, has used this and the one bearing his name, No. 3, several years, and speaks of them in the highest terms. Mr. Wykoff, a few miles north of New York, has used this green ointment for several years, curing a deep cut in the thigh of a friend in a few days with it, which induced him to pay ten dollars to an English lady for the recipe; since then he cured a bad case of chilblains with it, upon a German boy who had not worn boot or shoe for three years, on that account. I have now known it for two years, curing cuts on horses' feet, from stepping over corn stubble in spring ploughing, by only a few applications. It is worth more than the cost of this book to any family who has not got it.

This, mixed with equal parts of the "Magnetic," No. 11, and the world cannot beat it for general use.

5. GREEN OINTMENT.—Honey and beeswax, each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; spirits of turpentine 1 oz.; wintergreen oil and laudanum, each 2 ozs.; verdigris, finely pulverized, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; lard $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs; mix by a stove fire, in a copper kettle, heating slowly.

I have given this green ointment, varying somewhat from the first, obtained of a gentleman at Jamestown, New York, who was selling it in large quantities, as he uses the spirits of turpentine instead of the white pine, for that frequently is hard to get, and by some this will be preferred, for the flesh of a few persons will inflame under the free use of verdigris, and it will be seen that this last recipe has not near as much of it in as the first.

6. DR. KITTREDGE'S CELEBRATED OINTMENT.—FOR "PIMPLED FACE," "PRAIRIE-ITCH," &c.—Take a pint bottle and put into it nitric acid 1 oz.; quicksilver 1 oz., and let it stand until the silver is cut; then melt lard $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. in an earthen bowl and mix all together, and stir with a wooden spatula until cold,

Old Dr. Kittredge is an Allopathic Physician, but his ointment has been known over the whole State, as death to the "Michigan or Prairie Itch," and the Doctor recommends it for Cancerous, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Ulcers, also Salt-rheum, Ring-worm, "Pimpled Face," Chronic Inflammation of the Eyelids, &c. APPLICATION.—For cutaneous eruptions, scratch off the scab, warm the cerate, rub in thoroughly once day; for running ulcers, spread a thin plaster, and not change oftener than once in thirty-six or forty-eight hours.

7. MEAD'S SALT-RHEUM OINTMENT.—Aquafortis 1 oz.; quicksilver 1 oz.; good hard soap dissolved so as to mix readily 1 oz.; prepared chalk 1 oz., mixed with 1 lb of lard; incorporate the above by putting the aquafortis and quicksilver into an earthen vessel, and when done effervescing, mix with the other ingredients, putting the chalk in last, and add a little spirits of turpentine, say $\frac{1}{2}$ a table-spoonful.

Mr. Mead is a resident of New York, above ninety years of age, and great confidence may be placed in this recipe. He sent it for insertion in the seventh edition of this work, and many have tried it with satisfaction. He first proved it on himself, after suffering with Salt-rheum of ten years; at first it came back after two years; he then cured it again, and now has been free from it about fourteen years. His only object in presenting me the recipe was to do good to his fellow-creatures. Some physicians think that if nitric acid one ounce and three drachms, was put upon the quicksilver, and cut or dissolved by gentle heat, that it would be a better way to prepare it; but I never wish to change when an article works as well as this does.

8. Dr. Gibson, of Jamestown, says he has never failed in curing salt-rheum or leprosy, (meaning very bad skin diseases) with the following :

First, wash the part with Castile soap and water, dry with a soft cloth, then wet the parts erupted with the tincture of iodine, and after this gets dry, anoint with citron ointment. When the eruption exists about parts not covered with clothing, use the following wash alternately with the tincture : Corrosive sublimate 1 dr. ; sugar of lead 3 ozs. ; white vitriol 2 scruples ; sal-ammoniac 3 drs. ; common salt 2 drs ; soft water 1 pint ; mix.

He had a case—a young gentleman who was engaged to be married, but the lady would not marry him until cured, from the fact that a sore of a leprous or obstinate character surrounded his head where the hat came in contact with it. But patience and *nine* months' perseverance removed the scab from his *crown*, and *crowned* him with a help-meet.

Let me here say, that in any disease of long standing, use some of the alterative medicines to cleanse the blood, while using the outward applications. The "Cathartic Alterative" is especially adapted to these skin diseases, and should be continued some time, even if you are not anxious to get married. The Citron Ointment is kept by nearly all druggists.

9. White lead in sweet oil, used as an ointment cured a lady in Lafayette, Indiana, of a bad case of Salt-Rheum.

10. ITCH OINTMENT.—Unsalted butter 1 lb. ; Burgundy pitch 2 ozs. ; spirits of turpentine 2 ozs. ; red-precipitate, pulverized, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ozs. ; melt the pitch and add the butter, stirring well together ; then remove from the fire, and when a little cool add the spirits of turpentine, and lastly the precipitate, and stir until cold.

This will cure all cases of psora, usually called "The Itch," and many other skin eruptions, as pimples, blotches, &c.

Dr. Beach thinks the animal which infests the skin, in real itch, is the result of the disease, whilst most authors think it the cause.

11. MAGNETIC OINTMENT.—*Said to be Trask's*.—Lard, raisins, cut in pieces, and fine-cut tobacco, equal weights ; simmer well together, then strain and press out all from the dregs.

The above is an excellent ointment, and looks like its namesake, and its action is really magnetic. Mix this in equal part with the first Green Ointment, No. 4, and it will make a good application in Piles, Salt-Rheum, and all cutaneous or skin diseases, as well as cuts, bruises, &c. If used in Salt-Rheum, some of the alterative remedies must be taken at the same time, and long continued.

12. STRAMONIUM OINTMENT.—The probability is that for

general use, no ointment will be found superior to this, when properly made. It is kept by most druggists, but it is not half as good, generally, as if made by the following directions. I give large proportions, from the fact that it will be used in large quantities. Stramonium is known by the names of "Jimpson," "Stink-Weed," "Thorn-Apple," &c. from its thorny burr.

Pick about a bushel of the leaves, while yet green, having a suitable iron kettle placed over a slow fire; put in a few of the leaves and mash them as you keep adding until you get them all mashed into a pulpy mass, then put in lard 5 lbs., and stew to a crisp; then strain and box for use. Those who live in towns and prefer to make it with less trouble, will purchase 1 dr. of the soft extract, kept by druggists, rubbing it with a little water until it is of such a consistence as to allow it to be rubbed into an ointment with lard 1 oz. This will be better than the sale ointment, but not as good as the "Home Made," above.

It is anodyne, (relieves pain,) in burns, scalds, old irritable ulcers, skin disease, painful hemorrhoids, (Piles) and is discutient, (driving away swellings,) and very strengthening to broken limbs, *i. e.*, after the bones are healed to rub over the limb freely, and thoroughly; it reduces the swelling and gives tone to the muscles, tendons, &c.

We have recently known two cases of fracture, one a compound fracture of the ankle, the other of the wrist, both in persons well advanced in life; in both cases strength returned very slowly, but with double speed by the free application of this ointment; and in the first case it undoubtedly prevented mortification. It is valuable, also, in painful or swelled rheumatism. Or, perhaps what would be preferable, in such cases, is tincture made of the seeds from the thorny-burr, two ounces, to alcohol and water, of each, a half-pint. If it is not found ahead of the "Tincture of Arnica," I will give you my head for a "Foot-Ball." In applying it, wet cloths or brown paper, and bind upon the parts keeping them well wet. To make this tincture, see "Tinctures."

Good sized live toads, 4 in number; put into boiling water and cook very soft; then take them out and boil the water down to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, and add fresh churned, unsalted butter 1 lb. and simmer together; at the last add tincture of arnica 2 ozs.

13. TOAD OINTMENT.—For sprains, strains lame-back, rheumatism, caked breasts, caked udders, &c., &c.

This was obtained from an old Physician, who thought more of it than of any other prescription in his possession. Some persons might think it hard on toads, but you could not kill them quicker in any other way.

JAUNDICE.—*Dr. Peabody's Cure, in its worst forms.*—Red iodide of mercury 7 grs. ; iodide of potassium 9 grs. ; aqua dis. (distilled water,) 1 oz. ; mix. Commence by giving 6 drops 3 or 4 times a day, increasing one drop a day until 12 or 15 drops are given at a dose. Give in a little water immediately after meals. If it causes a griping sensation in the bowels, and fulness in the head when you get up to 12 or 15 drops, go back to 6 drops, and up again as before.

In two very bad cases of jaundice, I have known the above to be entirely successful.

I am aware that many persons will not use any preparation containing mercury in any of its forms, while there are many others who would use them for that very reason ; my object is to benefit *all* without strengthening the *prejudices* of any ; for this reason I give you the following :

2. *Drink for Jaundice.*—Tie up soot and saffron, equal parts, in a cloth to the size of half of a hen's egg, let it lie in a glass of water over night ; in the morning put the yolk of an egg, beaten, into this water, and drink it. Do this 3 mornings, skipping 3, until 9 doses have been taken.

I am assured that it has proved successful in many bad cases. See also Soot Coffee, No. 12, amongst the ague remedies.

PILES.—*Successful Remedies.*—*Internal Remedy.*—Cream of tartar, jalap pulverized, senna, and flowers of sulphur 1 oz. each ; nitrate of potash, (saltpetre) $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; golden seal 1 oz. ; thoroughly pulverize all together, in a mortar, and give a tea-spoonful three times every day, or the dose may be varied to suit the condition of the patient, taking more or less to suit circumstances, keeping the bowels in a solvent state.

External Application.—Inner bark of the white oak tree, boil and strain, and boil again till you obtain $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of the extract very thick ; then add $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of the oil of the oldest and strongest bacon you can procure ; simmer together until a union takes place when cold. Then apply by the finger up the rectum every night until well. Be very strict to abstain from strong and stimulating diet. The above is a sure cure for blind or bleeding piles, in all cases, sooner or later.

Dr. Hariman, of Andersonstown, has been very successful with this plan of treating Piles ; and since I obtained the plan, now two years ago, I have had one opportunity of proving its efficiency, upon a gentleman who had been laid up for days, and sometimes weeks, with the complaint ; by a few applications of the external remedy he has been enabled to keep directly along with his labor.

2. *Pile Cerate.*—Carbonate of lead $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; sulphate of morphia 15 grs. ; stramonium ointment 1 oz. ; olive oil 20 drops. Mix, and apply 3 times a day, or as occasion and pain may require.

This cerate has been highly celebrated as a remedy for Piles. It will relieve the pain most assuredly. Piles have

been cured with lamp oil applied to the parts, two or three times a day. Even tallow, or any simple ointment, is good for dry Piles, that is, for pain in those parts, coming on often in the dead of night without apparent cause.

3. *For External Piles.*—The following is very highly spoken of: Take oyster shells, wash and burn them, then finely pulverize and rub up with fresh lard; anoint with this, and take internally sulphur one ounce, mixed with three ounces of pulverized rosin; take night and morning what will lay on a fourpenny piece. Take every day for the first week, then every three or four days, until well, continuing the ointment.

4. Mrs. Morehead, of Danville, Indiana, cured herself of piles by simply sitting in a hip-bath of warm water, every time the pains would come on, after stools, or any other time, remaining in the bath until the pains left her. Her husband cured himself by sitting in cold water, and using upon the parts an ointment made by stewing celandine in fresh lard. I give these various plans, so that if one fail a remedy may certainly be found amongst the many given.

5. G. P. Rogers, of Ironton, Ohio, has known cases cured by using the following ointment: Powdered opium and powdered rosin, one ounce each, mixed with one ounce of tallow, and anoint as required.

6. Dr. D. W. Raymond, of Conneaut, Ohio, says: Equal weights of glycerine and tannin will cure piles, by anointing with it, and that very speedily; also cures sore or cracked nipples in twenty-four hours, and is remarkably good for any excoriation, or sore, of the skin. I know that simple tallow introduced into the rectum is exceedingly beneficial in piles, which satisfies me that any preparation containing oil or any kind of grease, is good.

7. I have found in the scrap of an old newspaper, the following, and it is so easily tried, and speaks with so much certainty, and is so simple, that give it an insertion:

“Simple Cure for Piles.—Mix one table-spoonful of sulphur with half a pint of milk, to be taken every day until favorable symptoms appear, and then occasionally, as the case may require. The above is a cheap, simple, and most infallible cure for that most painful and unpleasant disorder. It had been used with complete success in old and inveterate cases where individuals had spent scores of pounds in medical advice. It is equally useful as a preventive. It will injure none, and only requires a trial.”

8. Paschal Mason, living near New York, cured a Southern

lady, visiting in the neighborhood, who was confined to the bed with them, by making a strong tea of the wild swamp-current root, drinking occasionally for a few days only.

9. Jimpson leaves and parsley, a handful of each, stewed in lard, one pound, and used as an ointment, has cured many cases.

ANODYNES.—*Hoffman's Anodyne, or Golden Tincture.*—Sulphuric ether 2 ozs.; alcohol 4 ozs.; and ethereal oil $\frac{3}{4}$ dr.; mix. DOSE—From half to two tea-spoonfuls ($\frac{1}{2}$ dr. to 2 drs.) according to the urgency or pain for which it is given.

It is given in a little sweetened water, and much preferred by the Germans to laudanum, especially where laudanum causes sickness of the stomach. It makes an excellent local application in neuralgia and other painful affections, being equal to the Magnetic Tooth Cordial and Paralytic Liniment.

2. *Laudanum.*—Best Turkey opium 1 oz., slice, and pour upon it boiling water 1 gill, and work it in a bowl or mortar until it is dissolved; then pour it into the bottle, and with alcohol of 76 per cent proof $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, rinse the dish, adding the alcohol to the preparation, shaking well, and in 24 hours it will be ready for use. DOSE—From 10 to 30 drops for adults, according to the strength of the patient, or severity of the pain.

Thirty drops of this laudanum will be equal to one grain of opium. And this is a much better way to prepare it than putting the opium into alcohol, or any other spirits alone, for in that case much of the opium does not dissolve. See the remarks occurring after Godfrey's Cordial.

3. *Paregoric.*—Best opium $\frac{1}{2}$ dr., dissolve it in about 2 table-spoonfuls of boiling water; then add benzoic acid $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.; oil of anise $\frac{1}{2}$ a fluid dr.; clarified honey 1 oz.; camphor gum 1 scruple; alcohol, 76 per cent, 11 fluid ozs.; distilled water $4\frac{1}{2}$ fluid ozs.; macerate, (keep warm,) for two weeks. DOSE—For children, 5 to 20 drops, adults, 1 to 2 tea-spoonfuls.

Used as an anodyne and antispasmodic, it allays cough, relieves nausea and slight pains in the stomach and bowels, checks diarrhoea, and procures sleep. Used principally for children. See the remarks after No. 5, below.

4. *Bateman's Pectoral Drops.*—Opium in powder, catechu in powder, camphor gum, red saunders, rasped, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; oil anise 1 dr.; dilute alcohol, (alcohol of 76 per cent, and water in equal proportions,) 1 gal. Keep warm for 2 weeks.

The opium strength of this is about equal to paregoric, and it is used for similar purposes, and doses. See the remarks below.

5. *Godfrey's Cordial.*—Dissolve pure carbonate of potassa 1 oz. in water 5 quarts, and add nice golden syrup or best molasses 3 quarts,

and heat until they begin to simmer; take off the scum, and add laudanum 9 ozs., and oil of sassafras 1 dr. Mix well. Used similar to the two last.

REMARKS.—It is a well known fact that much is done to children by the use of anodynes, such as the above, and “Mrs. Winslow’s Soothing Syrup,” which is now taking the place, to a great extent in towns, of the foregoing, for I noticed a short time ago eighty-seven empty bottles with Mrs. Winslow’s labels upon them, placed on a counter of one of our drug stores, which led me to ask if they put up her syrup. The answer was no, a *lady* in New York has given that much to *one* child within the past *eighteen* months.

The question might be asked, why do you tell people how to make *any* of these anodynes? Because they are good in proper cases, when properly used, and to give a place for these remarks; for those who are evil disposed will find a way to accomplish their designs, whilst the well disposed will, or can, act only from knowledge, and if they do not know the evils arising from the constant use of anodynes on children, are as liable to do evil as the evil disposed.

Then let it be remembered that the constant use of opium in any of its preparations on children, or adults, disturbs the nervous system, and establishes a nervous necessity for its continuation. Then use them only in severe pain, or extreme nervousness, laying them by again as soon as possible under the circumstances of the case. Of course we do not give a recipe for the Soothing Syrup spoken of, as its exact composition has not yet come out to the public; but that its soothing properties are owing to opium, there is not the least doubt. See “Carminatives,” which are preferable to opiates, especially for children.

RHEUMATISM.—*Inflammatory Rheumatism*—*Mr. Wright’s, and other Cures.*—Sulphur and saltpetre of each 1 oz.; gum guaiac $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; colchicum root, or seed, and nutmegs, of each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; all to be pulverized and mixed with simple syrup or molasses 2 oz. Dose—One tea-spoonful every 2 hours until it moves the bowels rather freely; then 3 or 4 times daily until cured.

Mr. Wright, of the Niagara Hotel, Toledo, Ohio, has several times proved this to be an excellent medicine, and since I obtained it I found a man at Marshall, Michigan, one Saturday evening, with his feet and legs so swollen with this disease, that he could but just crawl with two crutches. I filled this prescription and gave him a tea-spoonful of it every two hours, until it moved his bowels, then every four hours, and on Monday noon he could walk quite comfortably without cane or crutch, the medicine costing only a shilling.

2. **RHEUMATIC ALTERATIVE.**—In Rheumatism of long standing, the following preparation has often proved very valuable :

Colchicum seed, and black cohosh root, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., the root to be bruised ; best rye whisky 1 pint ; put together and let stand 3 or 4 days. DOSE—From one tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful 3 times daily, before meals.

The action will be to loosen the bowels, or cause a little sickness at the stomach ; and the dose may be modified not to cause too great an effect upon the patient either way, but increasing the dose if necessary until one of these specific actions is felt, and lessening it if the action is too great in any case.

3. *Rheumatic Liniment.*—Olive oil, spirits of camphor, and chloroform, of each 2 ozs. ; sassafras oil 1 tea-spoonful. First add the oil of sassafras to the olive oil, then the spirits of camphor, and shake well together before putting in the chloroform, shaking when used, keeping it corked, as the chloroform evaporates very fast if left open. Apply 3 or 4 times daily, rubbing it well, and always towards the body.

I had a brother-in-law cured of a very bad case of inflammatory, or swelling rheumatism, by the use of this liniment—accomplished in about four days, without other treatment. He paid five dollars for the recipe after the cure. But I would recommend the use of this in connection with Mr. Wright's Cure, above, feeling perfectly assured that no attack will stand before the internal and external combination.

4. J. B. Hitchcox, Ypsilanti, Michigan, uses spirits of turpentine 1 pint ; tar 2 tea-spoonfuls ; oil of vitriol 1 tea-spoonful, mixing in a mug ; then sets them on fire, letting it burn 15 minutes, and bottle for use.

He bathes the parts freely twice daily with this preparation, then binds on the mashed tory-weed, as mentioned under the head of "Reducing Swellings," and gives a little spirits of turpentine internally.

5. *Awah Raymond*—Takes rum 1 pint ; neats'-foot oil $\frac{1}{2}$ pint ; or if the joint is stiff, skunk's oil instead of the other ; spirits of turpentine 1 gill, and simmers them together, and bottle for use, rubbing it in thoroughly 3 times daily.

He also directs to soak the feet in hot water, scraping the bottoms of the feet with an old knife ; then he has poke root roasted and mashed, mixing with it tar and sulphur to form drafts for the feet. With this method of treatment he assures me he has been very successful for 30 years. And it bears so strong a resemblance to Dr. Kittredge's preparation, next following, for stiffened joints in rheumatism, that it gives me double confidence in them both.

6. *Dr. Kittredge's Remedy for Rheumatism and Stiff Joints.*—

Strong camphor spirits 1 pint; neats'-foot, coon, bear, or skunk's oil 1 pint; spirits of turpentine $\frac{3}{4}$ pint. Shake the bottle when used, and apply three times daily, by pouring on a little at a time and rubbing in all you can for 20 to 30 minutes.

The old Doctor recommends this as a sure cure for chronic rheumatism, sprains, stiff-joints where they have not formed an ankylosis, that is, if the bones have not actually grown together; and as remarked in connection with his ointment No. 6, he has been a very celebrated Physician for many years.

7. FRENCH AND OTHER REMEDIES FOR CHRONIC RHEUMATISM.—Dr. Bonnet, of Graulbet, France, states in a letter to the *Abeille Medicale*, that he has been long in the habit of prescribing:

“The essential *oil* of turpentine for frictions against rheumatism. And that he has used it himself with perfect success, having almost instantaneously got rid of rheumatic pains in both knees and in the left shoulder.”

He was led to make the prescription from having used the *oil* of turpentine to wash coal-tar and other sticking mixtures from his hands. After having washed his hands in soap and water, and drying them, a pricking sensation like an electric spark upon the knuckles from a machine, lasting above two hours, was always experienced, and it is to this exciting action that he attributes its efficacy. It may be used twice or thrice daily.

8. Chronic rheumatism has been cured in twenty-four hours, after two years' suffering, by using alcohol, spirits of turpentine, sweet spirits of nitre, and oil of juniper, equal parts of each; mix; rub well into the parts, and take ten drops at bed time in water.

9. *Bitters for Chronic Rheumatism*.—Prickly-ash berries, spikenard root, yellow poplar and dog-wood barks, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; all pulverized and put it into a gallon jug, and fill it up with brandy. DOSE—A wine-glass full of it is to be taken 3 times daily before meals.

A baker of Lafayette, was cured by the use of this amount, of a very bad case of this disease of long standing.

10. David Mowry, of Greenville, Ohio, says yellow poplar, dog-wood, prickly-ash, wild cherry and white-ash barks of the trees, equal quantities of each, a good large handful, boiled in 2 gals. of water, to 1, and add 1 gal. of good old rye, will, if taken freely 3 times daily, cure the worst inflammatory rheumatism in the world.

There is no question but what both of these preparations, and the next also, are good, if made sufficiently strong with the barks. But I should consider them much more applicable

in chronic cases or rheumatism of long standing; and in these cases very applicable indeed, and I am well satisfied that no one will take them for the spirits.

11. CHRONIC RHEUMATISM has been cured by taking the bark of a bearing crab-apple tree, and putting a sufficient amount of it into whisky to make it *very* strong, then taking a wine-glass three times daily, until a gallon was used.

12. *Green Bay Indian's Remedy for Rheumatism.*—Wahoo, bark of the root, 1 oz.; blood root 1 oz.; black cohosh root 2 ozs.; swamp hellebore $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; prickly ash, bark or berries 1 oz.; poke root, cut fine, 1 oz.; rye whisky 1 quart; let it stand a few days before using. DOSE—One tea-spoonful every 3 or 4 hours increasing the dose to 2 or 3 tea-spoonfuls, as the stomach can bear.

Soak the feet well and go to bed, covering up warm, and taking the "Sweating Drops" between each dose, as there directed, for three or four hours, and repeat the sweating every day until the disease surrenders to the treatment. If at any time the head feels too full, or the stomach sickens too much drops down to the first dose of a tea-spoonful or even less, if necessary.

This prescription is from Jacob S. Cornelius, an Indian of Green Bay, who was very successful in Illinois, with it, in this disease.

13. I know an old physician who assured me that he had cured cases where all other remedies failed, with saltpetre, beginning with twenty grains, and doubling the dose every three or four hours, until it reached half an ounce, in a very robust and plethoric patient; but this dose would be too large to venture upon by persons not of a plethoric habit. But as it is mostly prescribed, by putting a table-spoonful to a pint of whisky, then a tea-spoonful for a dose; you might as well expect to dip the Atlantic into the Pacific with a tea-spoon, as to cure rheumatism in that slow way. It may be taken in quantities from half an ounce to an ounce and a half in the twenty-four hours, being largely diluted with water. If pain should come on in the stomach, under its use, stop it at once, and give large quantities of mucilaginous drinks, such as slippery-elm water, gum-arabic water, flax-seed tea, &c.

14. *New Remedy.*—Kerosene oil 3 ozs.; skunk's oil 1 oz.; mix, and shake when applied. Put it on quite freely, and heat it in by the stove, or by means of a hot shovel.

A firm of grocers, Slawson & Geer, of New York, have been using this mixture during the past winter upon their own persons, and recommended it to many others amongst them,

one of the Clergymen, and also the President of the University, and so far as they know, it has proved very successful, relieving the pain directly.

15. One of our physicians in New York, has used a preparation very nearly resembling the above, but varying sufficient to satisfy myself that any other animal oil will do as well as that from the highly-flavored one, above mentioned.

He used kerosene oil 2 ozs. ; neats'-foot oil 1 oz., oil of origanum $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; mixed and shaken as used.

The smell of the kerosene is not very pleasant, but if a pair of ankles and feet, badly swollen, so much so that you could not walk on them for months, could be cured in two or three weeks, as it was in this case, it might be well to put up with its disagreeable smell. Rub and heat it in thoroughly twice daily.

ASTHMA—*Remedies*.—Elecampane, angelica, comfrey, and spike-nard roots, with hoarhound tops, of each 1 oz. ; bruise and steep in honey 1 pt. DOSE—A table-spoonful, taken hot every few minutes, until relief is obtained, then several times daily until a cure is effected.

It cured a young lady, near the "Falls of the Ohio," whom the doctors said it was wicked to disturb ; "let her *die* in peace," was their advice to the parents. An old lady, instead, let her *live* in peace. It will be found very excellent in any cough ; even low consumptives will find great relief from its use.

2. Dr. J. K. Finley, of Pittsburg, cured a lady with whom I afterwards became acquainted, and from the completeness of the cure, I was induced to write to the doctor and obtain the prescription, It is as follows :

Oil of tar 1 dr. ; tincture of veratrum viride 2 drs. ; simple syrup 2 drs. ; mix. DOSE—For adults 15 drops 3 or 4 times daily.

I have very great confidence in this prescription.

3. A lady at Yellow Springs, Ohio, tells me that she cured herself of Asthma, by using, for her common drink, a tea made of the leaves of common chestnut, which had fallen from the tree in autumn ; sweeten well, and continue its use for 2 or 3 months,

She used it for a month at first, and it returned, when she continued its use for two months ; and ten years have elapsed without its return. It is certainly safe as well as simple, and of easy trial.

Lobelia is considered by some a specific in asthma, but the prejudice against it is so great I forbear speaking further of it ; but :

4. Iodide of potassium has cured a bad case of asthma, by taking 5

gr. doses, 3 times daily. Take $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and put it into a vial and add 32 tea-spoonfuls of water—then 1 tea-spoonful of it will contain the 5 grs., which put into $\frac{1}{2}$ gill more of water, and drink before meals.

COMPOSITION POWDER—*Thompson's*.—"Bayberry bark 2 lbs.; hemlock bark 1 lb.; ginger root 1 lb.; cayenne pepper 2 ozs.; all finely pulverized and well mixed. DOSE—One half of a tea-spoonful of it, and a tea-spoonful of sugar; put them into a tea-cup and pour it half full of boiling water; let it stand a few minutes and fill the cup with milk, and drink freely. If no milk can be obtained, fill up cup with the hot water.

"This, in the first stages and less violent attacks of disease, is a valuable medicine and may be safely employed in all cases. It is good in relax, pain in the stomach and bowels, and to remove all obstructions caused by cold. A few doses, the patient being in bed with a steaming stone at the feet or having soaked the feet fifteen or twenty minutes in hot water, drinking freely of the tea at the same time, will cure a bad cold and often throw off disease in its first stages." I use it, taking, or giving, lobelia emetics as mentioned under the head of "Eclectic Emetics." I use it also as a :

2. DYSPEPTIC TEA.—Where an attack has been brought on by over-indulgence at an extra rich meal, you will find immediate and generally perfect relief by having a cup of this tea made, and drinking about one-half of it fifteen minutes before meals, and the remainder just as you sit down to the meal, not taking any other fluid at all until after digestion is over, following up the same plan for a few days or weeks, as may be necessary. It stimulates the stomach to action, causing digestion and absorption, preventing also the accumulation of gas, which is the cause of eructations of wind from the stomach, commonly called belching, and gives tone to the whole system.

A cup of this tea taken when going out into extreme cold, will be found a better warmer than the whisky or any other ardent spirit, which so many resort to upon such occasions; and what is best of all, it will be found :

3. A PERFECT CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—Let those who are accustomed to the excessive use of ardent spirits, and who wish to stop the practice, I say, let such have a cup of this tea made, as above directed, and drink a part of it immediately on rising in the morning, and the remainder just before meal time, keeping entirely away from the places of temptation, they will find a warm, healthy glow spreading from the stomach over the whole system, with a desire for food, instead of "rot-gut." Follow this up faithfully two or three times daily, or whenever the *craving* begins, for the accus-

tomed stimulus, for a few days or *weeks*, if necessary, and it will be found that the cayenne, which is the purest stimulant in the whole *Materia Medica*, with its assistant, the bayberry, which stimulate without an after *prostration*, have gradually *supplied and satisfied* the previous false appetite or cravings of the stomach; whilst the combination has *toned up* the stomach together with the whole system, AND AGAIN YOU FIND YOURSELF A MAN. But remember, oh, remember! *your on'y safety is in keeping entirely away from places where intoxicating spirits are kept or sold!*

A *burned child* will not play with fire. I would to God that a *burned man* was equally wise. For not *one* in a *thousand* can resist the solicitation of enemies, (called friends,) to take a glass, just *one*, and that one glass acts like *fresh coals* upon *extinguished* brands, and the fire goes ahead again with a hundredfold more energy than if thrown upon wood which had never been charred; hence, the propriety of the sentence “*plucked as a brand from the everlasting burning,*”—for if *re-kindled* there is but little prospect of another extinguishment of the raging fire. Dr. Thompson, notwithstanding all that has been said against him, has done more good than any other medical man that ever lived; for he set the people to studying for themselves.

STIMULANT—*In Low Fevers, and after Uterine Hemorrhages.*—*Mistura Spiritus vini Gallici.*—Best brandy, and cinnamon water, of each 4 fluid ounces; the yolks of 2 eggs, well beaten; loaf sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; oil of cinnamon 2 drops; mix. DOSE—From $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 (fluid) oz.; as often as required. This makes both meat and drink. Of course, any other flavouring oils can be used, if preferred, in place of the cinnamon.

This mixture is an imitation of the well-known compound termed “*egg-flip*.” It is an exceedingly valuable stimulant and restorative, and is employed in the latter stages of low fevers, and in extreme exhaustion from uterine hemorrhages. It may be used in place of the “*egg-nog*” spoken of in the treatment of consumption, No. 6.

ALTERATIVES—*Syrup or Blood Purifier.*—Honduras sarsaparilla 12 ozs.; guaiacum shavings 6 ozs.; wintergreen leaf 4 ozs.; sassafras-root bark 4 ozs.; elder-flowers 4 ozs.; yellow dock 3 ozs.; burdock-root 4 ozs.; dandelion-root 6 ozs.; bitter-sweet root 2 ozs.; all bruised. Place these ingredients in a suitable vessel and add alcohol 1 pint, with water sufficient to cover handsomely, set them in a moderately warm place for 3 or 4 days, pour off 1 pint of the tincture and set it aside until you add water to the ingredients and boil to obtain the strength, pour off, and add more water and boil again, then boil the two waters down to 1 qt.; strain, and add the liquor first poured off, and add 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of crushed or coarse sugar, and simmer to

form a syrup; when cool, bottle and seal up for use. DOSE—One to 2 table-spoonfuls, according to the age and strength of the patient, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour before meals and at bed time.

This, or any other alterative, when given, should be followed up for weeks or months, according to the disease for which it is prescribed, as scrofula, and for every disease depending upon an impure condition of the blood. It ought to be used in sore eyes of long standing, old ulcers, salt-rheum, &c. I would not give this for Jayne's Alterative, nor Swain's Townsend's or Ayer's Sarsaparillas, because I know it is good, and we also know what it is made of.

2. *Alterative, very Strong*.—Poke, mandrake, yellow dock, sassafras, blue flag, roots, and bark of the roots, guaiac wood raspings, and sweet elder flowers, of each 4 ozs.; caraway seeds 3 ozs.; bruise the roots, and put to the whole, alcohol 1 quart, and water to cover all handsomely; let it stand 3 or 4 days in a warm place as the last recipe, making every way the same except to pour off 1 quart, instead of 1 pint, as in the first, of spirit; then boil the waters to 1 quart, adding 4 lbs. of sugar with the quart of spirit tincture. The dose being only 1 table-spoonful 4 times daily as above.

But if that amount should make the bowels too loose, reduce the quantity; and if that amount does not act upon the bowels at all, increase the dose to keep the bowels solvent. This may be used in the most inveterate disease of long standing, syphilis not excepted.

3. *Alterative Cathartic—Powder*.—Rochelle salts 5 ozs.; cream of tartar 2 ozs.; sulphur 1 oz.; (epsom salts may be used, but are not quite as good,) place the salts in a dripping pan and set in the stove oven until all the water of crystalization is dried out; then place in a mortar and rub finely and thoroughly together. DOSE—Mix up a few spoonfuls of the powder with molasses; then take a tea-spoonful every 3 or 4 hours until a free cathartic action is kept up for 24 or 30 hours; then take once or twice daily only, to act on the blood, increasing once in 10 days, to get up the cathartic action, as at first.

This alterative is especially valuable in any disease of the skin, as itch, pimples, salt-rheum, and any other eruptions where an outward application is being made, or is about to be made, also valuable in sore eyes.

4. *Alterative, Tonic, and Cathartic Bitters*.—Best rye whisky, and water, of each, 1 qt.; best unground Peruvian bark, colombo root, and prickly-ash berries, of each, 2 ozs.; prickly-ash, black cherry, and poplar barks, of each, 1 oz.; poke-root, mandrake root, and cloves, of each, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; all to be the dry articles, and all to be pulverized before putting into the spirits; shake every day for a week, by which time it will be ready for use. DOSE—One to 2 table-spoonfuls at morning and evening meals.

Although this alterative is mentioned last in the list, yet it

is not least in value. I first made this prescription for my own use, feeling that I needed something of just such a nature, and it worked so admirably that I am now at the *tenth* edition, giving it place to do a greater good than kept from the world.

If, in any case, it causes any griping sensations, or too great action upon the bowels, lessen the dose, and if neither of these actions are felt, increase the dose, or take it three times daily. I think any of the fruit wines will do in place of the spirits and water, by adding alcohol one-half pint.

It will be found very valuable in all cases of weakness from general debility, and especially so when the liver is inactive, known by constant costiveness.

After using out the spirits, it may be filled again in the same way. It will be found very valuable in ague, and after all fevers, preventing relapse and strengthening up the general system.

DIURETICS.—*Pills, Drops, Decoction, &c.*—Solidified copaiba 2 parts; alcoholic extract of cubebs 1 part; formed into pills with a little oil of juniper. DOSE—One or two pills 3 or 4 times daily.

This pill has been found very valuable in affections of the kidneys, bladder, and urethra as inflammation from gravel, gonorrhoea, gleet, whites, leucorrhoea, common inflammations, &c. For giving them a sugar coat, see that heading, if desired.

2. *Diuretic Drops.*—Oil of cubebs $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; sweet spirits of nitre $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; balsam of copaiba 1 oz.; Harlem Oil 1 bottle; oil of lavender 20 drops; spirits of turpentine 20 drops; mix. DOSE—Ten to 25 drops, as the stomach will bear, 3 times daily.

It may be used in any of the above diseases with great satisfaction.

3. *Diuretic Decoction.*—Queen of the meadow, dwarf-elder, yellow dock and poke-roots, of each 1 oz.; dandelion, burdock, American Sarsaparilla, and blue flag roots, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; grind or pound all up, and thoroughly mix. DOSE—Take up a pinch with the ends of the fingers and thumb of one hand, say $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and pour upon it 1 pint of boiling water, steeping awhile; when cool, take a swallow or two sufficiently often to use up the pint in the course of the day.

Follow this plan two or three days, or as may be necessary, resuming the course once in ten or twelve days. It may be used in all obstructions of the kidneys, where the urine is high colored or scanty.

4. *Diuretic Tincture.*—Green or growing spearmint mashed, put into a bottle and covered with gin, is an excellent diuretic.

5. *Diuretic for Children.*—Spirits of nitre—a few drops in a little spearmint tea—is all sufficient. For very young children pumpkin seed, or water-melon seed tea is perhaps the best.

DROPSY.—*Syrup and Pills.*—Queen of the meadow root, dwarf-elder flowers, berries, or inner bark, juniper berries, horse-radish root, pod milkweed or silkweed, often called, root, of each 4 ozs. ; prickly-ash bark or berries, mandrake-root, bittersweet bark of the root, of each 2 ozs. ; white mustard seed 1 oz. ; holland gin 1 pt.

Pour boiling water upon all, except the gin, and keep hot for twelve hours ; then boil and pour off twice, and boil down to three quarts and strain, adding three pounds of sugar, and lastly the gin. **DOSE**—Take all the stomach will bear, four times daily, say a wine-glass or more. This will be used in connection with the following :

2. *Dropsy Pills.*—Jalap 50 grs. ; gamboge 30 grs. ; podophyllin 20 grs. ; elaterium 12 grs. ; aloes 30 grs. ; cayenne 35 grs. ; castile soap shaved, dried and pulverized, 20 grs. ; croton oil 90 drops ; powder all finely, and mix thoroughly ; then form into pill mass by using a thick mucilage made of equal parts of gum arabic and tragacanth, and divide into 3 gr. pills. **DOSE**—One pill every 2 days for the first week, then every 3 or 4 days until the water is evacuated by the combined aid of the pill with the foregoing syrup.

In this disease the work must be very thorough, and I am inclined to think that if our directions are followed, that whoever find themselves under the operations of the medicine will consider the work to be about as thorough as we expect. Some sickness of the stomach may be expected under the operation of the pill, but never mind it, go ahead, and four or five days, will satisfy most persons of the value of the treatment. If the patient should become weak and exhausted under the continued treatment, slack up a little and throw in beef tea, wine, &c., with rich nourishing diet, and no danger need be apprehended. The above pill will be found very valuable in bilious colic, and other cases hard to operate upon.

IRRITATING PLASTER—*Extensively used by Eclectics.*—Tar 1 lb. ; burgundy pitch $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; white pine turpentine 1 oz. ; rosin 2 ozs. Boil the tar, rosin and gum together a short time, remove from the fire, and stir in finely pulverized mandrake root, blood root, poke root, and India turnip, of each 1 oz.

This plaster is used extensively in all cases where counter irritation or revulsives are indicated ; as in chronic affections of the liver and lungs, or diseased joints, &c. It is applied by spreading it on cloth and over the seat of pain, renewing it every day, wiping off any matter which may be on it, and also wiping the sore produced by it with a dry cloth until relief is obtained, or as long as the patient can bear it. Always avoid wetting the sore, as it will cause inflammation, and you will be obliged to heal it up immediately, instead of which

the design is to keep a running sore as long as may be necessary, using at the same time constitutional remedies as the case may require.

INFLAMMATION.—*Of the Liver.*—Inflammation of the liver, or as it is generally called, “Liver complaint,” is of two forms, acute and chronic. The acute form is known by a sense of weight and pain in the right side, under the short ribs, and often in that shoulder, or between the shoulders, pale or yellow appearance, often great depression of spirits, not much appetite, costiveness, high colored urine, &c., and often with fever, and sometimes with pain similar to that of pleurisy, difficult breathing, dry cough, and sometimes sickness, with vomiting.

In the chronic, or long standing complaint, in addition to the above, there is generally flatulence, with pain in the stomach, foul breath and mouth coated tongue, indigestion, eyes yellow, stool clay colored, with great weakness and slow emaciation, frequently going on to ulceration, giving symptoms as mentioned under the head of “Ointment for Ulcerated Liver,” &c.

In the acute form you will pursue the same course as mentioned under the head of “Pleurisy,” besides taking either of the Liver Pills or Liver Drops mentioned below, in full cathartic dose, until relieved; but in the chronic form, the Pills, in connection with the “Ointment,” or “Irritating Plaster,” will be found all sufficient, unless Jaundice has already set in; then look to the directions under that disease.

2. *Eclectic Liver Pill.*—Podophyllin 10 grs. ; leptandrin 20 grs. ; sanguinarin 10 grs. ; extract of dandelion 20 grs. ; formed into 20 pills, by being moistened a little with some essential oil, as cinnamon or peppermint, &c. **DOSE**—In chronic diseases of the liver, take 1 pill at night, for several days, or 2 may be taken at first to move the bowels; then 1 daily.

In connection with the pill, wear the “Irritating Plaster,” over the region of the liver, washing the whole body daily, by means of towels and rubbing dry, being careful not to wet the sore caused by the plaster; as an active cathartic, from two to three pills may be taken in all cases where calomel or blue pills are considered applicable by “Old School Physicians.”

3. *Liver Pill Improved.*—Leptandrin 40 grs. ; podophyllin and cayenne, 30 grs. each; sanguinarin, iridin and ipecac 15 grs. each; see that all are pulverized and well mixed; then form into pill-mass by using $\frac{1}{4}$ dr. of the soft extract of mandrake and a few drops of anise oil, then roll out into 3 grain pills.

Dose—Two pills taken at bed time will generally operate by morning; but there are those that will require three, whilst one pill every night on retiring, will be found the best corrective of the liver of anything now in use, for common cases; but in very bad cases where the pill does not arouse the liver to action, take the following :

4.—*Liver drops for obstinate cases.*—Tinctures of mandrake and blue flag roots, of each 1 oz. ; and of culver's root 2 ozs. DOSE—For adults, 1 tea-spoonful every 3 to 5 hours, increasing the dose gradually until you reach 2 or 3 tea-spoonfuls, if the mouth does not become sore and the stomach not sickened nor the bowels moved too freely.

These drops are especially applicable in liver and spleen enlargements, and cases of very long standing disease of these organs; and in such cases it may be well to use externally, over the liver and spleen, especially if there is believed to be ulceration, the following :

5. *Ointment for Ulcerated Liver, Ague Cake, &c.*—Take a good handful of smartweed, wormwood, and the bark of sumac root; boil all together to get the strength, then strain and boil down carefully to about $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, adding lard $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., and simmering together; when nearly cool add a tea-spoonful of spirits of turpentine.

Apply at night, by rubbing it over the liver or other organ which may have pain or disease located upon it, heating it in well by the stove or by a heated iron, putting it on, rubbing, and heating it in three or four times each application.

I obtained this prescription from the Rev. Mr. Fraser, of New York, whose nephew was so afflicted with ulceration of the liver that a council of doctors said he must die; the pain was situated just under the short ribs of the right side, completely bowing him together, like the one of old who could "in no wiselift up herself." He had had a sister who died some years before; but at this juncture of the case the invalid dreamed of meeting her, and she gave him this prescription, which he told his mother in the morning; and she would not rest until it was tried, and it entirely cured the patient. The Elder tells me he has given it to a great many persons, for pains of internal organs, ague cakes, &c., and that it has given great satisfaction—a perfect cure. The two first named articles I know to be good for what they are here recommended, but they are generally used by boiling and laying the herb over the affected parts, or by steaming the parts over the herbs. I see no reason why spirits from the other world should not be permitted to communicate with the spirits of friends here; but that they are so permitted, to communicate in such a way as to be understood by us frail mortals, I never

did, nor do I now believe, neither do I believe this to be the *first* dream of this character which has proved valuable. There are many things of a similar character in the history of a number of individuals in the range of my acquaintance, more singular and more unaccountable than the above, which would be very interesting to relate, but the nature of this work does not admit. If this shall benefit any, I shall be satisfied.

PILLS—*Nervous Pill.*—Alcoholic extract of the Ignatia Amara, (St. Ignatius bean) 30 grs.; powdered gum arabic 10 grs. Make into 40 pills.

DOSE—One pill to be taken an hour after breakfast, and one an hour before retiring at night. Half a pill is enough for young, or very old or delicate persons. These pills may be easily cut if laid on a damp cloth for a few moments.

These pills will be found applicable in bad Dyspepsia, nervous headache, sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart, confusion of thought, determination of blood to the head, failure of memory, and all other forms of general nervous debility, no matter of how long standing. Where a prominent advantage is discovered in two weeks from the commencement of the medicine, one a day will suffice until all are taken.

The extract is made by pulverizing the seed or bean, and putting it into alcohol from ten to fourteen days, then evaporating to the consistence for working into pill-mass with the powdered gum.

This is the prescription of the Rev. John M. Dagnal, the "Retired Physician," brought out in 1854, and to my attention, and that of the medical class, by Prof. Palmer, in the University of Michigan, in the winter of '56-7. He said when this prescription first came out he was practising in Chicago, and many persons sent for the pills, and derived much benefit from their use, at first, but soon after they seemed to lose their efficacy, and he presumed the reason to be that the demand was so great that something else was substituted in place of the extract. This being the case, druggists ought to prepare the extract themselves, so as to furnish patients with the genuine article for home use. It is undoubtedly a splendid prescription, if put up with fidelity.

2. PILLS—*To Sugar Coat.*—Pills to be sugar coated must be very dry, otherwise they will shrink away from the coating and leave it a shell, easily crushed off. When they are dry you will:

Take starch, gum arabic, and white sugar, equal parts, rubbing them very fine in a marble mortar, and if damp, they must be dried before rubbing together; then put the powder into a suitable pan or

box, for shaking; now put a few pills into a small tin box having a cover, and pour over them just a little simple syrup, shaking well to moisten the surface only, then throw into the box of powder and keep in motion until completely coated, dry, and smooth.

If you are not very careful you will get too much syrup upon the pills; if you do, put in more and be quick about it, to prevent moistening the pill too much, getting them into the powder as soon as possible.

3. *Anodyne Pills*.—Morphine 9 grs.; extract of stramonium and hyosciamus, of each 18 grs.; form into pill-mass, by using solution of gum arabic and tragacanth, quite thick. Divide into 40 pills. Dose—In case of severe pain or nervousness, 1 pill taken at bed time will be found to give a quiet night of rest.

The advantage of this pill over those depending entirely upon opium or morphine for their anodyne properties, is, that they may be taken without fear of constipation.

GROUP—*Simple, but Effectual Remedy*.—This disease is attended with inflammation of the wind-pipe, spasms of the muscles of the throat, occasioning a peculiar sound, hard to be described, but when once heard by a mother, never to be forgotten; cough, difficult respiration, and fever. The phlegm or mucous often filling, or very much obstructing the throat, and finally forming a false membrane which cuts off all possibility of breathing.

The first thing to be done is to get hot water ready as soon as possible, having *always* on hand a bottle of emetic tincture, composed of equal parts of the tinctures of lobelia and blood-root. Dose—According to the age of the child; if 2 years old, about 1 tea-spoonful every 10 to 15 minutes until free vomiting takes place; if 5 years old 2 tea-spoonfuls, and increasing in proportion to age to 1 table-spoonful for a child of 10 years, decreasing for very young children, say of 4 to 8 months, only 8 to 12 drops. Place the feet as soon as possible into hot water, and keep them there until vomiting takes place, laying cloths wrung out of hot water upon the breast and throat, changing sufficiently often to keep them hot. The next morning give sufficient of the "Vegetable Physic" to move the bowels rather freely. The emetic tincture should be given in some warm tea.

Repeat the emetic as often as the returning symptoms demand it, which usually occurs the following night, repeating the cathartic every second or third day, and I will guarantee success if commenced in any kind of reasonable time; but usually no repetition will be needed if parents keep the preparation in the house so as to begin with the beginning of the disease.

2. *Dutch Remedy*.—Goose oil, and urine, equal quantities. Dose—From a tea to a table-spoonful of the mixture, according to the age of the child. Repeat the dose every 15 minutes, if the first does not vomit in that time.

This remedy will be found valuable in mild cases, and where the first is not at hand; and I know it to have saved a child when one of the best Doctors said it must die; but bear in mind he had not used our first prescription; yet an old Dutch woman came in at the *e'venth* hour from the next door neighbors' wash-tub, and cured the child. I have used it with success.

3. *Croup Ointment*.—Take mutton suet and nice lard, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; spermaceti tallow $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; melt them together and add $\frac{1}{2}$ pint best vinegar, and simmer until the vinegar is nearly evaporated, skimming well, and constantly stirring, until it begins to granulate; then add oil of amber and spruce, and pulverized sugar of lead, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; now remove from the fire and stir until cool. Dose—For a child of 2 years old, give from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 tea-spoonful every $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, until relief is obtained, or until vomiting takes place; at the same time rubbing it upon the chest, and over the throat and lungs, freely.

Dr.—, of Finley, says, from his experience, he knows it will cure as often as quinine will break up the ague.

HYDROPHOBIA AND SNAKE BITES—To Prevent, and Cure.
—A. Hubbard, of Illinois, in a letter to the St. Louis Republican, says: "Eighteen years ago my brother and myself were bitten by a mad-dog. A sheep was also bitten at the same time. Among the many cures offered for the little boys, (we were then ten or twelve years old,) a friend suggested the following which he said would cure the bite of a rattlesnake:

"Take the root of the common upland ash, commonly called black ash, peel off the bark, boil it to a strong decoction, and of this drink freely. Whilst my father was preparing the above, the sheep spoken off began to be afflicted with hydrophobia. When it had become so fatigued from its distracted state as to be no longer able to stand, my father drenched it with a pint of the ash root ooze, hoping to ascertain whether he could depend upon it as a cure for his sons. Four hours after the drench had been given, to the astonishment of all, the animal got up and went quietly with the flock to graze. My brother and myself continued to take the medicine for 8 or 10 days, 1 gill 3 times daily. No effects of the dread poison were ever discovered on either of us. It has been used very successfully in snake bites, to my knowledge.

There is no doubt in the author's mind but what this gentleman has made a mistake in the kind of ash meant, as the upland ash is white-ash, from which flooring is made, having a thick, rough outside bark, whilst the black has a smooth bark, and grows in low, wet land, and is the same from which the flour barrel hoop is extensively manufactured. It is the upland, white-ash that is to be used; it is known, as he says, to cure rattlesnake bites, and a gentleman of New

York has tried it with success in rheumatism, boiled very strong and taken in half gill doses. May vomit and purge if taken too freely. Yet a moderate action, either up or down, will not be amiss. I have cured a case of rheumatism, in a boy twelve or fourteen years of age, with the above, since it came to my knowledge.

2. SAXON REMEDY.—Castell, a Saxon forester, now of the venerable age of eighty-two, unwilling to take to the grave with him a secret of so much importance, has made public in the *Leipsic Journal* the means which he has used fifty years, and wherewith the affirms, he has rescued many human beings and cattle from the fearful death of Hydrophobia.

Take immediately after the bite, warm vinegar or tepid water, wash the wound clean therewith, and dry it; then pour upon the wound a few drops of hydrochloric acid, because mineral acids destroy the poison of the saliva.

3. *Grecian Remedy*.—Eat the green shoots of asparagus raw; sleep and perspiration will be induced, and the disease can be thus cured in any stage of canine madness.

A writer in the *Providence Journal*, says a man in Athens, Greece, was cured of Hydrophobia by this remedy, even after the paroxysms had commenced.

4. QUAKER REMEDY—*Fifty Years Successful*.—Jacob Ely, a good old honest Quaker merchant of Lloydsville, Ohio, gave me the following plan which his father had used since 1806 with success, to his knowledge, both on persons and domestic animals; and the New York Tribune has recently published something of the same character.

The dried root of elecampane, pulverize it and measure out 9 heaped table-spoonfuls, and mix it with 2 or 3 tea-spoonfuls of pulverized gum arabic; then divide into 9 equal portions. When a person is bitten by a rabid animal, take one of these portions and steep it in 1 pint of new milk, until nearly half the milk is evaporated; then strain, and drink it in the morning, fasting for 4 or 5 hours after. The same dose is to be repeated 3 mornings in succession, then skip 3, and so on until the 9 doses are taken.

The patient must avoid getting wet, or the heat of the sun, and abstain from high seasoned diet, or hard exercise, and, if costive, take a dose of salts. The above quantity is for an adult—children will take less according to age. The *Tribune's* publication is as follows:

5. TRIBUNE'S CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA.—The following was sent to the *New York Tribune*, by J. W. Woolston, of Philadelphia:

Recipe.—First dose, 1 oz. of elecampane root, boiled in 1 pint of milk until reduced to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Second dose, (to be taken two days after

the first,) 1½ ozs. of elecampane root, boiled in 1 pint of milk, same as the first. Third dose, same as the second, (to be taken two days after,)—in all, three doses.”

If there is any virtue in the elecampane, at all, the preference, of course, is to be given to the Quaker's plan, which gives nine instead of three doses. But it substantiates Mr. Ely's plan, as it comes from the place of his father's former residence. Consequently it would seem to strengthen confidence in the first.

6. *Snake Bites.*— In case of being bitten by any of the poisonous snakes, the best plan is to wash off the place *immediately*, then if the position of the wound is such that you can get the *mouth* to the spot, *suck* out all the poison in that way, or if any other person is present, whose mouth is not sore, no danger need be apprehended.

For all the poison may be upon the outside, and washed off; yet most likely penetrates more or less into the wound, if a snake bite, as the arrangement of their teeth is such that the poison comes out *near* the point and when in the wound, thus you see the propriety of sucking it out. Or:

7. Spirits of ammonia, a small vial of it, can be carried in the pocket, and if bitten, sharpen a bit of wood to a small point, dipping this stick into the ammonia, and then penetrating the wound with it. A piece of lunar caustic can be carried in the pocket, and sharpened, if needed, and used the same as the stick and ammonia—and one of the celebrated English farriers has reported that this caustic, used freely on the bite of the *mad dog*, destroys the poison; but to insure even a reasonable hope of success, it must be used *immediately*. This holds good in any of the sucking or caustic applications.

All persons working on or near marshes, or where venomous snakes are known to inhabit, should always have one of these caustics with them.

8. But when a person is bitten in the absence of all these caustics, and not being able to reach the spot to suck out the poison, he must drink whisky enough to get drunk; or his whole dependence must be upon the ash, asparagus, or elecampane.

The *National Intelligencer*, a year or two since, published a recipe for the cure of the rattlesnake bite, which it claimed was infallible, it having been tried in a number of cases, and always with success. It was nothing more nor less than the use of whisky as above recommended, and it is but justice to say that a daughter of Wm. Reed, of the town of Pittsfield, who was bitten on the arm some three years ago, was cured by drinking whisky until drunkenness and stupor were produced, and she has never felt any inconvenience from the bite since, which goes to show that whisky is sometimes useful.

9. I know an old physician who was called to a boy bitten by a rattlesnake, and in the absence of all other remedies, he cured him upon the principle that, "The hair of the dog will cure his bite," taking a piece of the snake about two inches long, splitting it in the back, and binding it upon the bite. It cleansed the wound very white, and no bad effects were seen from it.

10. *Saleratus*, moistened and bound upon the bite; then dissolve more, and keep the parts wet with it for a few hours, has cured many venomous snake-bites, and also bee-stings.

11. SNAKE BITTEN CATTLE.—*Remedy*.—Cattle or horses are usually bitten in the feet. When this is the case, all that is necessary to do is to drive them into a mud-hole and keep them there for a few hours; if upon the nose, bind the mud upon the place in such a manner as not to interfere with their breathing. And I am perfectly satisfied that soft clay mud would be an excellent application to snake-bites on persons, for I know it to draw out the poisoning from ivy, and have been assured that it has done the same for snake bites, of persons as well as for cattle.

EYE PREPARATIONS—*Eye Water*.—Table salt and white vitriol, of each 1 table-spoonful; heat them upon copper or earthenware until dry; the heating drives off the acrid or biting water, called the water of crystallization, making them much milder in their action; now add them to soft water $\frac{3}{4}$ pint; putting in white sugar 1 table-spoonful; blue vitriol a piece the size of a common pea. If it should prove too strong in any case, add a little more soft water to a vial of it. Apply it to the eyes 3 or 4 times daily.

If the eyes are *very* sore, or if the soreness has been of *long* standing, take the "Alterative Syrup," or the "Cathartic Alterative," continuing them for several weeks according to the necessities of the case. I find it an excellent plan, in using any preparation for sore or weak eyes, to apply it again about twenty minutes from the first application. More than double speed is made by this repetition. For inflammation of any part of the body, apply this by wetting cloths. Even for sores about the ears and groins of babes, reduce it, and three or four applications will cure them. I have also found it valuable for horses, as a wash, when they get the eye injured by straws, or otherwise, which causes the eye to water, or matterate, using it freely.

2. Dr. Raymond, of Grass Lake, Michigan, who obtained the above prescription of me, adds to each ounce of water used, one grain of morphine, and he tells me he has great success with it; the addition of the morphine making it

nearly resemble the celebrated prescription used by the English surgeons in India, which is as follows :

3. *India Prescription for Sore Eyes.*—Sulphate of zinc 2 grs. ; tincture of opium, (laudanum), 1 dr. ; rosewater 2 ozs. ; mix. Put a drop or two in the eye, 2 or 3 times daily.

4. An Eye Doctor, of Xenia, Ohio, makes great use of the following :

Sulphate of zinc, acetate of lead, and rock salt, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; loaf sugar 1 oz. ; soft water 12 ozs. ; mix without heat, and use as other eye-waters.

5. Dr. Cook, of Ashtabula, Ohio, makes and sells large quantities, under the head of "Cook's Eye-Water." It is as follows :

Sulphate of zinc 1 oz. ; sugar of lead 1 oz. ; precipitated carbonate of iron $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; salt, and sugar, of each 1 table-spoonful ; the whites of 2 eggs ; soft water 32 ozs. ; mix the whites of the eggs, zinc, salt, lead, sugar, and iron, well together, then add the water.

6. *For excessive Inflammation of the Eyes.*—Poultice by boiling a handful of hops in water, putting in from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 dr. of opium, while boiling ; when still warm, lay the hops over the eyes and keep them wet with the water in which they were boiled.

A lady who had been blistered and starved according to the old plan, in this disease, was soon cured by this poulticing and washing the eyes often with the hop-water containing the opium, with generous diet, &c., contrary to the expectations of friends, and the predictions of enemies, to the plan.

7. If sore eyes shed much water, put a little of the oxide of zinc into a vial of water, and use it rather freely—it will soon cure that difficulty.

8. Copperas and water has cured sore eyes of long standing and used quite strong, it makes an excellent application in erysipelas.

9. GARDEN RHUBARB.—The juice of the root applied to the eye, has cured bad cases.

10. Boil an egg, remove the yolk, and have ready equal parts of sulphate of zinc and loaf sugar, pulverized ; fill the place occupied by the yolk, and squeeze out the oil through a linen cloth, while hot, apply as needed. If too strong, add a little rain water.

I sold a book to a Mrs. Johnston, in Michigan, who had used this preparation very successfully for several years, and had I not already had it in my book, I could not have purchased it of her for less than five dollars and she regretted very much that I was taking from her a source of profit by selling the books in her neighborhood containing the recipe.

11. *Sailor's Eye Preparation.*—Burn alum, and mix it with the white of eggs and put between two cloths and lay it upon the eyes ; taking salts and cream of tartar, equal parts, to cleanse the blood.

This was given to me, and very highly recommended, by an old Scotch sailor, with whom I have had much enjoyment, talking over the sufferings of the sea, he having used it many times in places where nothing else could be obtained.

12. *Father Pinkney's Preparation for Very Bad Sore Eyes.*—Castile soap, scraped fine, add half the quantity of very finely pulverized chalk; wet them up to a paste with strong juice of tobacco; when desired to apply to the eye, drop two or three drops of brandy into the box of paste; then take out a bit of it where the brandy was dropped, equal in size to the fourth of a grain of wheat, to the diseased eye; wet it on a bit of glass, and put it into the eye with a camel's hair pencil,

Apply it twice daily at first, and from that to only once in two days, for from one to two weeks will, and has cured wretched bad cases, so says old Father Pinkney, of Michigan, who has used it over fifty years, he being over ninety years of age. His only object in giving it an insertion here is do good to his fellow creatures; and also to animals, it being equally applicable to horses or cattle.

13. *Indian Eye Water.*—Soft water 1 pint; gum arabic 1 oz.; white vitriol 1 oz.; fine salt $\frac{1}{2}$ tea-spoonful; put all into a bottle and shake until dissolved. Put into the eye just as you retire to bed.

I paid Mrs. Pinny, south of Ypsilanti, fifty cents for this prescription. She would not, however, let her own family know its composition. Her husband had removed films from horses' eyes with it, and cured Mr. Chidister, a merchant of Ypsilanti, by only two applications, as the saying is after he had "Tried everything else." It came from an old Indian, but my knowledge of the articles would lead me to say for common use at least, it would require to be reduced one-half.

14. *Tobacco Eye Water.*—Fine cut tobacco the size of a common hazel nut; sugar of lead equal in bulk; rain water 2 ozs.; opium the size of a pea. Reduce it with more water if necessary.

15. *Verdigris and Honey* have cured inflamed eyes, by using just sufficient verdigris to color the water a grass color, then adding one-third honey. It is also said to prevent scars by using upon burns.

16. *Raw Potato Poultice*, for inflamed eyes, is one of the very best applications in recent cases, scraping fine and applying frequently.

17. *Slippery-Elm Poultices* are also an excellent application, used as above.

18. *Films—To Remove from the Eye.*—Wintergreen leaf, bruised and stewed in a suitable quantity of hens' oil to make the oil strong of the wintergreen—strain and apply twice daily.

The above cured a boy of New York, and I am satisfied that the hens' oil has cured recent cases, without the wintergreen, but with it, it has cured beasts also. For cases of a year or two's standing, however, it is best to use the following:

19. *Lime water* 1 pint; finely pulverized verdigris $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; set on embers for 1 hour; then strain and bottle tight. Touch the film over the pupil, or on the speck, 2 or 3 times daily, by putting the point of a small camel's hair pencil into the preparation, then to the eye, holding away the lids for a short time by placing the thumb and finger upon them for that purpose.

It will be found necessary to persevere for two or three months with this application, and also to use one of the "Alteratives," to cleanse the blood. This course, pursued for three months, gave sight to a young lady who had not seen light for two years, which doctors could not do, nor were willing for others to do.

20. *Eye Salve*.—Take white precipitate 1 tea-spoonful and rub it into a salve with 3 tea-spoonfuls of fresh lard, and applied upon the outside of the lid of the worst chronic, (long continued), sore eyes, has cured them when they were so bad that even the eye-lashes, (cilia), had fallen out, from the disease.

A Physician was cured with this eye salve when he could not cure himself. If red precipitate will cure the itch, why should not the white cure disease of the eye.

21. *Sore Eyes—To Remove the Granulations*.—Crystallized nitrate of silver 2 grs.; morphia 1 gr.; blue vitriol 1 gr.; salammoniac 1 gr.; pulverized each one separately, and mix. Apply once daily, by putting a small bit of the mixture upon a piece of glass moistening it with a little water, and putting into the eye by means of a small camel's hair pencil.

22. *Another Method*—Is to take a stick of tag-alder about 2 feet long, boring a hole through the middle of the stick, crosswise, filling it with salt, and plugging it up; then put one end into the fire and char it nearly to the salt, then the other end the same way; and finally pulverizing and applying the salt, the same as the above, once daily only.

In either case after the granulations (little lumps) are removed from the eyes, or eye, finish the cure by using any of the foregoing eye-waters which you may choose; all the time using some of the alteratives for cleansing the blood.

FEVER SORES—Plaster, Salves, &c.—Black Salves.—Sweet oil, linseed oil, and red lead pulverized, of each 1 oz. (or in these proportions). Put all into an iron dish over a moderate fire, stirring constantly, until you can draw your finger over a drop of it on a board when a little cool, without sticking. Spread on cloth and apply as other salves.

My brother, J. M. Chase, of Caneadea, New York, says he has used this salve about fifteen years, and knows it to be one of the best in the world for all kinds of old sores, as ulcers, feversores, and all inflamed parts, cleaning and taking out redness or inflammation, causing a white healthy appear-

ance in a short time, and a certain preventive of mortification &c., &c., as well as to prevent soreness in more recent cuts and bruises, also; and from my own knowledge of a salve which is very similar, I have introduced it into this work, feeling assured that whoever may have occasion to try it, will not regret the space it occupies, especially after reading the following: A gentleman said to me during the past summer "I will give you one of the most valuable salves in the world for I cured a man's hand with it, which was so swollen that it looked more like a ham than a hand; and two doctors said it must be cut off, also ulcerated." When he told me how it was made, I opened my book to the above salve, which was precisely the same as the one he used.

2. RED SALVE.—Some prefer to prepare the salve as follows:

Red lead 1 lb.; bees-wax and rosin, of each 2 ozs.; linseed and sweet oils, of each 3 table-spoonfuls; spirits of turpentine 1 tea-spoonful; melt all, except the first and last, together, then stir in the lead and stir until cool, adding the turpentine.

Used upon fever, and all other sores of an inflammatory character; at the same time taking the following pill to purify the blood.

3. *Mandrake* root, dried and pulverized, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; blood root, in the same way, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; form into pills with extract of dandelion. Dose—Three pills may be taken at bed time, for 2 or 3 days, then add another pill and at the end of a week take any cathartic you choose; then the iodide of potash 10 grs. and put it into a vial with 1 oz. of water, and take 20 to 30 drops of it in a little more water instead of the mandrake pill, for 3 or 4 days, then that pill again, as at first.

By the time you have gone round three or four times, the blood will be pretty thoroughly cleansed—do not be afraid of the mandrake pill, as it will not act as a cathartic, but simply work upon the blood—if it does, reduce the number. You will be pleased with this method of purification.

4. INDIAN CURE.—G. A. Patterson, of Ashtabula, was cured by an Indian physician, in Cleveland, of one of the worst fever sores almost ever known. The muscles of his leg were so contracted that no use could be made of his leg in getting about. Four months, and the following treatment did the work:

A syrup of Wahoo (*Euonymus Atropurpureus*)—and here let me say that the Wahoo is the great Indian remedy for purifying the blood—was made by boiling very strong, then molasses and rum added to make it palatable and keep it from souring; this was used sufficient to keep the bowels solvent, sometimes chewing the bark of the root from which the syrup is made, preferring it a part of the time to the

symp. The sore was dressed with the following salve : Rosin 1 lb. ; mutton tallow 1 lb. ; bees-wax 1 lb., ambrosial (highly flavoured) soap 1½ ozs. ; to make it ; mix in an iron kettle and simmer 2 hours, stirring all the time. Spread on cloth, and apply as needed. The contracted muscles were anointed with skunk's oil only.

Mr. Patterson also extols it very highly for all common purposes. And as I have a few other recipes for fever sores which have been so highly recommended by those who have used them, I cannot omit their insertion, and I would especially recommend the next one following, called :

5. *Kitridge's Salve*.—Bitter-sweet and sweet elder roots, of each 1½ lbs. ; hop vines and leaves, and garden plantain, top and root, of each ½ lb. ; tobacco 1 oz. Boil all in rain-water to get out the strength ; then put the herbs in a thick cloth and press out the juice and boil down carefully to ½ pint ; then add unsalted butter 1 lb. ; bees-wax and rosin, of each 1 oz., and simmer over a slow fire until the water is all out.

I obtained the above from S. B. Newton, a farmer doctor, near Mooreville, who had cured fever sores with it, of thirty-five years' standing ; used it also on swellings in every case, once upon a boy who had an eye kicked out and swelled very bad, he keeps it in his stable at all times for wounds of horses and cattle, in castration, &c., &c. I know it must be a very valuable salve.

6. *Fever Sore Poultice*.—Sassafras, bark of the root, dried and pulverized very fine ; make a bread and milk poultice quite thin, and stir in of the above powder to make it of proper consistence, applying 3 times in the 24 hours for 3 weeks ; then heal with a salve made by thickening honey to a salve with wheat flour.

If there are loose bones it will be quite sore while they are working out, but persevere. A case was cured by it of twelve years' standing : the same man cured eight other cases, never having a failure, and it has proved successful on an abscess of the loins also.

7. *Yeast Poultice*.—Fresh yeast, the thick part, thickened with flour and applied to fever sores has proved very valuable, continuing it for several weeks, touching any points, which does not heal readily, with finely pulverized verdigris rubbed up with a little lard ; then putting the poultice directly over the whole again.

This heals, leaving the parts white and natural, instead of dark, as I have seen many cases which have been cured.

8. *Salve for Fever Sores, Abscesses, Broken Breasts, &c.*—Thoroughly steep tobacco ½ oz., in soft water 1 pint, straining out from the tobacco and boiling down to 1 gill ; then have melted lard, rosin, and bees-wax, of each ½ oz. simmering to a thick salve, then stirring in 1 gill of old rum, and, if necessary, continuing the simmering a little longer. To be used as other salves.

9. *Ointment*.—Sweet clover (grown in gardens) stewed in lard ; then add bees-wax and white pine turpentine, equal parts, to form an ointment, is highly recommended.

10. *Salve for Fever Sores, Cuts, &c.*—Spirits of turpentine and honey, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, simmered over a slow fire until they unite by stirring ; then set aside to cool until you can put in the yolk of an egg without its being cooked by the heat ; stir it in and return it to the fire, adding camphor gum $\frac{1}{4}$ oz., simmer and stir until well mixed.

By putting in the egg when cool, it combines with the other, but if put in while the salve is hot it cooks, but does not combine. This is very highly recommended, as above indicated.

11. WILLIAM HOWELL, a farmer, living about six miles from Jackson, says he had a fever sore on his shin for twenty years, sometimes laying him up for months, and at one time preparatives were made to cut off the limb, but an old man in New Jersey, told him to :

Scrape a fresh turnip and apply it every 4 hours, night and day, until healed, which cured him.

And he feels assured, from using it in other cases, that all will be pleased with it who have any occasion for its use. Apply it oftener if it becomes too offensive.

SALVES.—*Green Mountain Salve*.—Rosin 5 lbs. ; Burgundy pitch, bees-wax, and mutton tallow, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; oil of hemlock, balsam of fir, oil of origanum, oil of red cedar, and Venice turpentine, of each 1 oz. ; oil of wormwood $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; verdigris, very finely pulverized, 1 oz. ; melt the first articles together and add the oils, having rubbed the verdigris up with a little of the oils, and put it in with the other articles, stirring well ; then pour into cold water and work as wax until cold enough to roll.

This salve has no equal for rheumatic pains, or weakness in the side, back, shoulders, or any place where pain may locate itself. Where the skin is broken, as in ulcers, and bruises, I use it without the verdigris, making a white salve, even superior to "Peleg White's old salve." It is valuable in Dyspepsia, to put a plaster of the green salve over the stomach, and wear it as long as it will stay on, upon the back also, or any place where pain or weakness may locate. In cuts, bruises, abrasions, &c., spread the white salve upon cloth and apply it as a sticking plaster until well ; for rheumatism or weakness, spread the green salve upon soft leather and apply, letting it remain on as long as it will stay. For corns, spread the green salve upon cloth and put it upon the corn, letting it remain until cured. It has cured them.

A gentleman near Lancaster, obtained one of my books having this recipe in it, and one year afterwards he told me

had sold over four-thousand rolls of the salve, curing an old lady of rheumatism in six weeks, who had been confined to her bed for seven weeks, covering all the large joints with the salve, without other treatment.

2. *Conklin's Celebrated Salve*.—Rosin 4 lbs.; bees-wax, burgundy pitch, white pine turpentine, and mutton tallow, each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; camphor gum and balsam of fir, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; sweet oil $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; and alcohol $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. Melt, mix, roll out, and use as other salves. Wonders have been done with it.

3. *Balm of Gilead Salve*.—Mutton tallow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; balm of gilead buds 2 ozs.; white pine gum 1 oz.; red precipitate $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; hard soap $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; white sugar 1 table-spoonful. Stew the buds in the tallow until the strength is obtained, and press out or strain, scrape the soap and add it with the other articles to the tallow, using sufficient unsalted butter or sweet oil to bring it to a proper consistence to spread easily upon cloth. When nearly cool, stir in the red precipitate, mixing thoroughly.

This may be more appropriately called an ointment. If is used for cuts, scalds, bruises, &c., and for burns by spreading very thin—if sores get proud flesh in them, sprinkle a little burned alum on the salve before applying it. It has been in use in America about forty years, with the greatest success.

4. *Adhesive Plaster, or Salve, for Deep Wounds, Cuts, &c., in Place of Stitches*.—White rosin 7 ozs.; bees-wax and mutton tallow, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; melt all together, then pour into cold water and work as wax until thoroughly mixed, then roll out into suitable sticks for use.

It may be spread upon firm cloth and cut into narrow strips. In case of deep wounds, or cuts, it will be found to firmly hold them together, by first pressing one end of a strip upon one side of the wound until it adheres, then draw the edges of the wound closely together, and press down the other end of the strip until it adheres also. The strips should reach three or four inches upon each side of the cut, and run in different directions across each other, to draw every part of the wound firmly in contact. It will crack easily after being spread until applied to the warm flesh, yet if made any softer it cannot be depended upon for any length of time, but as it is, it has been worn as a strengthening plaster, and remained on over a year.

5. *PELEG WHITE'S OLD SALVE*.—This, formerly celebrated, salve was composed of only three very simple articles. Our "Green Mountain Salve" is far ahead of it, yet for the satisfaction of its old friends I give you its composition:

Rosin 3 lbs.; mutton tallow and beeswax, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; melted to-

gether and poured into cold water, then pulled and worked as shoe-maker's wax.

It is recommended for old sores, cuts, bruises, rheumatic-plaster, &c., &c.

VERMIFUGES.—*Santonin Lozenges.*—Santonin 60 grs. ; pulverized sugar 5 ozs. ; mucilage of gum tragacanth sufficient to make into a thick paste, worked carefully together, the santonin should be evenly mixed throughout the whole mass, then, if not in too great a hurry, cover up the mortar in which you have rubbed them, and let it stand from 12 to 24 hours to temper ; at which time they will roll out better than if done immediately ; divide into 120 lozenges. **DOSE**—For a child 1 year old, 1 lozenge, night and morning ; of 2 years, 2 lozenges ; of 4 years, 3 ; of 8 years, 4 ; of 10 years or more 5 to 7 lozenges ; in all cases, to be taken twice daily, and continuing until cured.

It is needless to attempt to give the symptoms by which the presence of worms may be distinguished ; for the symptoms of nearly every other disease is, sometimes, manifested by their presence. But if the belly be quite hard and unusually large, with a peculiar and disagreeable breath, in the morning, foul or furred tongue, upper lip swollen, itching of the nose and anus, milky white urine, bowels sometimes obstinately costive, then as obstinately loose, with a craving appetite, then loathing food at times ; rest assured that worm medicine will not be amiss, whether the person be child, or adult. It would be well to take a mild cathartic after four to six days' use of the lozenges, until the worms have passed off sufficiently free before that time, to show their general destruction. Very high praise has also been given to the following :

2. **VERMIFUGE OIL**—*Prof. Freeman's.*—In the May number of the *Eclectic Medical Journal* of Cincinnati, I find so valuable a vermifuge from Prof. Z. Freeman, that I must be excused for its insertion, as the articles can always be obtained, whilst in some places you might not be able to get the santonin called for in the lozenges. His remarks following the recipe will make all needed explanations, and give confidence in the treatment.

The explanations in brackets are my own, according to the custom through the whole work.

“Take oil of chenopodii, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (oil of worm-seed,) ; oil of terebinth, 2 drs. (oil of turpentine,) ; oil of ricini, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. (castor oil,) fluid extract of spigelia $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (pink) hydrastin 10 grs. ; syrup of menth. pip. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. (syrup of peppermint.) **DOSE**—To a child 10 years of age, a teaspoonful 3 times a day, 1 hour before each meal ; if it purges too freely, give it less often.

“This is an excellent vermifuge, tonic, and cathartic, and has never failed (as well as I can judge) to eradicate worms, if

any were present, when administered for that purpose. I have given no other vermifuge for the last five years, and often one tea-spoonful has brought away from three to twenty of the lumbrica. Only a few days ago I prescribed one fluid drachm of it, (about one tea-spoonful) and caused the expulsion of sixty lumbricoids, and one fluid drachm, taken a few days afterwards, by the same child brought away forty more, some of them six inches in length. Where no worms are present, it answers the purpose of a tonic, correcting the condition of the mucus membrane of the stomach and bowels, improving the appetite and digestion, and operating as a mild cathartic."

3. *Worm Tea*.—Carolina pink-root, senna leaf, manna, and American worm-seed, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; bruise and pour on 1 pint, and steep without boiling. Sweeten well, add half as much milk. Dose—A child of five years, may take 1 gill 3 times daily, before meals, or sufficient to move the bowels rather freely.

If this does not carry off any worms, wait one day and repeat the operation; but if the bowels do not move by the first day's work, increase the dose and continue to give it until that end is attained before stopping the medicine. This plan will be found an improvement upon the old, where the lozenges or oil cannot be obtained, as above.

4. *Worm Cake—English Remedy*.—Wheat flour and jalap, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; calomel, grain-tin, and ginger, of each 1 oz. Mix thoroughly and wet up as dough, to a proper consistence to roll out; then roll out as lozenge cakes, to three-sixteenths of an inch in thickness; then cut out $\frac{3}{4}$ inch square and dry them. Dose—For a child 1 to 2 years $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cake; 4 to 5 years, 1 cake; from 5 to 7 years, $1\frac{1}{4}$ cake; from 7 to 10, $1\frac{1}{2}$; from 10 to 12, $1\frac{3}{4}$; from 12 to 14, 2; from 14 to 17, $2\frac{1}{4}$; from 17 to 20 years, and all about that age, $2\frac{1}{2}$ cakes, but all men above that age 3 cakes.

"Children may eat them, or they can be shaved off very fine and mixed in a little treacle, honey, or preserves. If after taking the first dose, they do not work as you desire, increase the dose a little. The patient to take the medicine twice a week. To be taken in the morning, fasting, and to be worked off with a little warm tea, water gruel, or warm broth. N. B.—Milk must not be used in working them off; and be careful of catching cold.

I obtained the above of an English family who praised it very highly as a cathartic for common purposes, as well as for worms. And all who are willing to take *calomel*, I have no doubt will be pleased with its operations.

TAPE-WORM.—*Simple, but effectual Remedy*.—This very

annoying and distressing worm has been removed by taking two ounce doses of common pumpkin-seeds, pulverized, and repeated every four or five hours, for four or five days; spirits of turpentine also in doses of one-half to two ounces, with castor oil, have proved very effectual; the root of the male fern, valerian, bark of the pomegranate root, &c., have been used with success. But my chief object in speaking upon this subject, is to give the successes of Drs. Beach, of New York, and Dowler, of Beardstown, from their singularity and perfect eradication of the worm, in both cases. The first is from "Beach's American Practice, and Family Physician," a large work, of three volumes, costing twenty dollars, consequently not generally circulated; whilst the latter is taken from the "Eclectic Medical and College Journal," of Cincinnati, and therefore published by the "New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal." First then, Dr. Beach says:

"The symptoms of a tape-worm, as related to me by Miss Dumouline, who had suffered with it for twenty-five years, are in substance as follows: It commenced at the age of ten, and afflicted her to the age of thirty-five. The worm often made her distressingly sick at the stomach; she would sometimes vomit blood and be taken suddenly ill, and occasionally while walking. It caused symptoms of many other diseases, great wasting of the flesh, &c. Her appetite was very capricious, being at times good, and then poor for months, during which time her symptoms were much aggravated; sickness, vomiting, great pain in the chest, stomach and side, motion in the stomach, and also in the bowels, with pain, a sense of fullness or swelling, and beating or throbbing in the same, dizziness, heaviness of the eyes:—and she was altogether so miserable that she feared it would destroy her. When she laced or wore anything tight, it produced great distress. The worm appeared to rise up in her throat and sicken her. Her general health was very bad. At intervals, generally some time after taking medicine, pieces of the worm would pass from the bowels,—often as many as forty during the day, all alive, and would swim in water.

"*Treatment.*—Miss Dumouline stated that she had employed twenty physicians, at different periods, and taken a hundred different kinds of medicine without expelling the worm. She had taken spirits of turpentine, but could not retain it on the stomach. Under these circumstances I commenced my treatment. Cowage stripped from the pod, a small tea-spoonful three times a day, to be taken, fasting, in a little arrow-root jelly; then occasionally a purgative of man-drake. In connexion with this, I directed her to eat freely of garlic,

and common fine salt. I gave these under the belief that each article possessed vermifuge properties, without ever having administered them for the tape-worm. After having taken them for some time, all her unfavourable symptoms ceased, and subsequently the remaining portion of the worm passed lifeless from her—an unprecedented circumstance.

“She immediately recovered, and has since retained her health, and there is no evidence that there is any remaining. The patient stated that the worm which passed from her during the time she was afflicted with it, would fill a peck measure, and reach one mile in length. Her relief and gratitude may be better imagined than described. I have a portion of this worm in my possession. When once the tape-worm begins to pass the bowels, care must be taken not to break it off, for it will then grow again—it has this peculiar property.”

2. *Secondly*, Dr. Dowler says: “The subject of this notice is a daughter of Mr. E. Fish, of Beardstown, about six years old. The only point of special interest in the case consists in the efficiency of the remedy—to me wholly new, and accidentally brought to my notice—which was used in its treatment.

“I was treating a brother of this patient; a part of my prescription for whom was, as a drink, the mucilage of elm bark, made by putting pieces of the solid bark into water. The girl was seen to be frequently eating portions of the bark during the day; the next morning after which, upon my visiting the boy, the mother, with much anxiety, showed me a vessel containing something that had that morning passed the girl’s bowels, with bits of the elm bark, enveloped in mucilage, which, upon examination, proved to be about three feet of tape-worm. As I supposed the passage of the worm was accidental, and had occurred from the looseness caused by the bark, I proceeded to prescribe, what I supposed a much more potent anthelmintic, a large dose of turpentine and castor oil. The turpentine and oil were given several times during the three consecutive days, causing pretty active purging but with no appearance of any portions of the worm. The girl being slender, and of irritable temperament, I was forced to desist from further active medications; and partly to allay irritation of the bowels, and partly to test the influence of the bark on the worm, I directed that she should resume the use of the bark as before, by chewing and swallowing in moderate quantities.

“On visiting her the succeeding morning, I was shown portions of the worm, mostly in separate joints, that had

been passed over night. Feeling now some confidence in the *anthelmintic* powers of the elm bark, I directed the continued use of it, in the solid form, as before, while there should be any portions of worm passing. In my daily calls for some days, I had the satisfaction to learn that portions of the worm continued to pass, from day to day, and sometimes several times a day.

“I now ceased to visit my little patient, intending only an occasional visit; but my confidence in the efficacy of the *elm bark* being so well established, I advised its use to be continued for even two or three days after any portions of the worm should be seen in the evacuations. The portions of the worm expelled—even the separate joints—were alive, showing more or less motion; a sense of their presence in the rectum, from their action, seemed to urge the patient to go to stool for their removal.

“Having given directions for the links or joints to be counted, care was taken to do so, by the mother; and from my notes of the case, I find that during about seven weeks of the intervening time, there had been expelled, by estimate, (taking the average lengths of the joints,) about *forty-five feet* of worm. At this time there had been no portions of the worm passed for two weeks, during which time the use of the bark being omitted. The head of the worm, with about fifteen inches of the body attached, had been expelled! But thinking that all portions of the worm or worms might not have been removed, I advised that the patient should resume the use of the bark. Very soon the next day, after doing so, further portions commenced coming away, among them one about *six feet* long, tapering to a thread-like termination.

“The next time I took notes of the case, my estimate of the entire length of the worm that had been expelled, amounted to *one hundred and thirty-five feet*, whether one or more worms, I am unable to say, as in the portions I saw, there were a head and tail, of what I supposed one worm. Since the last estimate, there have been joints occasionally evacuated.

“This patient, when first treated, was thin in flesh—had been growing so for some two years—attended with the usual nervous symptoms, starting out of sleep, variable appetite, etc., but with no great departure from good health.

“As to the influence of this very bland agent in the dislodgment of the tape-worm in this case, I think there can be no doubt, whatever may be the *theory* of its action.

“The passage of portions of the worm, so promptly, on the use of the bark, and the ceasing to do so on the discontinuance of its use—even while active purgative anthelmintics were used—leave no room to doubt its effectiveness in at least this case, as a worm-expelling agent.

“It seems probable that the bark, with its thick mucilage, so interposes between the animal and the inner surface of the bowels, as to prevent its lateral grasp on their surface, in consequence of which it is compelled to yield to the forces naturally operating, and is carried out with the discharges. But as my object was simply to state the *practical facts* in this case, I will offer no further reflections.

COUGHS.—*Cough Lozenges.*—Powdered ipecacuanha 25 grains; kermes mineral 50 grs.; sulphate of morphia 8 grs.; powdered white sugar, gum arabic, and extract of licorice, of each $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.; oil of anise 20 drops; syrup of tolu sufficient to work into mass form; roll out and cut into 160 lozenges. **DOSE**—One lozenge 3 times daily.

The above is the prescription of the “regulars,” but there are those, perhaps who would prefer the more rational prescription of the “irregulars,” next following; and there are those who would prefer the “Cough Candy” in place of either of the lozenges. By the insertion of the variety, all can please themselves.

2. *Cough Lozenges.*—Another valuable lozenge is made as follows: Extract of blood-root, licorice, and black cohosh, of each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; tinctures of ipecac and lobelia, with laudanum, of each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; cayenne, powdered, 10 grs.; pulverized gum arabic and starch, of each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; mix all together, and add pulverized sugar 3 ozs. If this should be too dry to roll into lozenges, add a thick solution of gum arabic to give it that consistence; and if it should yet be too moist, at any time, add more sugar. Divide into 320 lozenges. **DOSE**—One, 3 to 6 times daily, as needed.

3. *Pulmonic Wafers.*—Pulverized sugar 7 ozs.; tincture of ipecac 3 drs.; tincture of blood-root and syrup of tolu, of each 2 drs.; tincture of thoroughwort $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; morphine $1\frac{1}{4}$ grs. Dissolve the morphine in water $\frac{1}{4}$ tea-spoonful, having put in sulphuric acid 2 drops; now mix all, and add mucilage of comfrey root or gum arabic, to form a suitable paste to roll and cut into common sized wafers or lozenges. **DIRECTIONS**—Allow 1 to dissolve in the mouth for a dose, or dissolve 6 in 8 table-spoonfuls of warm water, and take $\frac{1}{2}$ of a table-spoonful 6 times daily, or oftener if need be.

4. *Coughs from Recent Colds—Remedy.*—Linseed-oil, honey, and Jamaica rum, equal parts of each; to be shaken when used.

This has given very general satisfaction in recent coughs, but the following will probably give the most general satisfaction:

5. *Cough Mixture for Recent Colds.*—Tincture of blood-

root, syrups of ipecac and squills, tincture of balsam of tolu, and paregoric, equal parts of each. **DOSE.**—Half of a tea-spoonful whenever the cough is severe. It is a very valuable medicine.

6. *Cough Candy.*—Tincture of squills 2 ozs. ; camphorated tincture of opium, and tincture of tolu of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; wine of ipecac $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; oils of gaultheria 4 drops, sassafras 3 drops, and of anise-seed oil 2 drops. The above mixture is to be put into 5 lbs. of candy which is just ready to take from the fire, continuing the boiling a little longer, so as to form into sticks.—*Parish's Pharmacy.*

Druggists will get confectioners to make this for a trifle in the pound over common candies, they, of course, furnishing their own compound.

7. *Cough Syrup.*—Wahoo, bark of the root, and elecampane root, of each 2 ozs. ; spikenard root, and tamarack bark (unrossed, but the moss may be bruised off,) of each 4 ozs. ; mandrake root $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; blood-root $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; mix alcohol 1 pint, with sufficient water to cover all, handsomely, and let stand 2 or 3 days ; then pour off 1 quart, putting on water and boiling twice, straining the two waters and boiling down to 3 pints ; when cool add 3 lbs. of honey, and alcoholic fluid poured off, with tincture of wine of ipecac $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. ; if the cough should be very tight, double the ipecac ; and wash the feet daily in warm water, rubbing them thoroughly with a coarse towel, and, twice a week, extending the washing and rubbing to the whole body. **DOSE.**—One table-spoonful 3 to 5 times daily.

If the cough is very troublesome when you lie down at night or on waking in the morning, put tar and spirits of nitre, of each one tea-spoonful into a four ounce vial of water, shaking well ; then at these times just sip about a tea-spoonful from the bottle without shaking, which will allay the tickling sensation, causing the cough.

I have cured a young lady, during the past winter, with the above syrup, whose cough had been pretty constant for over two years ; her friends hardly expected it ever to be any better, but it was only necessary to make the above amount of syrup twice to perform the cure.

8. *Cough Tincture.*—Tinctures of blood-root and balsam of tolu, of each four ounces ; tincture of lobelia and digitalis, of each two ounces ; tincture of opium (laudanum) one ounce ; tincture of oil of anise (oil of anise one-half tea-spoonful in an ounce of alcohol,) one ounce. **Mix.** **DOSE.**—About one-half tea-spoonful three times daily, in the same amount of honey, increasing to a tea-spoonful if needed to loosen and lessen the cough. It has raised cases which doctors said must die, causing the patient to raise matter resembling the death-smell, awful indeed. It will cure cough, not by

stopping it, but by loosening it, assisting the lungs and throat to throw off the offending matter, which causes the cough, and thus *scientifically* making the cure perfect; while most of the cough remedies kept for sale, stop the cough by their anodyne and constricting effects, retaining the mucus and all offending matters in the blood, causing *permanent* disease of the lungs.

But notwithstanding the known value of this "Cough Tincture," where the tamarack and other ingredients can be obtained, I must give my preference to the "Cough Syrup," No. 7.

9. *Cough Pill*.—Extract of hyoscyamus, balm of gilead buds with pulverized ipecac, or lobelia, and balsam of fir, of each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; oil of anise a few drops to form into common sized pills. Dose—One or 2 pills 3 or 4 times daily.

Dr. Beach says he endeavoured for more than twenty-five years to obtain a medicine to fulfil the indications which are effected in this cough pill, particularly for ordinary colds and coughs; and this admirably answers the intention, excelling all others. It allays the irritation of the mucus membrane, the bronchial tubes, and the lungs, and will be found exceedingly valuable in deep-seated coughs and all diseases of the chest. The bad effects of opium (so much used in cough medicines) are in this pill entirely obviated, and it is altogether better than the Cough Drops, which I now dispense with.

WHOOPIING COUGH—*Syrup*.—Onions and garlies, sliced of each 1 gill; sweet oil 1 gill; stew them in the oil, in a covered dish, to obtain the juices; then strain and add honey 1 gill; paregoric and spirits of camphor, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; bottle and cork tight for use. Dose—For a child of 2 or 3 years, 1 tea-spoonful 3 or 4 times daily, or whenever the cough is troublesome, increasing or lessening, according to age.

This is a granny's prescription, but I care not from what source I derive information, if it gives the satisfaction that this has done, upon experiment. This lady has raised a large family of her own children, and grand-children in abundance. It is excellent also in common colds attended with much cough. This is from experience, too, whom I have found a very competent teacher.

2. *Dailey's Whooping Cough Syrup*.—Take the strongest West India rum, 1 pint; anise oil 2 ozs.; honey 1 pint; lemon juice 4 ozs.; mix. Dose—For adults 1 table-spoonful 3 or 4 times a day,—children, 1 tea-spoonful, with as much sugar and water.

He says that he has successfully treated more than one hundred cases with this syrup.

3. *Soreness or Hoarseness from Coughs.*—*Remedy.*—Spikenard root, bruised and steeped in a tea-pot, by using half water and half spirits; then inhaling the steam, when not too hot, by breathing through the spout, will relieve the soreness and hoarseness of the lungs, or throat, arising from much coughing.

IN-GROWING TOE-NAIL—*To Cure.*—We take the following remedy for a very common and very painful affliction, from the *Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*:

“The patient on whom I first tried this plan was a young lady who had been unable to put on a shoe for several months, and decidedly the worst I have ever seen. The edge of the nail was deeply undermined, the granulations formed a high ridge, partly covered with the skin; and pus constantly oozed from the root of the nail. The whole toe was swollen and extremely painful and tender. My mode of proceeding was this:

“I put a very small piece of tallow in a spoon, and heated it until it became very hot, and poured it on the granulations. The effect was almost magical. Pain and tenderness were at once relieved, and in a few days the granulations were all gone, the diseased parts dry and destitute of all feeling, and the edge of the nail exposed so as to admit of being pared away without any inconvenience. The cure was complete, and the trouble never returned.

“I have tried the plan repeatedly since, with the same satisfactory results. The operation causes but little pain, if the tallow is properly heated. A repetition in some cases might be necessary, although I have never met with a case that did not yield to one application.” It has now been proved, in many other cases, to be effectual, accomplishing in one minute, without pain, all that can be effected by the painful applications of nitrate of silver for several weeks.”

OILS—*British Oil.*—Linseed and turpentine oils, of each 8 ozs.; oils of amber and juniper, of each 4 ozs. Barbadoes tar 3 oz.; seneca oil 1 oz.; Mix.

This is an old prescription, but it is worth the whole cost of this book to any one needing an application for cuts, bruises, swellings, and sores of almost every description, on persons, horses, or cattle; so is the following also:

3. *Balm of Gilead Oil.*—Balm of Gilead buds any quantity; place them in a suitable dish for stewing, and pour upon them sufficient sweet oil to just cover them; stew thoroughly and press out all of the oil from the buds, and bottle for use.

It will be found very valuable as a healing oil, or lard can be used in place of the oil, making an excellent ointment for cuts, bruises, &c.

3. *Harlem Oil, or Welch Medicamentum.*—Sublimated or flowers

of sulphur and oil of amber, of each 2 ozs. ; linseed oil 1 lb. ; spirits of turpentine sufficient to reduce all to the consistence of thin molasses. Boil the sulphur in the linseed oil until it is dissolved, then add the oil of amber and turpentine. Dose—From 15 to 25 drops, morning and evening.

Amongst the Welch and Germans it is extensively used for strengthening the stomach, kidneys, liver and lungs, asthma, shortness of breath, coughs, inward or outward sores, dropsy, worms, gravel, fevers, palpitation of the heart, giddiness, head-ache, &c., &c., by taking it internally, and for ulcers, malignant sores, cankers, &c., anointing externally, and wetting linen with it and applying it to burns. In fact, if one-half that is said of its value is true, no other medicine need ever be made. It has this much in its favor, however, —probably no other medicine now in use, has been in use half so long,—over 160 years. The dose for a child is one drop for each year of its age.

4. *Oil of Spike*.—The genuine oil of spike if made from the *lavendula spica* (broad-leaved lavender,) but the *commercial* oil of spike is made by taking the rock oil, and adding 2 ozs. of spirits of turpentine to each pint.

5 *Black Oils*.—Best alcohol, tincture of arnica, British oil, and oil of tar, of each 2 ozs., add *slowly*, and sulphuric acid $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

These black oils are getting into extensive use, as a liniment, and are indeed valuable, especially in cases attended with much inflammation.

6. *Another Method*.—Is to take sulphuric acid 2 oz. ; nitric acid 1 oz. ; quicksilver $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; put them together in a quart bottle, or an open earthen-pot until dissolved ; then slowly-add olive oil and spirits of turpentine, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, putting in the oil first. Let the work be done out of doors to avoid the fumes arising from the mixture ; when all is done, bottle and put in all the cotton cloths it will dissolve, when it is fit for use.

The mixture becomes quite hot, although no heat is used in making it, from setting free what is called latent, or insensible heat, by their combining together. The Rev. Mr. Wray, of Plymouth, cured himself of sore throat, by taking a few drops of this black oil upon sugar, letting it slowly dissolve upon the tongue, each evening after preaching, also wetting cloths and binding upon the neck. It will be necessary to avoid getting it upon cotton or linen which you would not wish to show a stain. A colt which had a fistulous opening between the hind legs, from a snag, as supposed, which reduced him so that he had to be lifted up, when down, was cured by injecting twice only, of this oil to fill the diseased place. Also a very bad fever sore, upon the leg of a young

lady, which baffled the scientific skill of the town in which she lived. In case they bite too much in any of their applications, wet a piece of brown paper in water and lay it over the parts.

OPODELDOC—Liquid.—Best brandy 1 quart; warm it and add gum camphor 1 oz.; sal-ammoniac and oil of wormwood, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; oils of origanum and rosemary, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; when the oils are dissolved by the aid of the heat, add soft soap 6 ozs.

Its uses are too well known to need further description.

DIARRHŒA—Cordial.—The best rhubarb root, pulverized 1 oz.; peppermint leaf 1 oz.; capsicum $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; cover with boiling water and steep thoroughly, strain, and add bi-carbonate of potash and essence of cinnamon, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; with brandy (or good whisky) equal in amount to the whole, and loaf sugar 4 oz. **DOSE**—For an adult 1 to 2 table-spoonfuls, for a child 1 to 2 tea-spoonfuls; from 3 to 6 times per day, until relief is obtained.

This preparation has been my dependence, in my travels and in my family for several years, and it has never failed us; but in extremely bad cases it might be well to use, after each passage, the following:

2. *Injection for Chronic Diarrhœa.*—New milk, with thick mucilage of slippery elm, of each 1 pint; sweet oil 1 gill; molasses $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; salt 1 oz.; laudanum 1 dr. Mix, and inject what the bowels will retain.

Very many children, as well as grown persons die annually, of this disease, who might be saved by a proper use of the above injection and cordial. The injection should never be neglected, if there is the least danger apprehended.

Although I believe these would not fail in one case out of one hundred, yet I have some other prescriptions which are highly spoken of, I will give a few more. The first from Mr. Hendee, of Warsaw, Indiana, for curing Diarrhœa, or Bloody Flux, as follows:

3. *Diarrhœa Tincture.*—Compound tincture of myrrh 6 ozs.; tincture of rhubarb, and spirits of lavender, of each 5 ozs.; tincture of opium 3 ozs.; oils of anise and cinnamon, with gum camphor and tartaric acid, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Mix. **DOSE**—One tea-spoonful in $\frac{1}{2}$ a tea-cup of warm water sweetened with loaf sugar; repeat after each passage.

Mr. Hendee says he has cured many cases after being given up by physicians. It must be a decidedly good preparation. Or, again:

4. *Diarrhœa Drops.*—Tincture of rhubarb, and compound spirits of lavender, of each 4 ozs.; laudanum 2 ozs.; cinnamon oil 2 drops. Mix. **DOSE**—One tea-spoonful every 3 or 4 hours, according to the severity of the case.

This speaks from ten year's successful experience.

Diarrhœa Syrup—For Cases brought on by Long-Continued Use of Calomel.—Boxwood, black cherry and prickly ash barks, with dandelion root, of each 2 ozs. ; butternut bark 1 oz. ; boil thoroughly, strain and boil down to 1 quart ; then add loaf-sugar 2 lbs., and alcohol 1 gill, or brandy $\frac{1}{2}$ pint. DOSE—A wine-glassful from 3 to 4 times daily, according to circumstances.

This regulates the bowels and tones up the system at the same time, no matter whether loose or costive. In one case of costiveness it brought a man around all right who had been very bad for twelve days. On the other hand, it has regulated the system after months of calomel-Diarrhœa.

6. *Wintergreen Berries* have been found a valuable corrector of Diarrhœa brought on by the long-continued use of calomel in cases of fever, eating a quart of them in 3 days time.

The gentleman of whom I obtained this item tells me that wintergreen essence has done the same thing, when the berries could not be obtained. In the first place, everything else, had been tried in vain, and the man's wife, in coming across the woods, found these berries and picked some, which when the husband saw, he craved and would not rest without them, and, notwithstanding the fear of friends, they cured him. Many valuable discoveries are made in a similar manner.

7. *Dried Whortleberries* steeped, and the juice drank freely, has cured Diarrhœa and Bloody Flux, both in children and adults.

8. *Diarrhœa and Canker Tea*.—Pulverized hemlock bark, (it is generally kept by the Druggists,) 1 table-spoonful, steeped in half a tea-cupful of water.

For young children, in Diarrhœa, or Canker, or when they are combined, give a tea-spoonful of it, or less, according to the child's age, two or three times daily, until cured. To overcome costiveness, which may arise from its use, melt fresh butter, and give it in place of oil, and in quantities corresponding with the oil. Children have been saved with three pennyworth of this bark who the doctor said must die. If good for children, it is good for adults, by simply increasing the dose.

9. Sumac bobs, steeped and sweetened with loaf sugar, has been found very valuable for Diarrhœa ; adding in very severe cases, alum pulverized, a large tea-spoonful, to 1 pint of the strong tea. DOSE—A tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful, according to the age of the child, and the severity of the case.

It saved the life of a child when two doctors said it could not be saved.

CHOLERA TINCTURE.—Select the thinnest cinnamon bark, cloves, gum gauliac, all pulverized, of each 1 oz ; very best brandy 1 quart.

Mix, and shake occasionally for a week or two. DOSE—A tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful for an adult, according to the robustness or strength of the system. It may be repeated at intervals of 1 to 4 hours, if necessary, or much more often, according to the condition of the bowels.

This I have from an old railroad conductor who used it with his men during the last Cholera in Ohio, and never lost a man whilst other jobbers left the road, or lost their men in abundance, thinking the above too simple to be of any value.

2. *Isthmus Cholera Tincture*.—Tincture of rhubarb, cayenne, opium, and spirits of camphor, with essence of peppermint, equal parts of each, and each as strong as can be made. DOSE—From 5 to 30 drops, or even to 60, and repeat until relief is obtained, every 5 to 30 minutes.

C. H. Cuyler, who was detained upon the Isthmus during the cholera period, was saved by this prescription, as also many others.

3. *Cholera Preventive*.—Hoffman's anodyne and essence of peppermint, of each 2 ozs.; tincture of ginger 1 oz.; laudanum, spirits of camphor, and tincture of cayenne, of each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; mix. DOSE—For an adult, from a tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful, according to symptoms.

4. *Cholera Cordial*.—Chloroform, spirit of camphor, laudanum, and aromatic spirits of ammonia, of each 1 dr.; cinnamon water 2 ozs.; mix. DOSE—From 1 tea-spoonful to a table-spoonful, and to be well shaken, taken with sweetened water.

5. *German Cholera Tincture*.—Sulphuric ether 2 ozs.; and put into it castor and gentian, of each $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; opium and agaric, each 1 dr.; gum camphor $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; let them stand 2 days, then add alcohol 1 quart, and let it stand 14 days, when it will be ready for use. DOSE—One tea-spoonful every 15 or 20 minutes, according to the urgency of the case.

I obtained this prescription of a German at Lawrenceburgh, Indiana, who had done very much good with it during the last cholera period in that place.

6. *Egyptian Cure for Cholera*.—Best Jamaica ginger root, bruised, 1 oz.; cayenne 2 tea-spoonfuls: boil all in 1 quart of water to $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, and add loaf sugar to form a thick syrup. DOSE—One table-spoonful every 15 minutes, until vomiting and purging cease, then follow up with blackberry tea.

The foregoing was obtained of a physician who practised in Egypt, during the great devastation of the cholera there, and with which he saved many lives.

7. *Indian Prescription for Cholera*.—First dissolve gum camphor $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. in $1\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. of alcohol—second, give a tea-spoonful of spirits of harts-horn in a wine glassful of water, and follow it every 5 minutes with 15 drops of the camphor, in a tea-spoonful of water, for 3 doses, then wait 15 minutes, and commence again as before, and continue the

camphor for 30 minutes, unless there is returning heat. Should this be the case, give one more dose and the cure is effected; let them perspire freely, (which the medicine is designed to cause,) as upon this the life depends, but add no additional clothing.

Lady Ponsonby, who had spent several years in India and had proved the efficacy of the foregoing, returned to Dublin in 1832, and published it in the *Dublin Mail*, for the benefit of her countrymen, declaring that she never knew it to fail.

I would say, be very sure you have the cholera as the tea-spoonful of hartshorn would be a double dose for ordinary cases of disease.

8. *Nature's Cholera Medicine*.—Laudanum, spirits of camphor, and tincture of rhubarb, equal parts of each. Dose—One table-spoonful every 15 to 30 minutes until relieved.

In attacks of cholera, the patient usually feels a general uneasiness and heat above the stomach increasing to actual distress and great anxiety, finally sickness, with vomiting and purging, surface constricted, the whole powers of the system concentrated upon the internal organs, involving the nervous system, bringing on spasms, and in the end, death. Now, whatever will allay this uneasiness, drive to the surface, correct the discharges, and soothe the nerves, cures the disease. The laudanum does the first and the last, the camphor drives to the surface, and the rhubarb corrects the alimentary canal; and if accompanied with the hot bath, frictions, &c., is doubly sure. And to show what may be done with impunity in extreme cases, let me say that Merritt Blakeley, living near Flat Rock, came home from Detroit, during the last cholera season, having the cholera in its last stage, that is, with the vomiting, purging and spasms; the foregoing medicine being in the house, the wife, in her hurry and excitement, in place of two-thirds of a tea-spoonful, she read two-thirds of a tea-cupful; and gave it accordingly, and saved his life; whilst if taken in the spoon doses, at this stage of the disease, he would most undoubtedly never have rallied from the collapse into which he was fast sinking: yet in the commencement they would have been as effectual; so, *mistake*, would be generally accredited for saving the patient, I say *Providence* did the work.

Five to 10 drops would be a dose for a child of 2 to 5 years, and in this dose it saved a child of 2½ years in a bad case of bloody flux.

If any one is permitted to die with all these prescriptions before them, it must be because a proper attention is not given; for God most undoubtedly works through the use of means.

CHOLIC AND CHOLERA MORBUS.—*Treatment.*—Cholera morbus arises from a diseased condition of the bile, often brought on by over-indulgence with vegetables, especially fruit; usually unripe commencing with sickness and pain at the stomach, followed by the most excruciating pain and griping of the bowels, succeeded by vomiting and purging, which soon prostrate the patient. The person finds himself unavoidably drawn into a coil by the contraction of the muscles of the abdomen and extremities. Thirst very great, evacuations first tinged with bile, and finally nearly all very bilious.

Treatment.—The difficulty arises from the acidity of the bile: then take saleratus, peppermint leaf, and rhubarb root, pulverized, of each a large tea-spoonful, put into a cup, which you can cover, and pour upon them, boiling water $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; when nearly cold add a table-spoonful of alcohol, or twice as much brandy or other spirits. **DOSE**—Two to 3 table-spoonfuls every 20 to 30 minutes, as often and as long as the vomiting and painful purgations continue. If there should be long continued pain about the navel, use the "Injection" as mentioned under that head, in connection with the above treatment, and you will have nothing to fear. If the first dose or two should be vomited, repeat it immediately, until retained.

The above preparation ought to be made by every family, and kept on hand, by bottling; for diseases of this character are as liable to come on in the night as at any other time; then much time must be lost in making fires, or getting the articles together with which to make it.

2. COMMON CHOLIC.—There is a kind of cholera which some persons are afflicted with, from their youth up, not attended with vomiting or purging. I was afflicted with it, from my earliest recollection until I was over twenty years of age, sometimes two or three times, yearly.

In one of these fits, about that age a neighbor woman came in, and as soon as she found out what was the matter with me, she went out and pulled up a bunch of blue vervain, knocked the dirt from the roots, then cut them off and put them into a basin, and poured boiling water upon them, and steeped for a short time, pouring out a saucer of the tea and gave me to drink, asking no questions, but simply saying, "If you drink this tea every day for a month, you will never have cholera again as long as you live." I drank it, and in 15 minutes I was perfectly happy; the transition from extreme pain to immediate and perfect relief, is too great to allow one to find words adequate to describe the difference.

I continued its use as directed, and have not had a cholera pain since, nearly thirty years. I have told it to others, with the same result. It also forms a good tonic in agues, and after fevers, &c.

CARMINATIVES.—For the more common pains of the sto-

mach, arising from accumulating gas, in adults or children, the following preparation will be found very valuable, and much better than the plan of resorting to any of the opium mixtures for a constant practice, as many unwisely, or wickedly, do. See the remarks after "Godfrey's Cordial," and through this subject.

Compound spirits of lavender, spirits of camphor, and tincture of ginger, of each 1 oz.; sulphuric ether and tincture of cayenne, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Mix and keep tightly corked. Dose—For an adult, one tea-spoonful every 15 minutes, until relieved; for a child of 2 years, 5 drops; and more or less, according to age and the severity of the pain.

2. *Carminative for Children*.—Angelica and white roots, of each 4 ozs.; valerian and sculeap roots, with poppy heads, of each 2 ozs.; sweet-flag root $\frac{3}{4}$ oz.; anise, dill, and fennel seed, with catmint leaves and flowers, motherwort and mace, of each 1 oz.; castor and cochineal, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; camphor gum 2 scruples, benzoic acid (called flower of benzoin) $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; alcohol and water, of each 1 quart, or rum, or brandy 2 quarts; loaf or crushed sugar 1 lb. Pulverize all of the herbs and roots, moderately fine, and place in a suitable sized bottle, adding the spirits, or alcohol and water, and keep warm for a week, shaking once or twice every day; then filter or strain, and add the camphor and benzoin, shaking well; now dissolve the sugar in another quart of water, by heat, and add to the spirit tincture, and all is complete. Dose—For a very young child, from 3 to 5 drops; if 1 year old, about 10 drops, and from that up to 1 tea-spoonful if 2 to 5 years old, &c. For adults, from 1 to 4 tea-spoonfuls, according to the severity of the pain—to be taken in a cup of catmint or catnip-tea for adults, and in a spoonful of the same for children. It may be repeated every 2 to 6 hours, as needed.

Uses.—It eases pain, creates a moderate appetite and perspiration, and produces refreshing sleep; is also excellent for removing flatulency or wind cholice, and valuable in hysteria and other nervous affections, female debility, &c., in place of the opium anodynes.

SEIDLITZ POWDERS—*Genuine*.—Rochelle salts 2 drs.; bi-carbonate of soda 2 scruples; put these into a blue paper, and put tartaric acid 35 grs., into a white paper. To use, put each into different tumblers; fill $\frac{1}{2}$ with water and put a little loaf sugar in with the acid, then pour together and drink.

This makes a very pleasant cathartic, and ought to be used more generally than it is, in place of more severe medicines. Families can buy 3 ozs. of the Rochelle-salts, and 1 oz. of the bi-carbonate of soda, and mix evenly together, using about 2 tea-spoonfuls for 1 glass, and have the tartaric acid by itself, and use a little over $\frac{1}{2}$ a tea-spoonful of it for the other glass, with a table-spoonful of sugar, all well dissolved, then pour together and drink while effervescing; and they will find this to do just as well as to have them weighed out and

put up in papers, which cost three times as much, and do no better. Try it, a child will take it with pleasure, as a nice beverage, and ask for more.

A lady once lost her life, thinking to have a little sport, by drinking one glass of this preparation, following it directly with the other ; the large amount of gas, disengaged, ruptured the stomach immediately.

DIPHTHERIA—*Dr. Phinney's Remedy, of Boston.*—Dr. Phinney, of Boston, furnishes the *Journal* of that city with a recipe for diphtheria, which has recently been re-published by the *Detroit Daily Advertiser*, containing so much sound sense, and so decidedly the best thing that I have ever seen recommended for it, that I cannot forbear giving it an insertion, and also recommend it as the dependence in that disease.

He says, "the remedy on which I chiefly depend is the *Actea Racemosa*, or black snake-root, which is used both locally as a gargle and taken internally."

As a gargle, 1 tea-spoonful of the *tincture* is added to 2 table-spoonfuls of water, and gargled *every hour* for *twenty-four* hours, or till the progress of the disease is arrested ; after which the interval may be extended to an hour and a half, or more as the symptoms may justify. In connection with the use of the gargle, or separately, the adult patient should take internally to the amount of two or three tea-spoonfuls of the *tincture* in the course of twenty-four hours.

"In addition to the foregoing, give 10 drops of the muriated tincture of iron 3 times in the 24 hours, and as a powder from 3 to 5 grains of the chlorate of potash in the intervals.

"Under this treatment a very decided improvement takes place within the first twenty-four hours, the ash colored membrane disappears usually within two days, and the patient overcomes the malignant tendency of the disease.

"The foregoing doses are for adults ; for children they should of course be diminished according to age, &c. It will be observed that great importance is attached to the frequent use of the gargle—that is, *every hour*—in order to overcome the morbid tendency of disease by a constantly counteracting impression. In order to guard against a relapse, an occasional use of the remedies should be continued for several days after the removal of the membrane and subsidence of unpleasant symptoms. To complete the cure, a generous diet and other restoratives may be used as the intelligent practitioner shall direct."

CATHARTICS.—*Vegetable Physic.*—Jalap and peppermint leaf, of each 1 oz. ; senna 2 ozs. ; pulverize all very finely, and sift through gauze, bottle it and keep corked. DOSE—Put a large tea-spoonful of

the powder and a heaped tea-spoonful of sugar into a cup, and pour 3 to 4 spoonfuls of boiling water upon them; when cool stir it up and drink all. The best time for taking it is in the morning, not taking breakfast, but drinking freely of corn-meal gruel. If it does not operate in 3 hours, repeat half the dose until a free operation is obtained.

Dr. Beach first brought this preparation, nearly in its present proportions, to the notice of the Eclectic practitioners who have found it worthy of very great confidence, and applicable in all cases where a general cathartic action is required. It may be made into syrup or pills, if preferred.

2. *Indian Cathartic Pills*.—Aloes and gamboge, of each 1 oz.; mandrake and blood-root, with gum myrrh, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; gum camphor and cayenne, of each $1\frac{1}{2}$ drs.; ginger 4 ozs.; all finely pulverized and thoroughly mixed, with thick mucilage (made by putting a little water upon equal quantities of gum arabic and gum tragacanth,) into pill mass; then formed into common sized pills. Dose—Two to 4 pills, according to the robustness of the patient.

Families should always have some of these cathartics, as well as other remedies, in the house, to be prepared for accident, or emergency, whichever you please to call it. They may be sugar-coated, as directed under that head, if desired.

TOOTH-ACHE AND NEURALGIA REMEDIES.—*Magnetic Tooth Cordial and Pain Killer*.—Best alcohol 1 oz.; laudanum $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; chloroform, liquid measure, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; gum camphor $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; oil of cloves $\frac{1}{2}$ dr.; sulphuric ether $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; and oil of lavender 1 dr. If there is a nerve exposed this will quiet it. Apply with lint. Rub also on the gums and upon the face against the tooth, freely.

In the case of an ulcerated tooth at Georgetown, Ohio, Mr. Jenkins, the proprietor of the "Jenkins House," had been suffering for eight days, and I relieved him by bathing the face with this preparation, using a sponge, for two or three minutes only, taking a tea-spoonful or two into the mouth, for a minute or two, as it had broken upon the inside. The operation of the cordial was really *magical*, according to *old* notions of cure.

I offered to sell a grocer a book at Lawrenceburgh, he read until he saw the "Magnetic Tooth Cordial" mentioned, then he said, "If you will cure *my* tooth-ache, I will buy one." I applied the cordial, it being late on Saturday evening, and on Monday morning he was the first man ready for his book.

The Sheriff of Wayne, at Centerville, had been suffering three days of *neuralgia*, and I gave him such decided relief in one evening, with this cordial, that he gave me a three-dollar piece, with the remark, "Take whatever you please."

The cures are too numerous to mention. I mention these to

give confidence to purchasers, that all who need it, will not fail to give it a trial. It is good for any local pain, wherever it can be applied. Pain will not long exist under its use.

2. *Homeopathic Tooth Cordial*.—Alcohol $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; tincture of amica and chloroform, of each 1 oz.; oil of cloves $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Mix and apply as the other.

There are many persons who would prefer this last to the foregoing, from the presence of amica; and it is especially valuable as a liniment for bruises involving effusion of blood under the skin.

3. *Neuralgia—Internal Remedies*.—Sal-ammoniac $\frac{1}{2}$ dr., dissolve in water 1 oz. DOSE—One table-spoonful every 3 minutes, for 20 minutes, at the end of which time, if not before, the pain will have disappeared.

The foregoing is from a gentleman who had been long afflicted with the disease, who found no success with any other remedy. Instead of common water, the "Camphor Water" or "Mint Water" might by some, be preferred. The ammonia is a sharp diffusible stimulant, quickly extending to the whole system, especially tending to the surface.

4. *King of Oils, for Neuralgia and Rheumatism*.—Burning fluid 1 pint; oils of cedar, hemlock, sassafras, and origanum, of each 2 ozs.; carbonate of ammonia, pulverized, 1 oz.; mix. DIRECTIONS.—Apply freely to the nerve and gums, around the tooth; and to the face, in neuralgic pain, by wetting brown paper and laying on the parts, not too long, for fear of blistering,—to the nerves of teeth by lint.

A blacksmith of Sturgis, Michigan, cured himself and others, with this, of neuralgia, after physicians could give no relief.

5. Several years ago, I was stopping for a number of weeks at an hotel near Detroit; whilst there, tooth-ache was once made the subject of conversation, at which time the landlady, a Mrs. Wood, said she had been driven by it, to an extreme measure—no less than boiling wormwood herb in alcohol and taking a table-spoonful of it into the mouth, boiling hot, immediately closing the mouth, turning the head in such a way as to bring the alcohol into contact with all the teeth, then spitting out and taking the second table-spoonful immediately, in the same way, having the boiling kept up by setting the tin containing it upon a shovel of hot coals, bringing it near the mouth. She said she never had tooth-ache after, nor did it injure her mouth in the least, but for the moment, she thought her head had collapsed, or the heavens and earth come together. And though the lady's appearance and deportment were such as to gain general

esteem, I dared not try it or recommend it to others. But during the last season, I met a gentleman who had tried the same thing in the same way, except he took four spoonfuls in his mouth at a time, and did not observe to keep his mouth closed to prevent the contact of the air with the alcohol, the result of which was a scalded mouth, yet a perfect cure of the pain and no recurrence of it for twelve years, up to the time of conversation. And I do not now give the plan expecting it to become a general favorite, but more to show the severity of the pain, forcing patients to such extreme remedies. It would not be applicable only in cases where the pain was confined entirely to the teeth.

6. HORSE-RADISH ROOT, bruised and bound upon the face, or other parts where pain is located, has been found very valuable for their relief. And I think it better than the leaf for drafts to the feet, or other parts.

7. TEETH—*Extracting with little or no Pain.*—Dr. Dunlap, a dentist of Chillicothe, while filling a tooth for me, called my attention to the following recipe, given in a dental publication, to prevent pain in extracting teeth. He had used it. It will be found valuable for all who must have teeth extracted, for the feeling is sufficiently unpleasant even when all is done that can be for its relief.

Tincture of aconite, chloroform, and alcohol, of each 1 oz; morphine 6 grs. Mix. MANNER OF APPLICATION—Moisten two pledgets of cotton with the liquid and apply to the gums on each side of the tooth to be extracted, holding them to their places with pliers or some other convenient instrument for 5 to 15 minutes rubbing the gum freely inside and out.

My wife has had six teeth taken at a sitting, but the last two she wished to have out, she could not make up her mind to the work until I promised her it should not hurt in the extraction, which I accomplished by accompanying her to Dr. Porter's dental office in New York, and administering chloroform in the usual way, just to the point of nervous stimulation, or until its effects were felt over the whole system, at which time the teeth were taken, not causing pain, she says, equal to tooth-ache for one minute. Not the slightest inconvenience was experienced from the effects of the chloroform. I consider this plan, and so does Dr. Porter, far preferable to administering it until entire stupefaction, by which many valuable lives have been lost.

8. *Dentifrice which Removes Tartareous Adhesions, Arrests Decay, and Induces a Healthy Action of the Gums.*—Dissolve 1 oz. of borax in $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of boiling water, and when a little cool, add 1 tea-spoon-

ful of the tincture of myrrh and 1 table-spoonful of the spirits of camphor, and bottle for use. DIRECTIONS—At bed time, wash out the mouth with water; using a badger's hair brush (bristle brushes tear the gums and should never be used); then take a table-spoonful of the dentrifice with as much warm water, and rub the teeth and gums well, each night until the end is attained.

9. *Tooth-Wash—To Remove Blackness.*—Pure muriatic acid 1 oz.; 1 water oz.; honey 2 ozs.; mix. Take a tooth-brush and wet it freely with this preparation, and briskly rub the black teeth, and in a moment's time they will be perfectly white; then immediately wash out the mouth with water, that the acid may not act on the *enamel* of the teeth.

It need not be used often, say once in three or four months, as the teeth become black again, washing out quickly every time. Without the washing after its use it would injure the teeth, with it, it never will. This blackness is hard to remove, even with the brush and tooth powder.

10. Dr. Thompson, of Evansville, Indiana, gives the above in twenty drop doses, three times daily, for laryngitis or bronchitis, taken in a little water, throwing it back past the teeth.

11. *Tooth Powder—Excellent.*—Take any quantity of finely pulverized chalk, and twice as much finely pulverized charcoal; make very fine; then add a very little suds made with Castile soap, and sufficient spirits of camphor to wet all to a thick paste. Apply with the finger, rubbing thoroughly, and it will whiten the teeth better than any tooth powder you can buy.

I noticed the past season, a piece going the round of the papers, "That charcoal ought not to be used on the teeth." I will only add that a daughter of mine has used this powder over six years, and her teeth are very white, and no damage to the enamel, as yet. *Six years* would show up the evil, if *death was in the pot*. Coal from basswood or other soft wood is the easiest pulverized.

ESSENCES—Druggists' rules for making essences is to use one ounce of oil to one quart of alcohol, but many of them do not use more than half of that amount, whilst most of the pedlars do not have them made of over one-fourth that strength. I would hardly set them away if presented. I have always made them as follows:

Peppermint oil 1 oz.; best alcohol 1 pint. And the same amount of any other oil for any other essences which you desire to make. DOSE—A dose of this strength of essence will be only from 10 to 30 drops.

With most essences a man can drink a whole bottle without danger, or benefit. Peppermint is colored with tincture of turmeric, cinnamon with tincture of red sandal or sanders

wood, and wintergreen with tincture of kino. There is no color, however, for essences, so natural as to put the green leaf of which the oil is made into the jar of essence, and let it remain over night, or about twelve hours : then pour off, or filter if for sale. But if families are making for their own use they need not bother to color them at all. But many believe if they are highly colored they are necessarily strong, but it has no effect upon the strength whatever, unless colored with the leaf or bark, as here recommended. Cinnamon-bark does in place of the leaf. See "Extracts."

TINCTURES.—In making any of the tinctures in common use, or in making any of the medicines called for in this work, or in works generally, if it not only expected, but absolutely necessary, that the roots, leaves, barks, &c., should be dry, unless otherwise directed ; then

Take the root, herb, bark, leaf or gum called for, 2 ozs. ; and bruise it, then pour boiling water $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, upon it, and when cold, add best alcohol $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, keeping warm for from 4 to 6 days, or letting it stand 10 to 12 days without warmth, shaking once or twice daily ; then filter and strain ; or it may stand upon the dregs and be carefully scoured off as needed.

With any person of common judgment, the foregoing directions are just as good as to take up forty times as much space by saying—take lobelia, herb and seed, 2 ozs. ; alcohol $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. ; boiling water $\frac{1}{2}$ pt.,—then do the same thing, over and over again, with every tincture which may be called for ; or at least those who cannot go ahead with the foregoing instruction, are not fit to handle medicines, at all ; so I leave the subject with those for whom the given information is sufficient.

In making compound tinctures, you can combine the simple tinctures, or make them by putting the different articles into a bottle together, then use the alcohol and water it would require if you was making each tincture separately.

TETTER, RINGWORM, AND BARBER'S ITCH.—*To Cure.*—Take the best Cuba cigars, smoke one a sufficient length of time to accumulate $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch of ashes upon the end of the cigar ; now wet the whole surface of the sore with the saliva from the mouth, then rub the ashes from the end of the cigar thoroughly into, and all over the sore ; do this three times a day, and inside of a week all will be smooth and well.

I speak from extensive experience ; half of one cigar cured myself, when a barber would not undertake to shave me. It is equally successful in tetter on other parts of the body, hands, &c.

Tobacco is very valuable in its place (medicine)—like spirits, however, it makes *slaves* of its devotees.

NARROW-LEAVED (yellow) dock root, sliced and soaked in good vinegar, used as a wash, is highly recommended as a cure for tetter, or ring-worm.

BALSAMS.—*Dr. R. W. Hutchins' Indian Healing, formerly, Peckham's Cough Balsam.*—Clear, pure rosin, 3 lbs., and melt it, adding spirits of turpentine 1 quart; balsam of tolu 1 oz.; balsam of fir 4 ozs.; oil of hemlock, origanum, with Venice turpentine, of each 1 oz.; strained honey 4 ozs.; mix well, and bottle. DOSE—Six to 12 drops; for a child of six, 3 to 5 drops, on a little sugar. The dose can be varied according to the ability of the stomach to bear it, and the necessity of the case.

It is a valuable preparation for coughs, internal pains, or strains, and works benignly upon the kidneys.

2. *Doctor Mitchel's Balsam, for Cuts, Bruises, &c.*—Fenugreek seed, and gum myrrh, of each 1 oz.; sassafras root-bark, a good handful; alcohol 1 quart. Put all into a bottle and keep warm for 5 days.

Dr. Mitchel, during his life, made great use of this balsam, for cuts bruises, abrasions, &c., and it will be found valuable for such purposes.

ARTIFICIAL SKIN—*For Burns, Bruises, Abrasions, &c. Proof Against Water.*—Take gun cotton and Venice turpentine, equal parts of each, and dissolve them in 20 times as much sulphuric ether, dissolving the cotton first, then adding the turpentine; keep it corked tightly.

The object of the turpentine is to prevent pressure or pinching caused by evaporation of the ether when applied to a bruised surface. Water does not affect it, hence its value for cracked nipples, chapped hands, surface bruises, etc., etc.

DISCUTIENTS—*To Scatter Swellings.*—Tobacco and cicuta (water hemlock) leaves, of each 2 ozs.; stramonium, (jimpson) and solanum nigrum (garden night shade, sometimes erroneously called *deadly* night shade,) the leaves, and yellow dock root, of each 4 ozs.; bitter-sweet, bark of the root, 3 ozs. Extract the strength by boiling with water, pressing out, and re-boiling, straining and carefully boiling down to the consistence of an ointment, then add lard 18 ozs., and simmer together.

It may be used for stiff joints, sprains, bruises, attended with swelling when the skin is unbroken, for cancerous lumps, scrofulous swellings, white swellings, rheumatic swellings, &c. It is one of the best discutients, or scatterers in use, keeping cancers back, often for months.

SMALL POX—*To Prevent Pitting the Face.*—A great discovery is reported to have recently been made by a Surgeon of the English army in China, to prevent pitting or marking the face. The mode of treatment is as follows:

When, in small pox, the preceding fever is at its height, and just before the eruption appears, the chest is thoroughly rubbed with Croton Oil and Tartar-emetic Ointment. This causes the whole of the eruption to appear on that part of the body to the relief of the rest. It also secures a full and complete eruption, and thus prevents the disease from attacking the internal organs. This is said to be now the established mode of treatment in the English army in China, by general orders, and is regarded as perfectly effectual.

It is a well-known fact, that disease is most likely to make its attack upon the weakest parts, and especially upon places in the system which have been recently weakened by previous disease; hence, if an eruption (disease) is caused by the application of croton oil mixed with a little of the Tartar-emetic Ointment, there is every reason to believe that the eruption, in Small Pox, will locate upon that part instead of the face. The application should be made upon the breast, forepart of the thighs, &c., not to interfere with the posture upon the bed.

It has been suggested that a similar application will relieve whooping-cough, by drawing the irritation from the lungs; if so, why will it not help to keep the measles to the surface, especially when they have a tendency to the internal organs, called, striking in. It is worth a trial, in any of these cases. See "Causes of Inflammation," under the head of "Inflammation."

2. *Common Swellings, to Reduce.*—Tory-weed pounded so as to mash it thoroughly and bound upon any common swelling, will very soon reduce the parts to their natural size.

This weed may be known from its annoyance to sheep raisers, as it furnishes a small burr having a dent on one side of it. There are two species of it, but the burr of the other kind has no dent—is round. It will be found very valuable in rheumatism attended with swellings.

WENS—To Cure.—Dissolve copperas in water to make it very strong; now take a pin, or needle, or a sharp knife and prick, or cut the wen in about a dozen places, just sufficient to cause it to bleed; then wet it thoroughly with the copperas water, once daily.

This, followed for four weeks, cured a man residing within four miles of New York, who had six or eight of them, some of them on the head as large as a hen's egg. The preparation is also valuable, as a wash, in erysipelas.

BLEEDINGS—Internal and External—Styptic Balsam.—For internal hemorrhage, or bleeding from the lungs, stomach, nose, and in excessive menstruation or bleeding from the womb, is made as follows:

Put sulphuric acid $2\frac{1}{2}$ drs. by weight, in a Wedgewood mortar and slowly add *oil* of turpentine 1 fluid dr., stirring it constantly with the pestle; then add slowly again, alcohol 1 fluid dr., and continue to stir as long as any fumes arise from the mixture, then bottle in glass, ground stoppered, bottles. It should be a clear, red color, like dark blood, but if made of poor materials it will be a pale, dirty red, and unfit for use. DOSE—To be given by putting 40 drops into a tea-cup and rubbing it thoroughly with a tea-spoonful of brown sugar, and then stir in water until the cup is nearly full, and drink immediately—repeat every hour for 3 or 4 hours, but its use should be discontinued as soon as no more fresh blood appears. Age does not injure it, but a skin forms on the top which is to be broken through, using the medicine below it.

This preparation was used for thirty years, with uniform success, by Dr. Jas. Warren, before he gave it to the public; since then Dr. King, of Cincinnati, author of the Eclectic Dispensatory, has spread it, through that work, and many lives have been saved by it. It acts by lessening the force of the circulation (sedative power,) as also by its astringent effects in contact with the bleeding vessels. And the probability is that no known remedy can be as safely depended upon for more speedy relief, or certainty of cure, especially for the lungs, stomach, or nose; but for bleedings from the womb, or excessive menstruation, I feel to give preference to Prof. Platt's treatment as shown in the recipe for "Uterine Hemorrhages." No relaxation from business need be required, unless the loss of blood makes it necessary, nor other treatment, except if blood has been swallowed, or if the bleeding is from the stomach, it would be well to give a mild cathartic. Bleeding from the stomach will be distinguished from bleeding from the lungs by a sense of weight, or pain, and unaccompanied by cough, and discharged by vomiting, and in larger quantities at a time than from the lungs. The blood will be darker also, and often mixed with particles of the food.

Exercise in the open air is preferable to inactivity; and if any symptoms of returning hemorrhage show themselves, begin with the remedy without loss of time, and a reasonable hope of cure may be expected.

2. *External Styptic Remedies.*—Take a glazed earthen vessel that will stand heat and put into it water $2\frac{1}{2}$ pints; tincture of benzoin 2 ozs.; alum $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., and boil for 6 hours, replacing the water which evaporates in boiling, by pouring in boiling water so as not to stop the boiling process, constantly stirring. At the end of the 6 hours it is to be filtered or carefully strained and bottled, also in glass stoppered bottles. APPLICATION—Wet lint and lay upon the wound, binding with bandages to prevent the thickened blood (coagula) from being

removed from the mouths of the vessels, keeping them in place for 24 to 48 hours will be sufficient.

If any doubt is felt about this remedy, pour a few drops of it into a vessel containing human blood—the larger the quantity of the *styptic*, the thicker will be the blood mass, until it becomes black and thick. Pagliari was the first to introduce his preparation to public notice.

3. *Styptic Tincture—External Application*—Best brandy 2 ozs. ; finely scraped Castile soap 2 drs. ; potash 1 dr. ; mix all and shake well when applied. Apply warm by putting lint upon the cut, wet with the mixture.

I have never had occasion to try either of the preparations, but if I do, it will be the “Balsam,” or “External Styptic” first, and if they should fail I would try the “Tincture,” for I feel that it must stop blood, but I also am certain that it would make a sore, aside from the cut ; yet, better have a sore than lose life, of course. These remedies are such, that a physician might pass a lifetime without occasion to use, but none the less important to know.

BRONCHOCELE—*Enlarged Neck—To Cure*.—Iodide of potassium (often called hydriodate of potash,) 2 drs. ; iodine 1 dr. ; water 2½ oz. ; mix and shake a few minutes and pour a little into a vial for internal use. DOSE—Five to 10 drops before each meal, to be taken in a little water. EXTERNAL APPLICATION.—With a feather wet the enlarged neck, from the other bottle, night and morning, until well.

It will cause the scarf skin to peel off several times before the cure is perfect, leaving it tender, but do not omit the application more than one day at most, and you may rest assured of a cure, if a cure can be performed by any means whatever ; many cures have been performed by it and there is no medicine yet discovered which has proved one-hundredth part as successful.

2. But if you are willing to be longer in performing the cure, to avoid the soreness, dissolve the same articles in alcohol 1 pint, and use the same way, as above described, (*i. e.*) both internal and external.

PAIN KILLER—*Said to be Perry Davis's*—Alcohol 1 qt. ; gum guaiac 1 oz. ; gums myrrh and champhor, and cayenne pulverized, each ½ oz. Mix. Shake occasionally for a week or 10 days, and filter or let settle for use. Apply freely to surface pains, or it may be taken in teaspoonful doses for internal pains, and repeat according to necessities.

If any one can tell it from its namesake by its looks or actions, we will then acknowledge that the old minister, from whom it was obtained, was greatly deceived, although he was perfectly familiar for a long times with Mr. Davis, and his mode of preparing the pain-killer.

POISONS—Antidote.—When it becomes known that a *poison* has been swallowed, stir salt and ground mustard, of each a heaped tea-spoonful, into a glass of water, and have it drunk *immediately*. It is the *quickest* emetic known.

It should vomit in one minute. Then give the whites of two or three eggs in a cup or two of the strongest coffee. If no coffee, swallow the egg in sweet-cream, and if no cream, sweet-milk, if neither, down with the egg.

I have used the mustard, with success, in the case of my own child, who had swallowed a coin beyond the reach of the finger, but remaining in the throat, which, to all appearances, would have soon suffocated him. I first took “granny’s plan” of turning the head down and patting on the back; failing in this, I mixed a heaped tea-spoonful of mustard in sufficient water to admit its being swallowed readily; and in a minute we had the coin, dinner, and all; without it, we should have had no child.

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES—Description.—Before I attempt to speak of the inflammations of particular organs, I shall make a few remarks upon the subject in general, which will throw out the necessary light for those not already informed; and I should be glad to extend my treatment to all of the particular organs of the body, but the limits of the work only allows me to speak of Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, &c.; yet, *Eclectic* ideas of inflammation are such, that if we can successfully, treat inflammation in one part of the system, (body,) we can, with but little modification, succeed with it in all of its forms. And my general remarks shall be of such a nature as to enable any judicious person, to successfully combat with inflammations in every part of the system. Then,

First.—Inflammation is generally attended with *pain*, *increased heat*, *redness*, and *swelling*. Some, or all of these signs, *always* accompanying it, according to the *structure* of the organ affected.

Second.—The more loose the structure of the organ, the less severe will be the pain; and the *character* of the structure also modifies the character of the *pain*. In *mucous* membranes, it is burning or stinging. In *serous* membranes it is lancinating, and most usually very sharp and cutting. In *fibrous* structures, it is dull, aching, and gnawing. In *nerveous* structures, it is quick, jumping, and most usually excruciatingly severe; and in nearly all structures more or less soreness is soon present.

Third.—To make the foregoing information of value, it

becomes necessary to *know* the structure of the various parts of the system. Although the ultimate portions of muscle or flesh, as usually called, is fibrous, yet, there is a *loose cellular* structure blended with it, which fills up and rounds the form to its graceful beauty—hence, here, we have more swelling, and less severity of pain. With the rose, or red of the lips, commence the *mucous* membrane, which forms the lining coat of the mouth, stomach, &c., through the whole alimentary canal, also lining the urethra, bladder, ureters, vagina, womb, fallopian tubes, &c., hence the heat always felt in inflammation of these organs. The whole internal surface of the cavity of the body is lined by a *serous* membrane, which is also reflected or folded upon the lungs—here called *pleura*, (the side,) hence pleurisy, (inflammation of the pleura or side,) and also folded upon the upper side of the diaphragm; the diaphragm forming a partition between the upper and lower portions of the cavity of the body, the upper portion containing the lungs, heart, large blood vessels, &c., called the *chest*, more commonly the breast the lower portion containing the stomach, liver, kidneys, intestines, bladder, &c., called the *abdomen*—more commonly the bowels. The sides of the abdomen are covered with a continuance of this *serous* membrane, which is also reflected upon the lower side of the diaphragm, liver, stomach, small and large intestines, bladder &c.,—called the *peritoneum*, (to extend around) in all places it secretes (furnishes) a moistening fluid enabling one organ to move upon itself or other organs without friction. The serous membrane is thin, but very firm, hence the sharpness of the pain when it is inflamed, as it cannot yield to the pressure of the accumulating blood.

Fourth.—The ligaments or bands which bind the different parts of the body together at the joints, and the gracefully contracted ends of the muscles (called tendons) which pass the joint, attaching themselves to the next bone above, or below, and the wristlet-like bands which are clasped around the joints through which these tendons play, as over a pulley, when the joint is bent, are all of a *fibrous* construction, hence the grinding or gnawing pains of rheumatism (inflammations), and injuries of, or near the joints; and it also accounts for that kind of pain in the latter stages of intestinal inflammations, as the stomach, intestines, &c., are composed of three coats, the external, serous,—middle, fibrous, internal, mucous; and when inflammation of the external, or

internal ; coats are *long* continued, it generally involves the middle—fibrous layer.

Fifth.—The greatest portion of the substance of the lungs is of *fibrous* tissue, consequently, dull or obtuse pain only, is experienced when inflamed.

Lastly.—The nervous system, although of a *fibrous* character is so indescribably fine in its *structure*, that, like the telegraph wire, as soon as touched, it answers with a bound, to the call—quick as thought, whether pain or pleasure, jumping, bounding, it goes to the grand citadel (the brain) which overlooks the welfare of the whole temple.

In general, the intensity of the pain attending inflammations will surely indicate the violence of the febrile (sympathetic) reaction ; for instance, in inflammation of the bronchial tubes, the pain is not very severe, consequently not much fever, (reaction) ; but in inflammation of the pleura, (pleurisy) the pain is very severe, consequently the febrile reaction is exceedingly great.

Causes of Inflammation.—In health, the *blood* is carried evenly, in proportion to the size of the blood vessels, to every part of the body. And the vessels (arteries and veins) are proportioned in size to the necessity of the system for vitality, nutrition, and reparation. Whatever it may be that causes the blood to *recede* from the surface, or any considerable portion of it, will cause inflammation of the weakest portion of the system ; and whatever will cause inflammation of the part,—for instance, cold drives the blood from the surface, consequently, if sufficiently long continued, the internal organ least able to bear the accumulation of blood upon it will be excited to inflammation—a blow upon any part, if sufficiently severe, will cause inflammation of the injured part. Also mustard poultices, drafts to the feet, &c., hence the propriety of their proper use to draw the blood away from internal organs which are inflamed. A check of perspiration is, especially, liable to excite inflammation, and that in proportion to the degree of heat producing the perspiration and the length of time which the person may be exposed to the cold. The object of knowing the cause of disease is to avoid suffering from disease, by keeping clear of its cause ; or thereby to know what remedy to apply for its cure or relief.

There is a class of persons who claim that *causes* will have their legitimate effects ; *physical* or *moral* ; physicians *know* that it is absurd physically ; that is, when philosophi-

cally and scientifically combated with,—for instance, a person is exposed to cold ; the blood is driven in upon the internal organs, and the one which is the least able to bear the pressure gives way before the invading enemy, and an inflammation is the result ; which, if left to itself, will terminate in death ; but heat and moisture are applied to the constricted surface—the blood is brought back and held there, and cure is speedily effected—the natural or physical effect of the cause is *obviated* or avoided.

Then why should it be thought impossible with God that a *moral* remedy should be provided against moral evils ? Thanks be to God, it has been provided to the *willing* and *obedient*, through our Lord Jesus Christ, but *only* to the willing and obedient, morally as well as physically, for if a person *will not* permit a proper course to be pursued to overcome those consequences arising to his body from cold, he *must* suffer, not only the inflammation to go on, but also guilt of mind for neglecting his own duty. The same is true in either point of view, only it looks so curious that there should be those who can reason of physical things, but utterly refuse to give up their moral blindness ; the consequences be upon their own heads.

Just in proportion to the susceptibility of an organ to take on diseased action, is the danger of exposure ; for example, if a person has had a previous attack of pleurisy, or inflammation of the lungs, those organs, or the one which has been diseased, will be almost certain to be *again* prostrated, usually called *relapse* ; which is in most cases, *ten times* more severe than the first attack ; then be *very* careful about exposures when just getting better from these, or other diseases.

Inflammation terminates by *resolution*, *effusion*, *suppuration*, or *mortification*. By *resolution*, is meant that the parts return to their *natural* condition ; by *effusion*, that blood may be thrown out from the soft parts, or from *mucous membranes*,—that *lymph*, or *serum*, a colourless part of the blood may be thrown out by *serous* membranes, which often form adhesions, preventing the after motions of the affected parts—and here what wisdom is brought to light, in the fact that whatever is thrown out from the *mucous* surface never, or at least *very* seldom adhere, or grow up ; if it did, any part of the alimentary canal from the mouth to the stomach, and so on through the intestines, would be constantly adhering ; so, also of the lungs ; for these various

organs are more frequently affected by inflammations than any other parts of the body—by *suppuration*, when *abscesses* are formed containing pus (matter,) or this may take place upon the surface, when it is usually called canker, or corroding ulcers, cancers, &c. ; by *gangrene*, (mortification,) when death of the parts take place ; in this case ; if the part is sufficiently extensive, or if it is an internal part, death of the whole body, if not relieved, is the result.

The methods of inflammatory termination is believed to result from the grade of inflammation—for instance, at the circumference of a boil, the inflammation is weak, *serum* is thrown out ; near the centre, where the inflammation is a little higher, *lymph* is poured out and adhesion takes place ;—next *pus*—at the centre, *mortification* and consequent sloughing takes place.

In *boils*, the tendency is to suppuration ; in *carbuncles*, the tendency is to mortification ; but in rheumatism, mumps, &c., there is a strong tendency to resolution ; and it is often very difficult to avoid these natural terminations.

The five different tissues of the body also modify the inflammation according to the tissue inflamed, viz : the *cellular* (fleshy) tissue, is characterized by great swelling, throbbing pain, and by its suppurating in cavities—not spreading all over that tissue. Inflammation of the *serous* tissue, has sharp lancinating pain, scarcely any swelling, but much reaction (fever), throws out lymph, and is very liable to form adhesion—not likely to terminate in mortification, except in peritonitis (inflammation of the lining membrane of the abdominal cavity), which sometimes terminates thus in a few hours, showing the necessity of immediate action. Inflammation of the *mucous* tissue, is characterized by burning heat or stinging pain (hence the heat of the stomach, bowels, &c :)—without swelling, not much febrile reaction, and never terminates in resolution (health) without a copious discharge of mucous, as from the nose and lungs, in colds, catarrhs, coughs, &c. Inflammation of the *dermoid* (skin) tissue, as in erysipelas, is characterized by burning pain—spreads irregularly over the surface, forming blisters containing a yellowish serum, but never forms adhesions nor suppurates in cavities, but upon the surface. Inflammation of the *fibrous* tissue, or rheumatic inflammation, is characterized by severe aching or gnawing pain—is not liable to terminate in suppuration nor mortification—nearly always throwing out a gelatinous serum, often causing stiff-joints, or depositing earthy

matter, as in gout—is peculiarly liable to change its place, being very dangerous if it changes in any of the vital organs, as the brain, heart, stomach, &c., and in the acute form the febrile reaction is usually quite severe. *Internal* inflammation will be known by the constant pain of the inflamed part, by the presence of fever, which does not generally attend a spasmodic or nervous pain, and by the position chosen by the patient, to avoid pressure upon the afflicted organs.

Inflammation is known under two heads, *acute* and *chronic*. The first is generally rapid and violent in its course and characteristics. The last is usually the result of the first,—is more slow and less dangerous in its consequences.

Treatment.—Sound philosophy (Eclecticism) teaches, that if cold has driven the blood (consequently the heat) from the surface, heat will draw it back; and thus relieve the internal engorgements (over-full organs) and if held there, sufficiently long, entirely cure the difficulty (inflammation); upon the same ground, if a person is cold, warm him; if wet and cold, warm and dry him; if hot, cool him; if dry and hot, wet and cool him—equalize the circulation and pain and disease cannot exist.

The foregoing remarks must suffice for general directions; but the following special application to *pleurisy* and *inflammation of the lungs* shall be sufficiently explicit to enable all to make their *general* applications.

2. *Pleurisy*.—Pleurisy is an inflammation of the *serous* membrane enveloping (covering) the lungs, which is also reflected (folded) upon the parieties (sides or walls) of the chest, (but I trust all will make themselves familiar with the description of “Inflammation in General,” before they proceed with the study of pleurisy,) attended with sharp lancinating pain in the side, difficult breathing, fever, with a quick, full, and hard pulse, usually commencing with a chill. In many places the inflammation, consequently the pain, is confined to one point, most commonly about the short ribs; but often gradually extends towards the shoulder and forward part of the breast; the pain increasing, and often becoming very violent. It may not, but usually, is attended with cough, and the expectoration is seldom mixed with blood, or very free, but rather of a glairy or mucous character. As the disease advances, the pain is compared to a stab with a sharp instrument, full breathing not being

indulged, for its increasing the difficulty ; the cough also aggravates the pain ; great prostration of strength, the countenance expressing anxiety and suffering. The breathing is short, hurried, and catching, to avoid increase of pain ; in some cases the cough is only slight. It may be complicated with inflammation of the lungs, or bronchial tubes, and if so complicated, the expectoration will be mixed or streaked with blood. Yet it may make but very little difference, as the treatment is nearly the same—with the exception of expectorants, quite the same ; although expectorants are not *amiss* in pleurisy, but absolutely *necessary* in inflammation of the lungs.

Causes of Pleurisy.—Cold, long applied, constricts (makes smaller) the capillaries (hair-like blood-vessels) which cover as a net-work the whole surface, impairing the circulation, driving the blood internally, causing congestion (an unnatural accumulation of blood) upon the pleura, hence pleurisy. Exposures to rains, especially cold rains, cold, wet feet, recession (striking in) of measles, scarlet fever, rheumatism, &c., often cause inflammation of this character.

Indications.—Relax the whole surface, which removes the obstructions—restore, and maintain, an equal circulation, and the work is accomplished. The temperature of the surface and extremities is much diminished, showing that the blood has receded (gone) to the internal, diseased organs, the temperature of which is much increased ; for with the blood goes the vitality (heat) of the body. This condition of the system clearly indicates the treatment, viz : the application of the heat to the surface in such a way as to be able to keep it there until nature is capable of carrying on her own work, in her own way.

Treatment.—It has been found that the quickest and least troublesome way in which heat could be applied to the whole surface, is by means of burning alcohol, formerly called a “Rum sweat,” because rum was stronger than at present, and more plenty than alcohol ; but now alcohol is the most plenty, and much the strongest and cheapest. It should always be in the house (the 98 per cent.) ready for use as described under the head of “Sweating with Burning Alcohol,” (which see), or if it is day time, and fires are burning, you can give the vapour-bath-sweat, by placing a pan, half or two-thirds full of hot water, under the chair, having a comforter around you ; then putting into it occasionally a hot stone or brick, until a free perspiration is produced and held for from 15 to 30 minutes, according to the severity of the case ; and if this is commenced as soon as the attack is fairly settled on the patient, in not one case out of ten will it be

necessary to do anything more ; but if fairly established, or if of a day or two standing, then, at the same time you are administering the *sweat*, place the patient's feet in water as hot as it can be borne ; have also a strong tea made of equal parts of pleurisy-root and catnip, (this root is also called white root—Doctors call it *asclepias tuberosa*)—into a saucer of this hot tea put 2 tea-spoonfuls of the “Sweating Drops,” drinking all at one time, repeating the dose every hour for 5 or 6 hours, using only 1 tea-spoonful of the drops at other times, except the first, giving the tea freely once or twice between doses. As soon as the sweating is over, place the patient comfortably in bed so as to keep up the perspiration from 6 to 12 hours, or until the pain and uneasiness yield to the treatment. If necessary, after the patient takes the bed, place bottles of hot water to the feet and along the side, or hot bricks or stones wrapped with flannel wet with vinegar, to help to keep up the perspiration. Mustard may also be placed over the seat of pain, and upon the feet, also rubbing the arms and legs with a dry flannel, which very much aid the process when the attack is severe. If the pain *continues* severe, and perspiration is hard to maintain, steep cayenne, or common red peppers in spirits, and rub the whole surface with it, well and long, and I will assure the blood to come out soon and see what is going on externally. Keep the patient well covered all the time, and avoid drafts of cold air. As the painful symptoms begin to subside, the doses of medicine may be lessened, and the time between doses lengthened, until the disease is fairly under control ; then administer a dose of the “Vegetable Physic,” or some other cathartic, if preferred, or if that is not at hand, this course may be repeated or modified to meet returning or changing symptoms.

Wetting the surface daily, with alcohol and water, equal parts, will be found an excellent assistant in treating, any disease, especially, internal inflammations, as Pleurisy, Inflammation of the Lungs, Consumption, Bronchitis, &c., &c.

The pleurisy root is almost a specific in pleurisy or inflammation of the lungs ; no other known root or herb is equal to it for producing and keeping up perspiration (druggists usually keep it,) but if it cannot be got, pennyroyal, sage, &c., or one of the mints, must be used in its place.

To illustrate : I awoke one night with severe pain in the left side (I had been exposed to cold during the afternoon,) could not move or draw a full breath without very much increasing the difficulty ; the night was cold and fires all down ; I studied my symptoms for a few minutes, and also reflected upon the length of time which must elapse, if I waited for fires to be built ; then awoke my wife, saying do not be frightened, I have an attack of the Pleurisy ; you will get me a comforter, saucer, and the alcohol, and return to bed without disturbing any one ; with persuasion, or almost compulsion, she did so ; for she desired to build a fire and make a more thorough work of it ; but I had made up my mind and resolved to carry out the experiment upon myself,

and now had the only chance. I arose and poured the saucer nearly full of alcohol, set it on fire ; wrapping the comforter around me, I sat down upon the chair, over it, and continued to sit until the alcohol was all burned out, and I was in a most profuse perspiration ; the pain and difficult breathing having nearly all subsided ; I then returned to bed, the perspiration continuing for some considerable time longer, by retaining the comforter around me to avoid checking it as I returned to bed, during which time I again fell asleep. When I awoke in the morning I could just realize a little pain, or rather uneasiness, upon taking a full breath, but did nothing more, being very careful about exposure, however, through the day ; but at bed time I took another alcohol sweat, and that was the last of the pleurisy.

Again : Mr. —, a medical student, residing in the same house where I lived, awoke in the night, attacked with pleurisy, the same as myself, after exposure ; but as he was attending the lectures of allopathic professors, of course, he must have one of them to attend him ; one was called, three pints of blood was taken, calomel and antimony were freely given ; and in about three or four days the disease gave way to time, or the treatment ; but a calomel-Diarrhœa set in, and came very near terminating his life, and kept him from college and his studies over six weeks ; and he said if he was ever calomelized again, he would prosecute the operator to the end of his life ; but he graduated in that school of medicine, and no doubt is now expecting to go and do the same thing. Choose ye your *servant*. Shall he be reason, with common-sense results, or shall he be silver-slipped fashion, with his health-destroying policy ? It need not be argued that these were not parallel cases, for I had the pleurisy when young, and was treated in the fashionable style, and was constantly liable to, and had frequent attacks of it during my earlier life.

In chronic cases, which sometimes occur, and frequently under other treatment, it will be necessary, not only to use the foregoing treatment, but to add to it an emetic about once a week, alternating with the sweating process, with much external friction, occasionally, with the pepper and spirits to hold the blood to the surface.

Since the publication of the foregoing, I have seen going the rounds of the "Papers," that a bad case of burning had taken place in New York, by the alcohol process of sweating, calling it *new* ; but it as been in use more than *forty* years. I

have used it, I speak safely, more than a *hundred* times, and never before heard of its injuring any one ; but still it is possible that some accident may have occurred in its use or that some one has undertaken it who was not capable of prescribing ; but if *calomel* could claim *one* year's use under its most accomplished prescribers with only one case of *injury*, I would say let it be continued ; but in place of one, it is *hundreds* ; farther comment is unnecessary.

But, those who prefer, or from the absence of alcohol, or other necessities, can take "grandmother's plan," *i. e.*, place the feet into hot water, and drink freely of pennyroyal, sage, or other hot teas, for fifteen to twenty minutes ; then get into bed for a few hours ; which, if commenced soon after the attack of colds, or even more severe disease, will, in nine out of ten cases, not only relieve, but prevent days, perhaps weeks, of inconvenience and suffering.

Where there are complications with the substance of the lungs, you will find explanations under the next head.

3. *Inflammation of the Lungs*.—Is usually, by physicians, called Pneumonia, from the Greek, *Pneumon*, the lungs. It may involve the whole lung, on one or both sides, but is more generally confined to one side, and to the lower portion, than to the whole lung.

Causes.—Exposure to cold, wet, cold feet, drafts of air, especially if in a perspiration, recession of eruptive diseases, &c., and consequently more liable to come on in the winter, or cold, wet changes of spring, than at any other time ; and upon those whose lungs are debilitated by previous attacks, or are predisposed to, or actually suffering under disease.

Symptoms.—Inflammation of the Lungs, like other diseases of an inflammatory character, nearly always commences with a chill, soon followed by fever, more or less violent, according to which, the severity of the case may be predetermined, unless of a congestive character ; in which case, instead of a hot and fevered surface, there will be a cold, clammy feel to the hand, as well as unpleasant to the patient. There will be a difficulty in taking full breaths, as well as an increased number of breaths to the minute, which in healthy persons is generally about twenty. Dull pain, with a tightness of the chest, short and perpetual hacking cough, scanty expectorations, which is tough and sticks to the vessel used as spittoon, and is more or less streaked with blood, or more like iron-rust in color, and may have so much blood in it as to make it a brighter red. The pulse is variable, so much so that but

little confidence can be placed in it. The tongue soon becomes dry and dark ; but a dry and glossy tongue, with early delirium, are considered dangerous symptoms, that is, under "Old School treatment." But with our rational treatment we very seldom have a fatal termination, yet it is occasional, and really wonderful that it is not more frequent, when we take into account the neglect of some physicians and imprudence of many patients.

Indications.—As the blood has receded from the surface and centered upon the lungs ; the indications are to return it to its original vessels, by judiciously applying heat and moisture, which is sure to relax their constricted condition, instead of cutting a hole and letting it run *out* (bleeding,) which prostrates the patient, and retards his recovery.

Treatment.—The treatment of Inflammation of the Lungs in recent cases, will be, at first, the same as for "Pleurisy," that is, to produce free perspiration—soak the feet in hot water while administering the "Alcohol Sweat," or Vapor Bath, as there directed, with the white-root tea and "Sweating Drops," for several hours, with bottles of hot water or hot bricks to the feet and sides, mustard-drafts to the feet also, as they can be borne ; and after 6 to 8 hours, the "Vegetable," or other cathartic should be administered, and great care not to expose the patient to drafts of air during its operation, especially if in perspiration. If this course is faithfully persevered in, it will call the blood to the surface—prevent congestion of the lungs (unnatural accumulation of the blood)—lessen the fever—ease the pain and aid the expectoration. But if the expectoration becomes difficult, and the disease should not seem to yield in from 8 to 12 hours at farthest, or by the time the cathartic has freely operated, then, or soon after, give the "Eclectic," or "Lobelia-seed Emetic," as directed under that head ; and if called to a case which is already confirmed to *begin* with the emetic, then follow up as above directed in recent cases. An expectorant, in confirmed (established) cases will be needed—let it be composed of tincture of lobelia 1 oz. ; tincture of ipecac $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; tincture of blood-root $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. ; simple syrup or molasses 2 oz. ; mix. *DOSE*—One tea-spoonful every 2 hours, alternately with the white-root tea "Sweating Drops," except the first dose may be 2 tea-spoonfuls. The case must then be watched carefully ; and any part or all of the treatment may be repeated, lessened, increased, or modified, to suit returning or remaining symptoms.

Persons having this book in the house, and being governed by it, having also the leading medicines on hand ; and commencing with this disease, or inflammation of any other organs, modifying the treatment by common sense, according to the remarks on "General Inflammation," will not have to repeat the course in one case out of ten.

In inflammations of the *stomach*, known by heat, according to the *degree* of the inflammation, drinks of slippery-elm wa-

ter, or mucilage of gum arabic, &c., may be freely taken ; and in inflammation of other organs, other modifications will be required ; as for Dysentery, which is an inflammation of the large intestines, the "Injection" must be freely used, as also the perspiring processes in all cases.

In chronic inflammation, the emetic should be given once a week ; and some other time during the week, the sweating should be gone through also, with dry frictions to the whole surface, by means of a coarse towel, for fifteen to twenty minutes each time, twice daily ; and if the feet are habitually cold, wash them in cold water and wipe them dry, at bed time, then rub them with a coarse cloth or the dry hand until they are perfectly warm and comfortable ; and it may be expected that these long standing cases will soon yield to this *rational* course.

Female Debility and Irregularities.—It is a self-evident fact that the finer the work, and the more complicated a piece of machinery, the more liable is it to become deranged, or out of order ; and the more skilful must be the mechanic who undertakes to make any necessary repairs.

Upon this consideration I argue that the system of the *female* is the finer and more complicated, having to perform a double work, (child-bearing), yet confined to the same or less dimensions than the male. And to perform this *double* function of sustaining her own life, and giving life to her species, it becomes necessary in the wisdom of God to give her such a peculiar formation, that between the ages of fourteen and forty-five, or the child-bearing period, she should have a sanguineous (blood-like) monthly discharge from the organs of generation, known under the various names of monthly sickness, menses, catamenia, courses, menstruation, &c. Why it should have been so arranged, or necessary, none can tell. We are left to deal with the simple fact : and it would be just as wise in us to say that it was *not* so, as to say there was no one which *planned* it, or any other thing, because we cannot see and fully understand the great first cause. The blood discharged usually amounts to from four to six ounces, and should continue only from four to five days. And as this book may fall to many families who may have no other medical work for reference upon this subject, it will not be amiss for me to give the necessary instructions here that all may be able to qualify themselves to meet the exigencies of all cases. Previous to menstruation, pain or uneasiness is felt in the back, loins, thighs, and a sense

of heaviness in the womb, which lies in the lower part of the abdomen. Some are very nervous at these periods, others with flushed face, accompanied with dizziness and head-ache, sickness at the stomach, &c. In young girls these new feelings produce uneasiness, for want of knowledge as to their cause and result, and should lead them to seek maternal advice and counsel, unless they have some book of this kind which explains the whole matter. The breasts, at this period, enlarge and often become the seat of uneasiness, or actual pain. Let no real danger be apprehended; for these unpleasant sensations will continue until in healthy young girls there will be a few drops of reddish fluid, resembling blood, pass from the genital organs, affording immediate relief, not from its quantity, but from the accomplishment of their natural work. Owing to their better general health, which is improved by the style of living, some girls menstruate a few months, or a year perhaps, earlier than others. When they take an active part in the labors of the house, freely romping, playing, &c., their health and strength become fully developed and menstruation comes on a little is more earlier, and healthy and regular.

Allow me here to give a word of caution about taking cold at this period. It is very dangerous. I knew a young girl, who had not been properly instructed by her mother upon this subject, to be so afraid or ashamed of being found with stains upon her clothes which she did not know the meaning of, that she went to a brook and washed herself and clothes—took cold and immediately became *insane*—remaining so as long as I knew her. Any mother who so neglects her duty to her child, in not explaining these things, is verily guilty.

After this discharge takes place, the unpleasant feelings usually subside, and the health again becomes good for the month, when all of the foregoing sensations recur again, with a larger flow and longer continued, recurring every four weeks, and is then called menses or monthly courses.

This function of the female system, from the fineness and complication of the structures is very liable to become deranged in various ways.

It may be entirely stopped, called *amenorrhœa* (green sickness, suppression of the menses, &c.)—it may become painful and imperfect (*dysmenorrhœa*)—it may be very free or excessive (*menorrhœgia*,) like hemorrhage; or it may be irregular in its recurrence and duration (*leucorrhœa*.)

But as this monthly discharge is absolutely necessary to

health, between these periods of life—its suppression,—painfulness—excessive flow or irregularity, will soon produce general female debility.

Symptoms.—The very word *debility*, shows plainly the leading symptoms, weakness. She appears pale, especially about the ears, lips, nose, &c., with a bluish circle about the eyes, which appear rather sunken from the fact that the countenance is generally bloated, leading her friends to feel not over-anxious about her, supposing her to be in good health, as she still appears in good flesh; but if you take hold of it, it will be found soft and flabby; she feels dull, languid, and drowsy, stomach out of order, nausea, often with fluttering about the heart; the nervous system sometimes becoming so much involved as to bring on fits of despondency, leading many to attempt and occasionally succeed in taking their own lives. The feet and limbs may become swollen, restless in sleep, often craving unnatural food, as clay, soft stones, tea-grounds, &c. There may be a discharges from these organs of a glairy or whitish fluid, resembling the white of an egg, the disease taking the name in this complication of *Whites*, *fluor albus* or *Leucorrhœa*, &c.; it is more common amongst married women. There may also be a sensation of bearing down, or even falling of the womb (prolapsus uteri) which is much the most common also amongst the married. The bowels usually costive, but often griping pains which cause much suffering. Pains may occasionally be experienced in the head and back; but instead of being looked upon as unfavorable, they rather show that nature is trying to bring about the natural discharge, and needs the assistance of *rational* remedies.

It is not to be supposed that every patient will experience all of these symptoms, at one, or all of the time; but they commence as pointed out, and if allowed to go on without proper correction, they will increase in severity until they may be all experienced in a greater or less degree.

Indications.—The symptoms indicate the treatment, that is, if there is debility tonics are required: paleness shows that the blood has left the surface and must be brought back by heat, friction, &c. The softness of the flesh indicates the necessity of a more nutritious diet. The dullness and drowsy languidness indicate active exercise. Stomach and heart indicate an alterative cathartic. The nerves require soothing and quieting remedies, travel, agreeable company, &c., to draw the mind away from self. The glairy mucous discharge indicates an inflammation, and calls for washings of the parts

by cooling and astringent injections, both as an act of cleanliness, as also of cure. The falling of the womb, points out the necessity of a pessary support, until the general treatment relieves the difficulty. Costiveness points out laxatives, whilst nature's efforts, shown by pains in the head, back, &c., clearly indicate the whole general remedies above pointed out; and which shall be a little more particularized in the following:

Treatment.—For the weakness and general debility of the patient, let the "Tonic Wine Tincture" be freely taken in connection with iron to strengthen and invigorate the system; beth-root, (often called birth-root, Indian balm, ground lily, &c.,) the root is the part used, Solomon's seal and columbo, spikenard, comfrey, gentian, the roots, with camomile flowers, of each 1 oz.; with a little white oak bark, may be added to the white tincture to adapt it to these particular cases, taking a wine-glassful, if it can be borne, from 3 to 5 times daily. Domestic wine may be used in place of the Port. DOSE—Half of 1 tea-spoonful 3 times daily, in a little honey or molasses, increasing or lessening the dose to produce a blackness of the stools; and continue these preparations for 2 to 3 months at least, or until well. Using for the paleness, warm bathing once or twice a week with dry hard rubbings of the whole surface, night and morning, which brings the blood to the surface, relieving the engorged internal organs. Moderate quantity of broiled meats, roast beef, mutton, &c., with cold bread, and roast or baked potatoes, to overcome the softness of the flesh, and give strength for the necessary exercise which will remove the dullness and drowsy languid feelings. This exercise may be labor about the house, but better to be out of doors, as gardening, romping, swinging, singing and riding, or running when it can be borne, with agreeable company, travel, &c. For the stomach, heart, and costiveness, make the following:

2. *Female Laxative Pill.*—Aloes, macrotin, and cream of tartar, of each 2 drs.; podophylin 1 dr.; make into common sized pills by using oil of peppermint 15 to 20 drops, and thick solutions of gum mucilage. DOSE—One pill at bed time, and sufficiently often to keep the bowels just in a solvent condition.

If the aloes should not agree with any, they may use the following:

3. *Female Laxative and Anodyne Pill.*—Macrotin and rhubarb, of each 10 grs.; extract of hyoscyamus 10 grs.; Castile soap 40 ozs.; scrape the soap and mix well together forming into common sized pills with gum solution. DOSE—One pill as the other, or sufficiently often to keep the bowels solvent, but not too free. The hyoscyamus tends to quiet the nerves without constipating the bowels.

To soothe and quiet the nervous system and pains, if very violent, when the courses commence, or during their progress, make the following:

4. *Pill for Painful Menstruation—Anodyne.*—Extract of stramonium and sulphate of quinine, of each 16 grs.; macrotin 8 grs.; morphine 1 gr.; make into 8 pills. DOSE—One pill repeating once or twice only, 40 to 50 minutes apart, if the pain does not subside before this time. The advantage of this pill is that costiveness is not increased, and pain *must* subside under its use.

5. *Tea—Injection for Leucorrhœa.*—When the glairy mucus discharges prepare a tea of hemlock, inner bark, and witch hazel, (often called spotted alder) leaves and bark, have a female syringe sufficiently large to fill the vagina ; and inject the tea, twice daily ; and occasionally, in bad cases, say twice a week, inject a syringe of the following :

6. *Injection for Chronic Female Complaints.*—White vitriol and sugar of lead, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; common salt, loaf sugar, and pulverized alum, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. ; soft water 1 pint. Simmer all over a slow fire for 10 to 15 minutes, when cool strain and bottle for use, keeping well corked. Inject as mentioned in the paragraph above, holding the syringe in place a minute or two at least. This injection is valuable for males also.

7. In case of falling of the womb ; not only the cheapest, but the best pessary will be found to be a piece of fine, firm sponge, cut to a proper size to admit, when damp, of being pressed up the vagina to hold the womb to its place. The sponge should have a stout piece of small cord sewed two or three times through its centre, up and down, and left sufficiently long to allow of its being taken hold of to remove the sponge, once a day or every other day at farthest, for the purpose of washing, cleaning, and using the necessary injections ; and this must be done while the patient is lying down to prevent the womb from again falling or prolapsing. After having injected some of the "Tea," as above, wet the sponge in the same and introduce it sufficiently high to hold the womb to its place.

But in the less complicated cases when the pain in the head, back, loins, &c., indicate that nature is making an effort to bring on the courses ; besides the tonic bitters, iron-filings, tepid bathing and friction, exercise, &c., have prepared the following :

8. *Emenagogue Tincture.*—Alcohol 1 pint ; red oxide of iron 1 oz. ; oils of juniper and savin, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; oil of tansy $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; tincture of ergot 3 drs. ; tincture of Spanish flies $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. ; mix all and shake when taken. DOSE—One tea-spoonful 3 times daily ; to be taken in mucilage of slippery elm or gum arabic, and drink freely of the mucilage also, through the day. Or the following :

9. *Emenagogue Pill.*—Precipitated carbonate of iron and gum myrrh, of each 2 dr. ; aloes and tincture of Spanish flies of each 1 dr. ; and oil of savin $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. All to be pulverized and made into 100 pills by using thick gum solution. DOSE—One pill, from 1 to 3 times daily, but not to move the bowels unpleasantly.

If the patient is troubled, in the least, with piles the "Tincture" of the preceding recipes will be preferable ; if not, the " Pill" is best.

One thing is very evident in these cases of debility ; the blood is deficient in iron ; consequently that article should enter largely into any medicine intended for its relief ; and in most cases the iron-filings and ginger will be found, continued for two or three months, all the medicine required ; and that must not be omitted, nor neglected, in any case whatever. Iron is the *main-spoke* in these female-wheels,

and very valuable in general debility of males as well as females.

For real hemorrhage, which may be known by the coagulation (clotting) of blood, as the menstrual fluid does not coagulate but is absorbed into the clothes, see "Uterine Hemorrhage," or the "Styptic Balsam," but for profuse or long continued flowing or wasting, use the following :

10. *Powder for Excessive Flooding.*—Gums kino and catechu, of each 1 dr. ; sugar of lead and alum, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ dr. ; pulverize all and thoroughly mix, then divide into 7 to 10 grain powders. Dose—One every 2 to 3 hours until checked, then less often, merely to control the flow.

If any female, into whose hands this book should come, would carefully study and use the foregoing rational remarks and prescriptions, and if she be not a hundred times better pleased with the results than she would have been in calling in half the physicians of the day, I should be very much disappointed, and I would be sure that the remedies had not their common effects ; which I feel would not be the case from the great good they have, many times, already done ; besides, they prevent the necessity of exposure in many instances, and always save the delicacy of conversing with and explaining their various feelings and conditions, to one of the opposite sex.

MERCHANTS' AND GROCERS' DEPARTMENT.

VINEGAR.

MERCHANTS and grocers who retail vinegar, should always have it made under their own eye, if possible, from the fact that so many unprincipled men enter into its manufacture, as it affords such a large profit. And I would further remark, that there is hardly any article of domestic use, upon which the mass of the public have as little correct information as upon the subject of making vinegar. I shall be brief in my remarks upon the different points of the subject, yet I wish to give all the knowledge necessary, that families, or those wishing to manufacture, may be able to have the best article, and at moderate figures. Remember this fact—that vinegar must have air as well as warmth, and especially is this necessary if you desire to make it in a short space of time. And if at any time it seems to be “Dying,” as is usually called, add molasses, sugar, alcohol, or cider—whichever article you are making from, or prefer—for vinegar is an industrious fellow; he will either work or die, and when he begins to die you may know he has worked up all the material in his shop, and wants more. Remember this in all vinegars, and they will never die, if they have air. First, then, upon a small scale, for family use.

TO MAKE IN THREE WEEKS.—Molasses 1 quart; yeast 1 pint; rain water 3 gals. Put all into a jug or keg, and tie a piece of gauze over the bung to keep out flies and let in air. In hot weather set it in the sun; in cold weather set it by the stove or in the chimney corner, and in three weeks you will have good vinegar.

When this is getting low, pour out some for use, and fill up the jug in the same proportion as at first, and you will never have trouble for want of good vinegar.

2. A correspondent of an American Newspaper says: “The cheapest mode of making good vinegar is, to mix 5 quarts of warm rain water with two quarts of molasses, and 4 quarts of yeast. In a few weeks you will have the best vinegar you ever tasted.” He might well say, “The best vinegar you ever tasted,” for it would have

double the necessary strength, and three or four times the strength of much that is sold ; yet this strength would cost less to make, than to buy by the quart.

3. IN BARRELS WITHOUT TROUBLE.—Merchants and grocers, who retail vinegar, can always keep a good supply on hand by having about two or three barrels out of which to sell, by filling the first one they sell out, before quite empty, with

Molasses 1 gallon ; soft water 11 gallons.

Keeping this proportion to fill the barrels ; the vinegar and mother which is left in the barrel makes it work much quicker than if put into empty barrels ; so pass around on the next barrel as it is nearly out, having three barrels, and unless you sell more than a barrel a week, you need never be out of vinegar. Some recommend the use of alum, cream of tartar, &c., but *I* say, never. It is always advisable to have a hole in the top of the barrel, if standing on end ; if on the side, the bung out and a gauze over it, to keep out flies and let air in.

4. FROM SUGAR, DRIPPINGS FROM SUGAR HOGSHEADS, &c.—Dealers who retail molasses, often have from five to six pounds of sugar left in the barrel after selling out the molasses. Each pound of this, or other sugar, dissolved in two gallons of soft water, makes that amount of good vinegar by either of the above plans. Rinsings of molasses barrels, or drippings of sugar hogsheads brought to this degree of sweetness, is as good for vinegar as any other material. Small beer, ale, &c., which have become sour, make good vinegar by reducing with water ; small beer will need but little water and ale, twice as much water as ale ; they will all need yeast, a quart or two to each barrel, unless put into barrels which have had some vinegar in them, and it will do no harm, but quicken the process in all cases if there is vinegar in the barrel.

5. FROM ACETIC ACID AND MOLASSES.—Acetic acid 4 lbs ; molasses 1 gallon ; put them into a 40 gallon cask, and fill it with rain water ; shake it up and let it stand from one to three weeks, and the result is good vinegar.

If this does not make it as sharp as you like, add a little more molasses. But some will object to this because an acid is used : let me say to such, that acetic acid is *concentrated* vinegar. Take 1 lb. or 1 pint or any other quantity of this acid, and add seven times as much soft water, and you have just as good vinegar as can be made from *cider*, and that *instantaneous y.*

6. FROM APPLE CIDER.—As there are those who will not have any but cider vinegar, and have plenty of cider out of which to make it, I will give you the best plan of proceeding for manufacturers :

Have a room where it will not freeze; place on end as many barrels or large casks, without heads, to hold as much as you wish to make; fill these one-third full of soft water, and the other two-thirds with apple-cider; yeast 2 quarts to each cask.

In a few weeks you will have good vinegar; without the yeast it would be all the season in becoming good. Then fill up into barrels for sale, leaving a little, say one-eighth in the open barrels, and fill them up with water and cider as before, and it will become good much quicker than before. If the water is objected to, use the cider without it, but pure cider makes vinegar too strong for any one to use, and requires much longer time in making. These barrels may have boards over them to keep out flies and dirt. If the retailer can give it his attention, by having a barrel of good cider vinegar to sell out of, he can always keep it up, if, when he draws out two or three gallons of the vinegar, he will go to his cider, kept for the purpose, and replace the vinegar with the cider; or if making with molasses and water or any other article, fill up the same; but take notice, if you forget or neglect, and draw your vinegar nearly all out before you fill in, it does not keep to the point of sharpness desired, unless you have two or three barrels as mentioned in recipe No. 3.

Persons who have old sour cider on hand can in this way, or as mentioned in No. 6, have good vinegar from it immediately, as it comes around into vinegar much quicker than new cider.

BUTTER.—TO PRESERVE ANY LENGTH OF TIME.—First, work out all the buttermilk. Second, use rock salt. Third, pack in air-tight jars or cans. Fourth, keep in a cool place, and you will have nice butter for years, if desired to keep it so long.

Shopkeepers, who take in more butter than they can sell during the warm months, can put it into jars and cover the jar with about half an inch of lard over the top of the butter, and place it in the cellar; or they can put about an inch or two of brine in place of the lard, and have it do well, first working out all the *buttermilk* which may remain, when brought in. It would be well for them to have their regular customers to furnish them butter, to whom they furnish the right kind of salt, as the rock or crystal salt, does not

contain so much lime as the common, which is evaporated by artificial heat. Let sugar, and saltpetre alone, if you wish to have good butter, either for present use or long keeping.

2. MAKING—DIRECTIONS TO DAIRYMEN.—If butter makers or dairymen, will use only shallow pans for their milk—and the larger the surface, and the less the depth of the milk the better—then put into each pan, before straining, 1 quart of cold spring-water to every 3 quarts of milk, they will find the cream will begin to rise immediately, and skim every twelve hours, the butter will be free from all strong taste arising from leaves, or coarse pasturage.

It is a fact, also, that high or up-land makes better butter than when the cows are kept on rich bottom pasturage. The object of the cold water is double: it cools the milk, so that the cream rises before the milk sours, (for when milk becomes sour it furnishes no more cream,) and also improves the flavor.

3. STORING—First, work the buttermilk carefully from the butter; then pack it closely in jars, laying a thin cloth on the top of the butter, then a thin layer of salt upon the cloth; now have a dry cellar, or make it so by draining, and dig a hole in the bottom of it for each jar, packing the dirt closely and tightly around the jar, allowing the tops of the jars to stand only an inch or so above the top of the cellar bottom; now place a board with a weight upon each jar to prevent removing by accident, and all is safe.

Butter factors and shopkeepers, who are buying in butter, should keep each different lot separate, by using the thin cloth and salt, then another cloth over the salt before putting in the next lot, for mixed butter will soon spoil, besides not selling as well, and finally cover the top as before described. If kegs or barrels are used, the outside must be as well painted as possible to prevent outside tastes, and also to preserve the wood.

FRUITS TO KEEP—WITHOUT LOSS OF COLOR OR FLAVOR. To each pound of rosin, put in 1 ounce of tallow, and 1 ounce of beeswax. Melt them slowly over the fire in an iron kettle, and be careful and not let it boil. Take the fruit separately and rub it over with whiting or fine chalk (to prevent the coating from adhering to the fruit,) then dip it into the solution once and hold it up a moment to set the coating; then pack away carefully in barrels or boxes in a cool place. When you dip oranges or lemons, loop a thread around to hold them; for pears or apples, insert a pointed stick to hold them by, then cut off with a pair of sharp, heavy shears. Oranges and lemons cannot be put into boxes, but must be placed on shelves, as the accumulated weight would break them down.

It is now a well established fact that articles put up scientifically air-tight, may be kept fresh and fair for any length of time, or until wanted for use. This composition

makes good sealing for air-tight cans or bottles, pouring it around the top of the can cover, and dipping the neck of the bottle into it.

EGGS—TO PRESERVE FOR WINTER USE.—For every three gallons of water, put in 1 pint of fresh slacked lime, and common salt from 1 to 2 pints; mix well and let the barrel be about half full of this fluid, then with a dish let down your eggs into it, tipping the dish after it fills with water, so they roll out without cracking the shell, for if the shell is cracked the egg will spoil.

If fresh eggs are put in, fresh eggs will come out, as I have seen men who have kept them two, and even four, years, at sea. A piece of board may be laid across the top of the eggs, and a little lime and salt laid upon it, which keeps the fluid as strong at the top as at the bottom. This will not fail you. They must always be kept covered with the brine. Families in towns and cities by this plan can have eggs for winter use at summer prices. I have put up forty dozen eggs in this way, with entire success.

2. **OLD ENGLISH METHOD.**—“Put into a tub 1 butt Winchester measure of quick lime, (which is fresh slacked lime,) salt 32 ounces; cream of tartar 8 ounces. Use as much water as will give that consistency to the composition as will cause an egg to swim with its top just above the liquid. Then put and keep the eggs therein, which will preserve them perfectly sound at least 2 years.”

3. **J. W. COOPER, M. D's, METHOD OF KEEPING AND SHIPPING GAME EGGS.**—“Dissolve some gum shellac in a sufficient quantity of alcohol to make a thin varnish, and give each egg a coat, after they have become thoroughly dry, pack them in bran or sawdust, with their points downwards, in such a manner that they cannot shift about. After you have kept them as long as you desire, wash the varnish carefully off, and they will be in the same state as they were before packing, ready for eating or hatching.”

This would seem to be from good authority, as Dr. Cooper has been engaged for the last thirty years in raising nothing but the best game fowls, and he has frequently imported eggs. He invariably directed them to be packed as above, and always had good success with them, notwithstanding the time and distance of the journey.

THE SEX OF EGGS.—M. Genin lately addressed the Academy of Science, France, on the subject of the sex of eggs. He affirms that he is now able, after having studied the subject for upwards of three years, to state with assurance that the eggs containing the germ of males, have wrinkles on their smaller ends, while female eggs are smooth at the extremities.

While on the subject of eggs, you will excuse me for put-

ting in a couple of items more which appropriately belong to other departments :

4. TO INCREASE THE LAYING.—“For several years past I have spent a few weeks of the latter part of August on the Kennebec river, in Maine. The lady with whom I have stopped is a highly accomplished and intelligent housewife. She supports a ‘hennery,’ and from her I derived my information in the matter. She told me that for many years she had been in the habit of administering to her hens, with their common food :

“Cayenne pepper, pulverized, at the rate of 1 tea-spoonful each alternate day to one dozen fowls.

“Last season, when I was with her, each morning she brought in from twelve to fourteen eggs, having but sixteen hens in all. She again and again experimented in the matter by omitting to feed with the Cayenne for two or three days. The consequence invariably was that the product of eggs fell off five or six per day. The same effect of using the Cayenne is produced in winter as in summer.”

5. TO FRY—EXTRA NICE.—Three Eggs ; flour 1 table-spoonful ; milk 1 cupful.

Beat the eggs and flour together, then stir in the milk. Have a skillet with a proper amount of butter in it, made hot, for frying this mixture ; then pour it in, and when one side is done brown, turn it over, cooking rather slowly ; if a larger quantity is needed, it will require a little salt stirred in, but for this amount, the salt in the butter in which you fry it, seasons it very nicely.

BURNING FLUID—BEST IN USE.—Alcohol, of 93 per cent, 9 pints ; good camphine 1 quart, or in these proportions. Shake briskly, and it will at once become clear, when without the shaking it would take from 6 to 7 quarts of alcohol to cut the camphine, while with the least it is the best.

These proportions make the best burning fluid which can be combined. Many put in camphor gum, alum, &c., the first to improve its burning qualities, the last to prevent explosion, but they are perfectly useless for either, from the fact that camphor adds to the smoking properties, and nothing can prevent the gas arising from any fluid that will burn, from explosion if the fire gets to it when it is confined. The only safety is in filling lamps in day-time, or far from fire or lights ; and also to have lamps which are perfect in their constructions, so that no gas may leak out along the tube, or at the top of the lamp ; then let who will say he can sell you a recipe for non-explosive gas or fluid,

you may set him down at once for a humbug, ignoramus, or knave. Yet you may set fire to this fluid, and if not confined it will not explode, but will continue to burn until all is consumed. Families cannot make fluid any cheaper than to buy it, as the profit charged on the alcohol is usually more than that charged on fluid; but they will have a better article by this recipe than they can buy, unless it is made from the same, and it is best for any one, even the retailer, only to make small quantities at a time, and get the freshest camphine possible. When made in large quantities, even a barrel, unless sold out very soon, the last part is not as good as the first, owing to the separation of the camphine from the alcohol, unless frequently shaken, whilst being retailed out.

INKS—BLACK COPYING, OR WRITING FLUID.—Rain water 2 gallons; gum arabic $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; brown sugar $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; clean coperas $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; powdered nutgalls $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; bruise all, and mix, shaking occasionally for ten days, and strain; if needed sooner, let it steep in an iron kettle until the strength is obtained.

This ink can be depended upon for deeds or records which you may wish some one to read hundreds of years to come. Oxalic acid one-fourth oz. was formerly put in, but since the use of steel pens it does not work well on them. If not used as a copying ink, one-fourth the gum or sugar is sufficient, as it flows more free without them.

2. COMMON BLACK.—Logwood chips 1 lb.; boil in $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water until reduced to 2 quarts; pour off, and repeat the boiling again as before; mix the two waters, 1 gallon in all; then add bichromate of potash $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; prussiate of potash $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; prussiate of iron (prussian blue) $\frac{1}{4}$ oz.; boil again about 5 minutes, and strain and bottle for use.

You will find none of the gumminess about this ink that is found in that made from the extract of logwood; yet it is not presumed that this will be as durable as the gall inks, for deeds, records, &c., &c., but for schools and common use, it is as good as the most costly inks.

3. RED—THE VERY BEST.—Take an ounce vial and put into it a tea-spoonful of aqua ammonia, gum arabic the size of 2 peas, and 6 grains No. 40 carmine, and 5 grains No. 6 or 8 carmine also; fill up with soft water and it is soon ready for use.

4. BLUE.—Take sulphate of indigo and put it into water until you get the desired depth of color; that sold in little bottles for blueing clothes is the article desired.

This does well for school children, or any writing not of importance to keep; but for book-keeping it is not good, as the heat of a safe in a burning building fades away the color.

5. INDELIBLE.—Nitrate of silver 11 grains; dissolve it in 30 grains, (or about a tea-spoonful) of water of ammonia; in 85 grains (or 2½ tea-spoonfuls) of rain water, dissolve 20 grains of gum arabic. When the gum is dissolved put into the same vial also 22 grains of carbonate of soda, (sal-soda.) When all is well dissolved, mix both vials, or their contents, and place the vial containing the mixture in a basin of water, and boil for several minutes or until a black compound is the result. When cold it is ready for use. Have the linen or other goods starched and ironed, and perfectly dry; then write with a quill pen.

If twice the amount is made at a time it will not cost any more, as the expense is only from the trouble of weighing, so little is used of the materials. Soft soap and boiling cannot efface it, nor years of wear. Use only glass vessels.

6. POWDER—BLACK.—Sulphate of copper 1 dram; gum arabic ¼ oz; copperas 1 oz; nutgalls and extract of logwood 4 ozs. each; all to be pulverized and evenly mixed.

About one oz. of the mixture will be required to each pint of boiling water used. It will be found a valuable colour for boot, shoe and harness-edge, also. It should stand a couple of weeks before using, or it may be steeped a few hours if needed sooner.

HONEYS—ARTIFICIAL HONEY.—Good brown sugar 10 lbs.; water 1 quart; old bee bread honey in the comb 2 lbs.; cream of tartar 1 tea-spoonful; gum arabic 1 ounce; oil of peppermint 3 drops; oil of roses 2 drops. Mix and boil 2 or 3 minutes and have ready 1 quart more of water in which an egg is put well beat up; pour it in, and as it begins to boil, skim well, remove from the fire, and when a little cool, add 2 lbs. of nice bees' honey, and strain.

This is really a nice article, looking and tasting like honey. It has been shipped in large quantities under the name of "Cuba Honey." It will keep any length of time as nice and fresh as when first made, if sealed up. Some persons use a table-spoonful of slippery elm bark in this amount, but it will ferment in warm weather, and rise to the top, requiring to be skimmed off. If it is to be used only for eating purposes, the cream of tartar and gum arabic may be left out, also the old bee-bread honey, substituting for it another pound of nice honey.

2. DOMESTIC HONEY.—Coffee sugar 10 lbs.; water 3 lbs.; cream of tartar 2 ounces; strong vinegar 2 table-spoonfuls; the white of 1 egg well beaten; bees honey ½ lb.; Lubin's extract of honeysuckle 10 drops.

First put the sugar and water into a suitable kettle and place upon the fire; and when lukewarm, stir in the cream of tartar, and vinegar; then continue to add the egg; and when the sugar is nearly melted put in the honey and stir

until it comes to a boil, take it off, let it stand a few minutes, then strain, adding the extract of honeysuckle last, let it stand over night, and it is ready for use. This resembles candied honey, and is a nice thing.

3. EXCELLENT HONEY.—An article suitable for every day use is made as follows :

Good common sugar 5 lbs. ; water 1 quart ; gradually bring it to a boil, skimming well ; when cool, add 1 lb bees' honey and 4 drops of peppermint essence.

If you desire a better article, use white sugar and one-half pound more honey. If it is desired to give it the ropy appearance of bee's honey, put into the water one-fourth ounce of alum.

4. PREMIUM HONEY.—Common sugar 5 lbs. ; water 1 pint ; let them come to a boil, and skim ; then add pulverized alum $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce ; remove from the fire and stir in cream of tartar $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce ; and water or extract of roses 1 table-spoonful, and it is fit for use.

This took the premium at an Ohio State Fair. We use the recipes for common sugar and the one using Lubin's extract of honey suckle, and desire nothing better.

JELLIES—WITHOUT FRUIT.—Take water 1 pint, and add to it pulverized alum $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce, and boil a minute or two ; then add 4 lbs of white crushed or coffee sugar, continue the boiling a little, strain while hot ; and when cold put in half of a two shilling bottle of extract of vanilla, strawberry, or lemon, or any other flavor you wish for jelly.

This will make a jelly so much resembling that made from the juice of the fruit that any one will be astonished ; and when fruit cannot be got, it will take its place admirably.

BAKING POWDERS—WITHOUT DRUGS.—Baking soda 6 ounces ; cream of tartar 8 ounces ; first dry them from all dampness by putting them on a paper and placing them in the oven for a short time, then mix and keep dry, in bottles or boxes.

The proper amount of this will be about one tea-spoonful to each quart of flour being baked. Mix with cold water, and bake *immediately*. This contains none of the drugs generally used for baking powders ; it is easy made, and does not cost over half as much as to buy already made. This makes biscuits very nice without milk or shortening. Yet if milk is used, of course it would be that much richer. The main object of baking powders is for those who are "Keeping back," as it is called, or for those who are far from civilized conveniences, and for those who prefer this kind of bread or biscuit to that raised with yeast or sour milk and saleratus. I stand among the latter class.

MOUTH GLUE.—FOR TORN PAPER, NOTES, &c.—Any quantity of glue may be used, with sugar, only half as much as of the glue.

First dissolve the glue in water, and carefully evaporate as much of the water as you can without burning the glue; then add the sugar; if desired to have a very nice article, use gelatine in place of the glue, and treat in the same manner; when the sugar is dissolved in the glue pour it into moulds or a pan and cut it into squares, for convenience, before it gets too hard. This dissolves very quickly by placing the edge of a piece in the mouth, and is not unpleasant to the taste, and is very handy for office or house use. Use to stick together torn bills, paper, &c., by softening the edge of a piece, as above, then touching the parts therewith and pressing together for a moment only.

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SHOP DEPARTMENT.

REMARKS.—If shopkeepers, who deal in wine, beer, cider, &c., will follow our directions here, and make some of the following articles, they and their customers, will be better pleased than by purchasing the spurious articles of the day; and families will find them equally applicable to their own use. And although *we start* with an *artificial* cider, yet it is as healthy, and is more properly a small beer, which it should be called, but from its close resemblance to cider, in taste, it has been so named.

CIDERS.—ARTIFICIAL, OR CIDER WITHOUT APPLES.—To cold water 1 gallon, put dark brown sugar 1 lb; tartaric acid $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; yeast 3 table-spoonfuls, and keep these proportions for any amount desired to make; shake it well together. Make it in the evening and it will be fit for use the next day.

I make in a keg a few gallons at a time, leaving a few quarts to make into next time—not using yeast again until the keg needs rinsing. If it gets a little sour make more into it. In hot weather draw into a pitcher with ice; or if your sales are slow, bottle it and keep in a cool cellar according to the next recipe.

2. To **BOTTLE.**—If it is desired to bottle this artificial cider by manufacturers of small drinks, you will proceed as follows:

Put into a barrel, hot water 5 gallons; brown sugar 30 lbs; tartaric acid $\frac{3}{4}$ lb; cold water 25 gallons; hop or brewers' yeast 3 pints; work the yeast into a paste with flour $\frac{1}{4}$ lb; shake and stir all well together; fill the barrel full, and let it work 24 to 48 hours, or until the yeast has done working out at the bung, by having put in a little sweetened water occasionally to keep up the barrel full.

When it has worked clear, bottle it, putting in two or three broken raisins to each bottle, and it will nearly equal champagne. Let the bottles lay in a cool place on the side—(observe also this plan of laying the bottles upon the side, in putting away apple-cider or wine)—but if it is only for your own retail trade you can make as follows in the next recipe, and have it keep until a barrel is retailed. The first recipe will last only three or four days in hot weather and about two weeks in winter.

3. IN BARRELS FOR LONG KEEPING.—If retailers wish to keep this cider with the least possible loss of time, or families for their own drink or for the harvest field proceed as follows:

Place in a keg or barrel, cold water 20 gallons; brown sugar 15 lbs., and tartaric acid $\frac{1}{2}$ lb only, not using any yeast, but if you have them, put in 2 or 3 lbs. dried sour apples, or boil them and pour in the expressed juice; without the yeast it will keep, in a cool cellar, for several weeks, even in summer. The darker the sugar the more natural will be the colour of the cider.

4. APPLE CIDER, TO KEEP SWEET, WITH BUT TRIFLING EXPENSE.—Two things are absolutely necessary to preserve cider in a palatable state for any considerable time; that is, to clear it of pomace, and then to keep it in a cool place, and the cooler the place the better. And then if kept air-tight, by bottling, it is also better, but farmers cannot take the time nor expense of bottling. Some persons pass it through charcoal, and others boil, or rather scald and skim to get clear of the pomace. In the first place, cider, that is designed to keep over winter, should be made from ripe, *sound*, *sour* apples only, and consequently it will be getting cool weather, and less likely to ferment. Then when made:

Stand in open casks or barrels, and put into each barrel about 1 pint each of hickory, (if you have them, if not other hard wood), ashes and fresh slacked lime; stir the ashes and lime first into 1 quart of new milk; then stir into the cider. It will cause all the pomace to rise to the surface, from which you can skim it as it rises, or you can let it remain about 10 hours, then draw it off by a faucet near the bottom, through a strainer, to avoid the hardened pomace.

It is now ready for bottling, or barrelling, if too much

trouble to bottle. If you barrel it, it has been found essential to sulphur the barrel. The sulphuring is done by dipping cotton cloths into melted sulphur, and drying it; then cutting into strips about two by six inches. Put about three gallons of cider into the barrel; fire one end of the strip of the sulphured cloth, and introduce it into the bung-hole, and hold it by means of the bung, giving it air sufficient to let it burn, keeping the smoke in as it burns, when you will push the bung in tight and shake the barrel until the sulphur-gas is absorbed into the cider; then fill up the barrel with cider, and if not already in the cellar, place it there, and you have accomplished the two points first spoken of. If the above plan is too much labor, get oil barrels, if possible, to keep your cider in, (as vinegar can scarcely be made in an oil barrel,) the oil coming out a little and forming an air-tight coat on the top of the cider in the barrel, Or,

5. Make your cider late in winter, and when made, put into each barrel, immediately, ground mustard $\frac{3}{4}$ lb.; salt 2 ounces; pulverized chalk 2 ounces; stir them up in a little of the cider, then pour into the barrel, and shake well.

6. I have had cider keep very nice, also, by keeping in a cool cellar, and putting into each barrel:

Mustard seed 2 ounces; allspice 2 ounces; sweet oil $\frac{1}{2}$ pint, and alcohol 1 pint only.

Always move your cider late in the winter, or early in spring, for if taken out of a cool cellar in hot weather it is sure to start fermentation. If wanted for medicine, proceed as in the following recipe:

7. TO PREPARE FOR MEDICINE.—To each barrel of cider pressed from ripe, sour apples, not watered:

Take mustard seed, unground, 1 lb.; isinglass 1 ounce; alum pulverised 1 ounce; put all into a barrel, leave the bung out, and shake or stir once a day for four days, then take new milk 1 quart, and half a dozen eggs, beat well together, and put them into the cider and stir or shake again, as before, for 2 days; then let it settle until you see that it is clear, and draw off by a faucet.

And if you wish to use in place of wine, or in medicine, put into bottles; but if designed for family use you can barrel it, bunging it tight, and keep cool, of course, and you will have a very nice article.

SYRUPS.—TO MAKE THE VARIOUS COLOURS.—Powder cochineal 1 ounce; soft water 1 pint; boil the cochineal in the water for a few minutes, using a copper kettle; while boiling, add 30 grains of powdered alum, and 1 dram of cream of tartar; when the colouring mat-

ter is all out of the cochineal, remove it from the fire, and when a little cool, strain, bottle and set aside for use.

This gives a beautiful red, and is used in strawberry syrups only. Coloured rather deep in shade. Pineapple is left without colour. Lemon and ginger with tincture of turmeric.

2. **ARTIFICIAL, VARIOUS FLAVORS.**—The ground-work of all syrups ought to be the same, *i. e.*, Simple Syrup; to make it, take 2½ lbs. of the best brown sugar, which is found not to crystalize, and water 1 pint, or what is the same, 60 lbs. sugar, water 3 gallons.

Dissolve the sugar in the water by heat, removing any scum that forms upon it, and strain while hot. This can be kept in a barrel or keg, and is always ready to flavor, as desired.

3. **RASPBERRY**—Is made as follows :

Take orris root, bruised, any quantity, say ¼ lb., and just handsomely cover it with dilute alcohol, (76 per cent, alcohol, and water, equal quantities,) so that it cannot be made any stronger of the root.

This is called the "Saturated Tincture;" and use sufficient of this tincture to give the desired or natural taste of the raspberry, from which it cannot be distinguished.

4. **STRAWBERRY**—Flavor is as follows :

The saturated tincture of orris, as above, 2 ounces, acetic-ether, 2 drams; mix, and use sufficient to give the desired flavor—a very little only is required, in either case.

5. **PINE APPLE** flavor is made by using to suit the taste, of butyric-ether.

6. **SARSAPARILLA**—Is very nice as follows :

Simple syrup, as above, and nice golden syrup, equal quantities of each, and mix well; then use a few drops of oils of wintergreen and sassafras to each bottle, as used.

7. **LEMON SYRUP, COMMON**—Was formerly made by dissolving four pounds of crushed sugar in one quart of water, by boiling, and adding three ounces of tartaric acid and flavoring with the oil of lemon; but it is best made as follows,

Brown sugar 3 lbs.; water 1½ pints; dissolve by gentle heat, and add citric acid 3 ounces, and flavor with oil or extracts of lemon.

8. Or a very nice lemon syrup is made as follows: Take citric acid in powder ¼ ounce; oil of lemon 4 drops; simple syrup 1 quart.

Rub the acid and oil in three or four spoonfuls of the syrup, then add the mixture to the remainder, and dissolve with gentle heat. Citric acid is not likely to cause inflammation of the stomach, as the tartaric, hence, its better adaptation to syrups calculated for drinks, and especially in disease.

9. LEMON SYRUP—TO SAVE THE LOSS OF LEMONS.—Where you have lemons that are spoiling or drying up, take the insides which are yet sound, squeeze out the juice, and to each pint put $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. white sugar, and a little of the peel; boil a few minutes, strain and cork for use.

This will not require any acid, and one-half tea-spoonful of soda to three-fourths of a glass of water with two or three table-spoonfuls of syrup, makes a foaming glass. Some persons think they ought to put in water, but if water is added the syrup will not keep as well, and takes more of it.

10. SODA SYRUP, WITH OR WITHOUT FOUNTAINS.—The common or more watery syrups are made by using loaf or crushed sugar 8 lbs.; pure water 1 gallon; gum arabic 2 ounces; mix in a brass or copper kettle; boil until the gum is dissolved, then skim and strain through white flannel, after which add tartaric acid $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; dissolve in hot water; to flavor, use extract of lemon, orange, rose, pineapple, peach, sarsaparilla, strawberry, &c., $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to each bottle, or to your taste.

Now use two or three table-spoonfuls of the syrup to three-fourths of a tumbler of water and one-half tea-spoonful of super-carbonate of soda, made fine; stir well and be ready to drink, or use the soda in water as mentioned in the "Imperial Cream Nectar;" the gum arabic, however, holds the carbonic acid so it will not fly off as rapidly as common soda. The above is to be used *without* fountains, that is to make it up as used, in glasses, for the cheaper fountains which have an ounce of super-carbonate of soda to the gallon of water; but for the fountains which are charged with carbonic acid gas, no acids are used in the syrups.

11. CREAM SODA, USING COW'S CREAM, FOR FOUNTAINS.—Nice loaf sugar 5 lbs.; sweet rich cream 1 quart; water $1\frac{1}{2}$ gills; warm gradually so as not to burn; extract of vanilla $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce; extract of nutmeg $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce.

Just bring to a boiling heat, for if you cook it any length of time it will crystallize; use four or five spoonfuls of this syrup instead of three as in other syrups. If used without a fountain, tartaric acid one-quarter pound is added. The tendency of this syrup is to sour rather quicker than other syrups, but it is very nice while it lasts; and if only made in small quantities and kept cool, it more than pays for the trouble of making often.

12. CREAM SODA, WITHOUT A FOUNTAIN.—Brown sugar 4 lbs.; water 3 pints; nutmegs grated 3 in number; whites of 10 eggs well beaten; gum arabic 1 ounce; oil of lemon 20 drops; or extract equal to that amount. By using oils of other fruits you can make as many flavors from this as you desire, or prefer.

Mix all and place over a gentle fire, and stir well about thirty minutes ; remove from the fire, strain, and divide into two parts ; into one-half put super-carbonate of soda eight ounces ; and into the other half put six ounces of tartaric acid ; shake well, and when cold they are ready to use, by pouring three or four spoonfuls, from both parts, into separate glasses which are one-third full of cool water ; stir each and put together, and you have as nice a glass of cream soda as ever was drunk, which can also be drunk at your leisure, as the guni and eggs hold the gas.

13. SODA WATER, WITHOUT A MACHINE FOR BOTTLING.—In each gallon of water to be used, carefully dissolve $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of crushed sugar, and 1 ounce of super-carbonate of soda ; then fill half pint bottles with this water, have your corks ready ; now drop into each bottle $\frac{1}{2}$ dram of citric acid in crystals, and immediately cork and tie down.

These bottles must be handled carefully without shaking and kept cool, until needed ; a little more or less sugar can be used to suit the tastes of different persons.

TRIFE—TO PREPARE AND PICKLE.—First sew it up, after it is turned inside out ; be careful to sew it up tight, that no lime gets into it ; now have a tub of lime-water, the consistence of good thick white-wash ; let it remain in from 10 to 20 minutes, or until when you take hold of it, the dark outside skin will come off ; then put it into clean water, changing three or four times to weaken the lime, that the hands be not injured by it ; then with a dull knife scrape off all the dark surface, and continue to soak and scrape several times, which removes all offensive substances and smell. After this let it soak 20 or 30 minutes in 2 or 3 hot waters, scraping over each time ; then pickle in salt and water 12 hours, and it is ready for cooking ; boil from 3 to 4 hours, cut in strips to suit, and put it into nice vinegar with the various spices, as desired ; renewing the vinegar at the expiration of 1 week, is all that will be required further.

MOLASSES CANDY.—Equal quantities of brown sugar and molasses, put them into a suitable kettle—copper is the best—when it begins to boil, skim it well, and strain it, or else pour it through a fine wire sieve to free it of slivers and sticks which are often found in the sugar ; then return it to the kettle and continue to boil, until when you have dipped your hand in cold water and passed one or two fingers through the boiling candy and immediately back to the cold water, what adheres, when cold, will crush like dry egg shells, and does not adhere to the teeth when bitten. When done pour on a stone platter which has been greased, and as it gets cool begin to throw up the edges and work it by pulling it with a hook or by the hand, until bright and glistening like gold ; the hands should have a little flour on them occasionally ; now keep the mass by a warm stove, (if much is made at one time), and draw it into stick size, occasionally rolling them to keep them round, until all is pulled out and cold, then with shears, clip a little upon them at proper lengths for the sticks, and they will snap quickly while yet the stick will bend ; no color, no butter, no lard, or flavor is used or need be, yet any oil can be used for flavoring, if desired, when poured out to cool.

Sugar left in molasses barrels works very nicely in this preparation. Pulverized white sugar sprinkled amongst it will prevent it sticking together.

2. **CANDY PERFECTLY WHITE.**—If it is desired to have candy that is perfectly white, proceed as follows :—

Best brown sugar 2½ lbs. ; the nicest syrup 1½ pints ; boil very carefully, until when tried as above, it crisp like egg shells, or flies like glass ; then draw and work upon the hook until very white.

3. **MOLASSES CANDY WITHOUT SUGAR.**—Porto-Rico molasses boiled and worked as above, has a cream shade according to the amount of pulling, and most persons prefer it to the mixture of sugar and molasses, as in the first.

LEMONADE.—**TO CARRY IN THE POCKET.**—Loaf sugar 1 lb. ; rub it down finely in a mortar, and add citric acid ½ ounce ; (tartaric acid will do,) and lemon essence ¼ ounce, and continue the trituration until all is intimately mixed, and bottle for use. It is best to dry the powders as mentioned in the Persian Sherbet, next following.

A large table-spoonful can be done up in a paper and carried conveniently in the pocket when persons are going into out-of-the-way places, and added to half pint cold water, when all the beauties of a lemonade will stand before you, not costing a penny a glass. This can be made sweeter or more sour, if desired. If any however should prefer an effervescing drink, they can follow the directions given in the next recipe.

PERSIAN SHERBET.—Pulverized sugar 1 lb. ; super-carbonate of soda 4 ounces ; tartaric acid 3 ounces ; put all the articles into the stove oven when moderately warm, being separate, upon paper or plates ; let them remain sufficiently long to dry out all dampness absorbed from the air, then rub about 40 drops of lemon oil, (or if preferred any other flavored oil,) thoroughly with the sugar in a mortar—wedge-wood is the best—then add the soda and acid, continue the rubbing until all are thoroughly mixed.

Bottle and cork tight, for, if any degree of moisture is permitted to reach it, the acid and soda neutralize each other, and the virtue is thus destroyed. A middling-sized table-spoonful or two tea-spoonfuls of this put into a half-pint glass and nearly filled with water and quickly drank, makes an agreeable summer beverage ; and if three or four glasses of it are taken within a short time, say an hour or two, it has the effect of a gentle cathartic, hence for those habitually costive it would be found nearly or quite equal to the seidlitz powder, and for children it would be the pleasanter of the two.

BEERS.—**ROOT BEER.**—For each gallon of water to be used, take hops, burdock, yellow dock, sarsaparilla, dandelion, and spikenard roots, all bruised, of each ½ ounce ; boil about 20 minutes, and strain

while hot, add 8 or 10 drops of oil of spruce or sassafras mixed in equal proportions, when cool enough not to scald your hand, put in 2 or 3 table-spoonfuls of yeast; molasses $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pint, or white sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. gives it about the right sweetness.

Keep these proportions for as many gallons as you wish to make. You can use more or less of the roots to suit your taste after trying it; it is best to get the dry roots, and of course you can add any other root known to possess medicinal properties desired in the beer. After all is mixed, let it stand in a jar with a cloth thrown over it, to work about two hours, then bottle and set in a cool place. This is a nice way to take alteratives, without taking medicine. Families ought to make it every spring, and drink freely of it for several weeks, thereby saving the expense of doctors' bills.

2. SPRUCE OR AROMATIC BEER.—For 3 gallons of water put in 1 quart and $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of molasses, 3 eggs well beaten, yeast 1 gill. Into 2 quarts of the water boiling hot put 50 drops of any oil you wish the flavor of; or mix 1 ounce each, oils sassafras, spruce and winter-green, then use 50 drops of the mixed oils.

Mix all, and strain; let it stand two hours, then bottle, bearing in mind that yeast must not be put in when the fluid would scald the hand. Boiling water cuts oil for beers, equal to alcohol.

3. LEMON BEER.—Water 30 gallons; ginger root bruised 6 ounces; cream of tartar $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; brown sugar 13 lbs.; oil of lemon 1 ounce; or $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of the oil may be used, 6 good sized lemons, sliced; yeast 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

Boil the ginger and cream of tartar, about twenty to thirty minutes, in two or three gallons of the water; then strain it upon the sugar and oils or sliced lemons, which have been rubbed together, having warm water enough to make the whole thirty gallons, just so that you can hold your hand in it without burning, or about seventy degrees of heat; then work up the yeast into a paste, as for the cider, with five or six oz. of flour. Let it work over night, skimming off the yeast, or letting it work over as the cider, then strain and bottle for use. This will keep fifteen or twenty days.

4. GINGER BEER.—White sugar 5 lbs.; lemon juice 1 gill; honey $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; ginger, bruised, 5 ozs.; water 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ gals.

Boil the ginger thirty minutes in three quarts of water; then add the other ingredients, and strain; when cold, put in the white of an egg, well beaten, with one tea-spoonful of lemon essence—let it stand four days, and bottle. It will

keep for months—much longer than if yeast was used; the honey, however, operates mildly in place of the yeast.

5. PHILADELPHIA BEER.—Water 30 gallons; brown sugar 20 lbs.; ginger, bruised, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; cream of tartar $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; super-carbonate of soda 3 ounces; oil of lemon, cut in a little alcohol, 1 tea-spoonful; whites of 10 eggs, well beaten; hops 1 ounce; yeast 1 quart.

The ginger and hops should be boiled twenty or thirty minutes in enough of the water to make all milk warm, then strain into the rest, and the yeast added and allowed to work over night; skimmed and bottled.

6. PATENT GAS BEER.—Ginger 2 ounces; allspice 1 ounce; cinnamon $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; all bruised and ground; molasses 2 quarts; cold water $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; yeast 1 pint.

Boil the pulverized articles, for fifteen or twenty minutes, in the molasses; then strain into your keg, and add the water, then the yeast; shake it well together and bung down. If made over night it will be ready for use the next day. There ought to be a little space in the keg not filled with the beer.

7. CORN BEER, WITHOUT YEAST.—Cold water 5 gallons; sound nice corn 1 quart; molasses 2 quarts; put all in a keg of this size; shake well, and in 2 or 3 days a fermentation will have been brought on as nicely as with yeast. Keep it bunged tight.

It may be flavored with oils of spruce or lemon, if desired, by pouring on the oils one or two quarts of the water, boiling hot. The corn will last five or six makings. If it gets too sour add more molasses and water in the same proportions.

8. STRONG BEER.—Malt 1 peck; coarse brown sugar 6 lbs.; hops 4 ounces; good yeast 1 tea-cupful; if you have not malt, take a little over 1 peck of barley, (twice the amount of oats will do, but are not so good), and put it into an oven after the bread is drawn, or into a stove oven, and steam the moisture from them. Grind coarsely.

Now pour upon the ground malt $3\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of water at 170° or 172° of heat. The tub in which you scald the malt should have a false bottom, 2 or 3 inches from the real bottom; the false bottom should be bored full of gimlet holes, so as to act as a strainer, to keep back the malt meal. When the water is poured on, stir well, and let it stand 3 hours, and draw off by a faucet; put in 7 gallons more of water at 180° to 182° ; stir it well, and let it stand 2 hours and draw it off. Then put on a gallon or two of cold water, stir it well and draw it off; you should have about 5 or 6 gallons. Put the 6 lbs. of coarse brown sugar in an equal amount of water; mix with the wort, and boil $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 hours with the hops; you should have 8 gallons when boiled; when cooled to 80° put in the yeast, and let it work 18 or 20 hours, covered with a sack; use sound iron hooped kegs or porter bottles, bung or cork tight, and in two weeks it will be good sound beer, and will keep a good long time; and for persons of a

weak habit of body, and especially females, 1 glass of this with their meals is far better than tea or coffee, or all the ardent spirits in the universe. If more malt is used, not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ a bushel, the beer, of course, would have more spirit, but this strength is sufficient for the use of families or invalids.

9. ALE, HOME-BREWED—HOW IT IS MADE.—For this purpose take 8 or 9 bushels of malt, 12 lbs. of hops, and 5 quarts of yeast. The malt, being crushed or ground, is mixed with 72 gallons of water at the temperature of 160° , and covered up for 3 hours, when 40 gallons are drawn off, into which the hops are put, and left to infuse. Sixty gallons of water at a temperature of 170° are then added to the malt in the mash-tub, and well mixed, and after standing 2 hours, 60 gallons are drawn off. The wort from these two mashes is boiled with the hops for 2 hours, and after being cooled down to 65° , is strained through a flannel bag into a fermenting tub, where it is mixed with the yeast and left to work for 24 or 30 hours. It is then run into barrels to cleanse, a few gallons being reserved for filling up the casks as the yeast works over.

Of course when the yeast is worked out it must be bunged. If one pint of this was taken each meal by men, and half that amount by women, and no spirits, tea, or coffee, during the day, I hesitate not in saying that I firmly believe that it would conduce to health.

10. PORTER, ALE, OR WINE TO PREVENT FLATNESS IN PARTS OF BOTTLES FOR THE INVALID.—Sick persons who are recommended to use ale, porter, or wine, and can only take a small glass at a time, nearly always find the last of the bottle flat or stale.

To prevent this put in the cork firmly, and turn the cork-end downwards, in a large tumbler or other vessel nearly filled with water.

This plan prevents communication with the air.

11. CREAM NECTAR, IMPERIAL.—First, take water 1 gallon; loaf sugar 8 lbs.; tartaric acid 8 ounces; gum arabic 1 ounce; put into a suitable kettle and place on the fire.

Second, take flour 4 tea-spoonfuls; the whites of 4 eggs, well beaten together, with the flour, and add water $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; when the first is blood warm put in the second, and boil three minutes, and it is done.

DIRECTIONS: Three table-spoonfuls of the syrup to a glass, half or two-thirds full of water, and add one-third tea-spoonful of super-carbonate of soda, made fine; stir well, and drink at your leisure.

In getting up any of the soda drinks which are spoken of, it will be found preferable to put about eight ounces of super-carbonate, often called carbonate of soda into one pint of water in a bottle, and shake when you wish to make a glass of soda, and pour of this into the glass until it foams well, instead of using the dry soda as directed.

12. GINGER POP.—Water $5\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; ginger root, bruised, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; tartaric acid $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; white sugar $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; whites of 3 eggs, well beaten; lemon oil 1 tea-spoonful; yeast 1 gill.

Boil the root for thirty minutes in one gallon of water, strain off, and put the oil in while hot; mix. Make over night, and in the morning skim and bottle, keeping out the sediments.

13. SPANISH GINGERETTE.—To each gallon of water put 1 lb. of white sugar; $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of best bruised ginger root; $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of cream of tartar, and 2 lemons sliced.

DIRECTIONS: In making 5 gallons, boil the ginger and lemons 10 minutes, in 2 gallons of the water; the sugar and cream of tartar to be dissolved in the cold water, and mix all, and add $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of good yeast; let it ferment over night, strain and bottle in the morning.

This is a valuable recipe for a cooling and refreshing beverage; compounded of ingredients highly calculated to assist the stomach, and is recommended to persons suffering with dyspepsia or sick headache.

14. SHAM-CHAMPAGNE.—A PURELY TEMPERANCE DRINK.—Tartaric acid 1 ounce; one good-sized lemon; ginger root 1 ounce; white sugar $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs; water $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons; yeast 1 gill.

Slice the lemon, and bruise the ginger, mix all, except the yeast, boil the water and pour it upon them and let stand until cooled to blood heat; then add the yeast and let it stand in the sun through the day; at night, bottle, tying the corks, and in two days it will be fit to use.

YEASTS—HOP YEAST.—Hops 1 ounce; water 3 pints; flour 1 tea-cupful; brown sugar 1 table-spoonful; salt 1 tea-spoonful; brewers' or bakers' yeast 1 gill.

Boil the hops twenty minutes in the water, strain into a jar, and stir in the flour, sugar, and salt, and when a little cool add the yeast, and after four or five hours cover up, and stand in a cool place on the ice for use.

2. BAKERS' YEAST.—Hops 2 ounces; water 1 gallon; wheat flour 1 lb.; malt flour 1 pint; stock yeast $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Boil the hops for thirty minutes in the water, strain, and let it cool until you can well bear your hand in it; then stir in the flour and yeast; keep in a warm place until well under way, and then let it work in a cooler place from six to eight hours, when it should be put in pint bottles about half full, closely corked, and tied down. By keeping this in a very cool cellar, or ice-house, it will keep for months, fit for use.

3. JUG-YEAST, WITHOUT YEAST TO START WITH.—Hops $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; water 1 gallon; fine malt flour $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; brown sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Boil the hops in the water until quite strong, strain, and stir in the malt flour; and strain again through a coarse

cloth, and boil again for ten minutes; when new-milk warm, stir in the sugar, and place in a jug, keeping it at the same temperature until it works over; then cork tight, and keep in a cold place.

4. YEAST CAKE.—Good sized potatoes 1 dozen; hops 1 large handful; yeast $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; corn meal sufficient quantity.

Boil the potatoes, after peeling, and rub them through a cullender; boil the hops in two quarts of water, and strain into the potatoes; then scald sufficient Indian meal to make them the consistence of emptyings, and stir in the yeast and let rise; then with unscalded meal, thicken so as to roll out and cut into cakes, drying quickly, at first, to prevent souring. They keep better, and soak up quicker, than if made with flour.

ICE CREAM.—Fresh cream $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon; rich milk $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon; white sugar 1 lb.; some do use as much as 2 lbs. of sugar to the gallon, yet it leaves an unpleasant astringency in the throat after eating the cream.

Dissolve the sugar in the mixture, flavor with extract to suit your taste, or take the peel from a fresh lemon and steep one-half of it in as little water as you can, and add this—it makes the lemon flavor better than the extract—and no flavor will so universally please as the lemon; keep the same proportion for any amount desired. The juice of strawberries or raspberries gives a beautiful color and flavor to ice creams; or about $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce of essence or extracts to a gallon, or to suit the taste. Have your ice well broken; 1 quart of salt to a bucket of ice.

About half an hours' constant stirring and occasional scraping down and beating together, will freeze it. The old-fashioned freezer which turns in a tub of ice, makes smoother and nicer ice-cream than all the patent freezers I have seen; and the plan of using the genuine cream and milk gives sufficient profit; but I will give you the best substitutes there are, in the following recipe; but the *less* you eat of *either* the better will it be for *health*.

2. ICE CREAM, VERY CHEAP.—Milk 6 quarts; Oswego corn starch $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

First dissolve the starch in 1 quart of milk, then mix all together and just simmer a little, (not to boil.) Sweeten and flavor to suit your taste, above; or—

3. Irish moss $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; milk 1 gallon.

First soak the moss in a little cold water for an hour, and rinse well to clear of sand and a certain peculiar taste; then steep it for an hour in the milk just at the boiling point, but not to boil; it imparts a rich color and flavor without eggs or cream. The moss may be steeped twice.

WINES.—CURRANT, CHERRY, AND OTHER BERRY WINES.

—The juice of either of the above fruits can be used alone, or in combinations to make a variety of flavors, or suit persons who have some, and not the other kinds of fruit.

Express all the juice you can, then take an equal amount of boiling water, and pour on pressed fruit, let it stand 2 hours, squeeze out as much as there is of juice, and mix, then add 4 lbs. of brown sugar to each gallon of the mixture; let stand until worked, or 3 or 4 weeks, without a bung or keg in the keg or barrel, simply putting a piece of gauze over the bung hole to keep out flies; when it is done working, bung it up.

A cool cellar, of course, is the best place for keeping wines, as they must be kept where they will not freeze. Some persons use only one-fourth juice, in making fruit wines, and three-fourths water; but you will bear in mind that the wine will be good or bad, just in proportion to the water and sugar used. If care is used when you express the juice, to prevent the pulp or seeds from entering or remaining in the juice, no other straining or racking will be needed. Some persons recommend putting in brandy, but if any spirit is used at all, let it be pure alcohol, from one gill to one-half pint only per gallon, but the strength of juice I recommend, and the amount of sugar, remove all necessity for any addition of spirit whatever. Bear in mind that all the fruit of which you are to make wine ought to be perfectly ripe, and then make it as soon as possible thereafter, not letting the juice ferment before the addition of the sugar. If bottled, always lay them on the side.

2. **RHUBARB WINE.**—An agreeable and healthful wine is made from the expressed juice of the garden rhubarb.

To each gallon of juice add 1 gallon of soft water in which 7 lbs. of brown sugar has been dissolved; fill a keg or a barrel with this proportion, leaving the bung out, and keep it filled with sweetened water as it works over, until clear; then bung down or bottle as you desire.

These stalks will furnish about three-fourths their weight of juice, or from sixteen hundred to two thousand gallons of wine to each acre of well cultivated plants. Fill the barrels and let them stand until spring, and bottle, as any wine will be better in glass or stone.

3. **RHUBARB WINE.**—**FOR PRESENT USE.**—For every 4 lbs. of the stalks cut fine, pour on 1 gallon of boiling water, adding 4 lbs. of brown sugar; let it stand 24 hours, having also added a little cinnamon, allspice, cloves, and nutmeg, bruised, as may be desired for flavoring; then strain and let work a few days and bottle.

4. **WINE, FROM WHITE CURRANTS.**—Ripe, white currants, any quantity; squeeze out the juice, and put on water to get out as much more as there is of the juice, and mix the two, and to each

gallon put 3½ lbs. of sugar ; let it work without boiling or skimming for 2 or 3 months, then rack off and bottle. The white currant has less acidity than the red, and does not require as much sugar.

5. GINGER WINE.—Alcohol 98 per cent 1 quart; best ginger root bruised, 1 ounce; cayenne 5 grains; tartaric acid 1 dram; let it stand 1 week and filter, or draw off by the faucet above the sediment. Then add 1 gallon of water in which 1 lb. of crushed sugar has been boiled. Mix when cold. To make the color, boil ½ ounce of cochineal, ¾ ounce of cream of tartar, ½ ounce of saleratus, and ½ ounce of alum in 1 pint of water until you get a bright red color, and use a proper amount of this to bring the wine to the desired color.

This wine is suitable for nearly all the purposes for which any wine is used, and a gallon of it will not cost more than a pint of many wines sold for medicinal purposes. Let a man, suffering with a bad cold, drink about half a pint of this wine hot, on going to bed, soaking his feet at the same time in hot water, fifteen or twenty minutes, and covering up warm and sweating it out until the morning, then washing his whole body with cool or cold water, by means of a wet towel, and rubbing briskly with a coarse dry towel for four or five minutes, will not be able to find his cold or bad effects of it in one case out of a hundred. Women and children should take less in proportion to age and strength. Women in a weakly condition, with little or no appetite, and spare in flesh, from indigestion, will find almost entire relief by taking half a wine-glassful of this wine twenty minutes before meals, and following it up a month or two, according to their improved condition. For family use it is just as good without color as with it.

6. BLACKBERRY WINE.—Mash the berries, and pour 1 quart of boiling water to each gallon; let the mixture stand 24 hours, stirring occasionally; then strain and measure into a keg, adding 2 lbs. of sugar, and good rye-whisky 1 pint, or best alcohol ½ pint to each gallon.

Cork tight, and let it stand until the following October, and you will have wine fit for use, without further straining or boiling. It is invaluable in sickness as a tonic, and nothing is better for bowel disease.

7. PORT WINE.—Fully ripe wild grapes 2 bushels; best alcohol 3 gallons; sugar 25 lbs.; water to fill the barrel.

Mash the grapes without breaking the seed; then put them into a barrel with the sugar and alcohol, and fill up with rain water, and let it lie a few weeks in the sun; or if the weather has become cold, in a warm place; then in the cellar until spring; then rack off and bottle, or place in perfectly clean kegs or barrels, and you will have a bet-

ter article than nine-tenths of what is represented as imported Port.

8. CIDER WINE.—Let the new cider from sour apples, (ripe, sound fruit preferred,) ferment from 1 to 3 weeks, as the weather is warm or cool. When it has attained to a lively fermentation, add to each gallon, according to its acidity, from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 2 lbs. of white crushed sugar, and let the whole ferment until it possesses precisely the taste which it is desired should be permanent. In this condition pour out a quart of the cider and add for each gallon $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce of *sulphate of lime*, not sulphate. Stir the powder and cider until intimately mixed, and return the emulsion to the fermenting liquid. Agitate briskly and thoroughly for a few moments, and then let the cider settle. Fermentation will cease at once. When, after a few days, the cider that has become clear, draw off carefully, to avoid the sediment, and bottle. If loosely corked, which is better, it will become a sparkling cider wine, and may be kept indefinitely long.

This has been tried with varied success; those who do not think it too much trouble to follow the directions, obtain a good article, but others, supposing it to do just as well without sugar, or drawing off, or bottling, have found but little satisfaction—they have no reason to expect any; and yet they might as well be satisfied to obtain a good wine from the orchard, even with *all* the above requisitions.

9. GRAPE WINE.—“Ripe, freshly picked, and selected, grapes, 20 lbs.; put them into a stone jar, and pour over them 6 quarts of boiling soft water; when sufficiently cool to allow it, you will squeeze them thoroughly with the hand; after which allow them to stand 3 days on the pomace with a cloth thrown over the jar, then squeeze out the juice and add 10 lbs. of nice crushed sugar, and let it remain a week longer in the jar; then take off the scum, strain and bottle tight, and lay the bottles on the side in a cool place.”

This wine is used for medical and sacramental purposes. With age, it is nice. It is as well to let it remain in the jar until it is desired to bottle, and thus save the trouble of extra straining. Wine-makers tell me that if care is observed when the juice is pressed out to keep clear of the pomace, that the wine is better to stand without racking or straining, and nothing is found in the barrels, after the first year, save the crude tartar or wine-stone, which all grape-wine deposits on the sides of the cask. These wines are every way appropriate for medical and sacramental purposes, being free from the adulteration which so much abounds in nearly all wines.

10. COLORING FOR WINES.—White sugar 1 lb.; water 1 gill; put into an iron kettle, let boil, and burn to a red black, and thick; remove from the fire and add a little hot water to keep it from hardening as it cools; then bottle for use.

11. STOMACH BITTERS.—European Gentian root $1\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; orange peel 2½ ounces; cinnamon $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce; anise seed $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; coriander seed $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; cardamon seed $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce; unground Peruvian bark $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; gum kino $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce; bruise all these articles, and put them into the best alcohol 1 pint; let it stand a week and pour off the clear tincture; then boil the dregs a few minutes in 1 quart of water, strain, and press out all the strength; now dissolve loaf sugar 1 lb. in the hot liquid, adding 3 quarts of cold water, and mix with the spirit tincture first poured off, or you can add these, and let it stand on the dregs if preferred.

IMITATION SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—Take Gentian root, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; orange peel $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; pods, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; (but if this last cannot be obtained, poma aurantior, unripe oranges,) or agaric, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; best galangal, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; centaury, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; put pure spirit, 10 gallons, upon them and let them stand 2 weeks; stir it every day, and at the end of that time put 3 gallons of this to one barrel of good whisky; then bottle for use.



LEATHER-WORKING DEPARTMENT.



COLORS.—BEST COLOR FOR BOOT, SHOE, AND HARNESS EDGE, AND INK WHICH CANNOT FREEZE.—Alcohol 1 pt.; tincture of iron $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; extract of logwood 1 ounce; nutgalls, pulverized, 1 oz.; soft water $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; mix. Or:

2. Take alcohol 1 pint; extract of logwood and tincture of iron, of each 1 ounce; nutgalls pulverized, 1 oz.; and sweet oil $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; mix.

I have found shoemakers using these colors, each thinking he had the best color in the world. The sweet oil is believed to prevent the hot iron from sticking, and to make a better polish.

The first one makes a very passable ink, by writing a quick hand to prevent it spreading on the paper, from the presence of alcohol.

3. CHEAP COLOR FOR THE EDGE.—Soft water 1 gallon; extract of logwood 1 ounce; and boil them until the extract is dissolved, then remove from the fire and add copperas 2 ounces; bichromate of potash and gum arabic, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; all to be pulverized.

This makes a cheap and good color for shoe or harness edge, but for cobbling or for new work, upon which you do not wish to use the 'hot kit,' but finish with heelball, you will find that if, as you pour this out into the bottle to use, you put a tablespoonful of lampblack to each pint of it, it will make a blacker and nicer finish. It makes a good color for cheap work, but for fine work, nothing will supercede the first colors given. This also makes a good ink for writing purposes, if kept corked to prevent evaporation.

4. **SIZING FOR BOOTS AND SHOES, IN TREEING-OUT.**—Take water 1 quart, and dissolve in it, by heat, isinglass 1 ounce, adding more water to make up for evaporation; when dissolved, add starch 6 ounces; extract of logwood, beeswax, and tallow, of each 2 ounces; and continue the heat until all is melted and well mixed. Rub the starch up first, by pouring on sufficient boiling water for that purpose.

It makes boots and shoes soft and pliable, applying it when treeing out, and is especially nice to clean up work which has stood long on the shelves.

5. **WATER-PROOF OIL-PASTE BLACKING.**—Take camphine 1 pint, and put into it all the Indiarubber it will dissolve; when dissolved, add carrier's oil 1 pint; tallow 6 lbs; lampblack 2 ounces. Mix thoroughly by heat.

This is a nice thing for old harness or carriage tops, as well as for boots and shoes. Or you can dissolve the rubber in the oil by setting them in rather a hot place for a day or two; and save the expense of camphine, as that is of no use only as a solvent to the rubber. There are those, however, who do not like to use the rubber, thinking it rots the leather; then use the following:

6. **WATER-PROOF PASTE WITHOUT RUBBER.**—Take tallow $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; castor-oil and neats'-foot oil $\frac{1}{2}$ pint; and lampblack $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; mix by heat. Or,

7. **NEATS'-FOOT OIL** brought to a proper consistence with a little beeswax and tallow; colored with lampblack, will be found proof against snow and water.

8. **FOR PRESERVING BOOTS AND SHOES.**—Put 1 lb. of tallow and $\frac{1}{2}$ pound of rosin in a pot on the fire; when melted and mixed, warm the boots and apply the hot stuff with a painter's brush until neither the *sole* nor the *upper* will soak in any more. If it is desired that the boots should immediately take a polish, dissolve 1 ounce of wax in spirits of turpentine, to which add a teaspoonful of lampblack. A day after the boots have been treated with the tallow and rosin, rub over them this wax in turpentine, but not before the fire.

Thus the exterior will have a coat of wax alone, and will shine like a mirror. Tallow or any other grease becomes rancid, and rots the stitching as well as the leather, but the rosin gives it that antiseptic quality which preserves the whole. Boots and shoes should be made so large as to admit of wearing cork soles.

8. **BLACK VARNISH FOR EDGE.**—Take 98 per cent alcohol 1 pint; shellac 3 ounces; rosin 2 ounces; pine turpentine 1 ounce; lampblack $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; mix, and when the gums are all cut, it is ready to use; but bear in mind that low proof alcohol will not cut gums properly, for any varnish.

This, applied to a boot or shoe edge, with a brush, gives it the shining gloss resembling much of the Eastern work.

It may be applied to wood or cloth requiring a gloss, after having been painted.

10. VARNISH FOR HARNESS, THE BEST IN USE.—Take 98 per cent alcohol 1 gallon; white pine turpentine $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; gum shellac $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; Venice turpentine 1 gill. Let these stand in a jug in the sun or by a stove until the gums are dissolved, then add sweet oil 1 gill, and lampblack 2 ounces, rub the lampblack first with a little of the varnish.

This varnish is better than the old style, from the fact that its polish is as good, and it does not crack when the harness is twisted or knocked about.

If you wish a varnish for *fair* leather, make it as the above, in a clean jug, but use no lampblack. The pine turpentine and sweet oil make it pliable, yet not sticky.

TANNING, BLACKING, AND FINISHING.—PROCESS FOR CALF, KIP, AND HARNESS, IN FROM THIRTY TO SIXTY DAYS.—For a 12-lb. calf-skin, take terra-japonica 3 lbs.; common salt 2 lbs.; alum 1 lb.; put these into a copper kettle with sufficient water to dissolve the whole by boiling.

The skin, or skins, will first be limed, haired, and treated in every way as for the old process; then it will be put into a vessel with sufficient water to cover it, at which time you will put in one pint of the composition, stirring it well; adding the same amount each night and morning for three days, when you will add the whole; handling two or three times daily all the time tanning; you can continue to use the tanning liquid by adding half the quantity each time of new liquor, and by keeping these proportions for any amount, and if you desire to give the leather the appearance of bark color, you may put in one pound of Sicily sumac.

Kip skins will require about twenty days, light horse hides for harness, thirty days, to make good leather, while calf skins will only require from six to ten days at most. The japonica is put up in large cakes of about one hundred and fifty pounds. One quart of oil of vitriol to fifty sides of leather, with the japonica and alum, as above, leaving out the salt, will very much improve it; the acid opens the pores, quickening the process without injury to the leather.

2. THE CANADIAN PROCESS.—The Canadians make four liquors in using the japonica:

The FIRST liquor is made by dissolving, for 20 sides of upper, 15 lbs. of terra japonica in sufficient water to cover the upper, being tanned. The SECOND liquor contains the same amount of japonica, and 8 lbs. of saltpetre also. The THIRD contains 20 lbs. of japonica, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of alum. The FOURTH liquor contains only 15 lbs. of japonica, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of sulphuric acid; and the leather remains 4 days in each liquor for upper; and for sole, the quantities and time

are both doubled. They count 50 calf skins in place of 20 sides of upper, but let them lie in the liquor only 3 days.

3. DEER SKINS—TANNING AND BUFFING FOR GLOVES.—For each skin, take a bucket of water, and put into it 1 quart of lime; let the skin or skins lie in it from 3 to 4 days; then rinse in clean water, hair, and grain; now scour or pound in good soap suds, for half an hour; after which take white vitriol, alum, and salt, 1 tablespoonful of each to a skin; these must be dissolved in sufficient water to cover the skin and remain in it for 24 hours; wring out as dry as convenient; and spread on with a brush $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of currier's oil, and hang in the sun about 2 days; after which you will scour out the oil with soap suds, and hang out again until perfectly dry; then pull and work them until they are soft; and if a reasonable time does not make them soft, scour out in suds again as before, until complete. The oil may be saved by pouring or taking it from the top of the suds, if left standing a short time. The buff color is given by spreading yellow ochre evenly over the surface of the skin, when finished, rubbing it well with a brush.

The foregoing plan is valuable; but there are plans of using acid, and if the quantity is not too great, there is no reason why it should not be used; the only caution necessary is to see that the strength of the acid does not kill the nature of the leather; in proper quantities it *tans* only, instead of destroying the fibre. I will give a couple of the most valuable methods.

4. TANNING WITH ACID.—After having removed the hair, scouring, soaking, and pounding in the suds, &c., as in the last recipe, in place of the white vitriol, alum, and salt, as there mentioned, take oil of vitriol, (sulphuric acid) and water, equal parts of each, and thoroughly wet the flesh side of the skin with it, by means of a sponge or cloth upon a stick; then folding up the skin, letting it lie for twenty minutes only, having ready a solution of sal-soda and water, say 1 lb. to a bucket of water, and soak the skin or skins in that for 2 hours, when you will wash in clean water and apply a little dry salt, letting it lie in the salt over night, or that length of time; then remove the flesh with a blunt knife, or, if doing business on a large scale, by means of the regular beam and flesh-knife; when dry, or nearly so, soften by pulling and rubbing with the hands, and also with a piece of pumice-stone. This, of course, is the quickest way of tanning, and by only wetting the skins with the acid, and soaking out in 20 minutes, they are not rotted.

5. ANOTHER METHOD.—Oil of vitriol $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; salt 1 teacupful; milk sufficient to handsomely cover the skin, not exceeding 3 quarts; warm the milk, then add the salt and vitriol; stir the skin in the liquid 40 minutes, keeping it warm; then dry and work it as directed in No. 4.

6. TANNING SHEEP-SKINS, APPLICABLE FOR MITTENS, DOOR-MATS, ROBES, &c.—For mats, take two long-wooled skins, make strong suds, using hot water; when it is cold wash the skins in it, carefully squeezing them between the

hands to get the dirt out of the wool ; then wash the soap out with clean cold water. Now dissolve alum and salt, of each half a pound, with a little hot water, which put into a tub of cold water sufficient to cover the skins, and let them soak itin over night, or twelve hours, then hang over a pole to drain. When they are well drained, spread or stretch carefully on a board to dry They need not be tacked if you will draw them out, several times, with the hand, while drying. When yet a little damp, have one ounce, each, of saltpetre and alum, pulverized, and sprinkle on the flesh-side of each skin, rubbing in well ; then lay the flesh-sides together, and hang in the shade for two or three days, turning the under skin uppermost every day, until perfectly dry. Then scrape the flesh-side with a blunt knife, to remove any remaining scraps of flesh, trim off projecting points, and rub the flesh-side with pumice or rotten stone, and with the hands ; they will be very white and beautiful. Lambskins, (or sheep-skins, if the wool is trimmed off evenly to about one-half or three-fourths of an inch in length) make most beautiful and warm mittens for ladies, or gentlemen.

7. TANNING FUR AND OTHER SKINS.—FIRST,—Remove the legs and other useless parts, and soak the skin soft ; then remove the fleshy substances and soak in warm water for an hour ; now :

Take for each skin, borax, saltpetre, and glauber-salts, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, and dissolve or wet with soft water sufficient to allow it to be spread on the flesh-side of the skin.

Put it on with a brush, thickest in the centre or thickest part of the skin, and double the skin together, flesh-side in, keeping it in a *cool* place for twenty-four hours, not allowing it to freeze, however.

SECOND,—Wash the skin clean, and then :

Take sal-soda 1 ounce ; borax $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce ; refined soap 2 ounces ; melt them slowly together, being careful not to allow them to boil, and apply the mixture to the flesh-side as at first—roll up again and keep in a *warm* place for 24 hours.

THIRD.—Wash the skin clean, as above, and have salernatus two ounces, dissolved in rain water sufficient to well saturate the skin, then :

Take alum 4 ounces ; salt 8 ounces ; and dissolve also in hot rain water ; when sufficiently cool to allow the handling of it without scalding, put in the skin for 12 hours ; then wring out the water and hang up, for 12 hours more, to dry. Repeat this last soaking and drying from 2 to 4 times, according to the desired softness of the skin when finished.

LASTLY,—Finish by pulling, working, &c., and finally by rubbing with a piece of pumice-stone and fine sand-paper.

This works admirably on sheep-skins as well as on fur-skins, dog, cat, or wolf-skins also, making a durable leather well adapted to washing.

8. TANNING DEER-SKINS FOR WHIPS, STRINGS, &c.—Prepare the skin according to the last recipe, then :

Take oil of vitriol 1 ounce ; salt 1 pint ; milk 3 quarts : mix.

Now dip the skin in warm rain water having sufficient saleratus in it to make it rather strong, or as in the THIRD head of this recipe, and work and squeeze it well for a few minutes, then wring dry as convenient and put it into the vitriol mixture for fifty minutes, stirring all the time ; now wring out and soak awhile ; and finally dry and work until soft.

9. GRAIN-SIDE BLACKING.—Take a barrel and put into it quite a quantity of old iron, cast or wrought, then fill nearly full of soft water, and add one pint of oil of vitriol ; stir it up well, and in a month or two you have just as good blacking for the grain-side, as could be made by using vinegar in place of water.

This makes good blacking for boot, shoe, or harness edge, also. Tanners will, of course, first apply urine before applying the blacking.

10. FRENCH FINISH, FOR LEATHER.—Take a common wooden pail of scraps, (the legs and pates of calf-skins are the best) and put a handful each, of salt and pulverized alum amongst them and let them stand three days ; then boil them until you get a thick paste ; in using you will warm it ; in the first application, put a little tallow with it, and for the second, a little soft soap, and use it in the regular way of finishing, and your leather will be soft and pliable, like the French calf-skin.

11. FRENCH PATENT LEATHER.—The process which has been so successfully adopted by the French artisans in glazing leather, so as to give it the repute for superior quality and beauty which it now universally sustains, is as follows:

Work into the skin with appropriate tools three or four successive coatings of drying varnish, made by boiling linseed-oil with white lead and litharge, in the proportion of one pound of each of the latter to a gallon of the former, and adding a portion of chalk or ochre—each coating being thoroughly dried before the application of the next. Ivory black is then substituted for the chalk or ochre, the varnish thinned with spirits of turpentine, and five additional applications made in the same manner as before, except that it is put on thin and not worked in. The leather is rubbed down with pumice-stone, in powder, and then placed in a room at 90 degs., out of the way of dust. The last varnish is prepared by boiling $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of asphal-

tum with 10 lbs. of the drying oil used in the first step of the process, and then stirring in 5 lbs. of copal varnish and 10 lbs. of turpentine. It must have a month's age before it is fit for use.



PAINTERS' DEPARTMENT.



DRYING OILS—TO PREPARE FOR CARRIAGE, WAGGON, AND FLOOR PAINTING.—Take linseed-oil 1 gallon, and add gum shellac 2 lbs.; litharge $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; red-lead $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; umber 1 ounce. Boil slowly, 2 or 3 hours, until the gums are dissolved.

Grind your paints in this (any color) and reduce with turpentine. Yellow ochre is used for floor painting. This dries quick and wears exceedingly well.

2. **DRYING OIL, EQUAL TO THE PATENT DRYERS.**—Linseed-oil 2 gallons, and add litharge, red-lead, and umber, of each 4 ounces, and sugar of lead and sulphate of zinc, of each 2 ounces.

Boil until it will scorch a feather. Use this, or either of the others, in quantity to suit the object of the work being done.

3. **JAPAN DRYER OF THE BEST QUALITY.**—Take linseed oil 1 gallon, and put in gum shellac $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; litharge and burnt Turkey umber, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; red-lead $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., and sugar of lead 6 ounces. Boil in the oil until all are dissolved, which will require about 4 hours; remove from the fire, and add spirits of turpentine 1 gallon, and it is done.

4. **ANOTHER.**—Another dryer is made by taking linseed-oil 5 gallons, and adding red-lead and litharge, of each $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; raw umber $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; sugar of lead and sulphate of zinc, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; pulverize all the articles together, and boil in the oil until dissolved; when a little cool, add turpentine 5 gallons, or to make it of a proper consistence.

OIL—PAINT—TO REDUCE WITH WATER.—Take gum shellac 1 lb.; sal-soda $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; water 3 pints; put all into a suitable kettle and boil, stirring until all is dissolved. If it does not all dissolve, add a little more sal-soda; this, when cool, can be bottled for use. If it smells bad when opened it does not hurt it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USING.—Mix up two quarts of oil paint as usual, except no turpentine is to be used—any color desired. Now put one pint of the gum shellac mixture with the oil paint when it becomes thick, and may be reduced with water to a proper consistence to lay on with a brush. Two coats will be required, and with the second coat sand may be applied if required. The sand may be applied with a tube-like box, with a number of small holes to allow the even spreading of the sand, as with a pepper-box.

2. **ANOTHER METHOD.**—Take soft water 1 gallon, and dissolve in it, pearlsh 3 ounces; bring to a boil, and slowly add shellac 1 lb.; when cold it is ready to be added to oil-paint, in equal proportions. The expense of these is only one-third of oil-paint.

PAINT SKINS—TO SAVE AND REDUCE TO OIL.—Dissolve sal-soda $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., in rain-water 1 gallon.

The skins that dry upon the top of paint, which has been left standing for any length of time, may be made fit for use again by covering them with the sal-soda-water and soaking them therein for a couple of days; then heat them, adding oil to reduce them to a proper consistence for painting, and straining.

NEW TIN ROOFS—VALUABLE PROCESS FOR PAINTING.—Scrape off the rosin as clean as possible and sweep the roof; now:

Dissolve sufficient sal-soda in a bucket of water to make it quite strong; wash the roof thoroughly with the soda-water and let it remain until it is washed off by the rains, or after a few hours, washing off with clean water, rinsing well.

When dry give it one coat of pure Venetian-red, mixed with one-third boiled, and two-thirds raw linseed-oil; the second coat may be any color desired. The soda-water dissolves the rosin remaining after scraping; destroys the greasy nature of the solder, and of the new tin, so that there will be sufficient 'Grip' for the paint to adhere firmly. The pure Venetian-red is one of the most durable paints for metallic roofs, but is often rejected on account of its color. The above mode of painting will set aside this difficulty.

2. **FIRE-PROOF PAINT—FOR ROOFS, &c.**—Slack stonelime by putting it into a tub, to be covered, to keep in the steam. When slack-ed, pass the powder through a fine sieve; and to each 6 quarts of it add 1 quart of rock salt, and water 1 gallon; then boil and skim clean. To each 5 gallons of this, add pulverized alum 1 lb.; pulverized coppers $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; slowly add powdered potash $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; fine sand or hickory ashes 4 lbs.

Now add any desired color, and apply with a brush—looks better than paint, and is as durable as slate. It stops small leaks in roofs, prevents moss, and makes it incombustible; and renders brick impervious to wet.

3. **WATER-PROOF, OIL-RUBBER PAINT.**—Dissolve about 5 lbs. of Indiarubber in 1 gallon of boiled linseed-oil, by boiling. If this is too thick, reduce with boiled-oil; if too thin, use more rubber.

Especially applicable to cloth, but valuable for any other material.

FROSTED GLASS.—The frosty appearance of glass, which we often see where it is desired to keep out the sun, is done by using a paint composed as follows:

Sugar of lead well ground in oil, applied as other paint; then pounced, while fresh, with a wad of batting held between the finger and thumb.

After which it is allowed to partially dry; then with a straight-edge laid upon the sash, you run along by the side of it, a stick sharpened to the width of the line you wish to appear in the diamonds, figures, or squares, into which you choose to lay it off.

ORIENTAL—CRYSTAL PAINTING.—The colors used are Prussian-blue, crimson, white, and yellow-lakes, Rossean, white-zinc, and No. 40, carmine. Druggists keep them in small tubes. They must be mixed with Demar-varnish, rubbing with a table knife or spatula upon glass.

DIRECTION FOR MAKING VARIOUS SHADES, OR COMPOUND COLORS.—Proportion them about as follows—for green $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, $\frac{2}{3}$ yellow—purple, $\frac{1}{2}$ blue, $\frac{2}{3}$ crimson—orange, $\frac{1}{4}$ crimson, $\frac{3}{4}$ yellow—wine-color, $\frac{1}{2}$ crimson—pink, add a little crimson to white-zinc—brown, mix a dark purple, and add yellow according to the shade desired—black, add crimson to dark green until the shade suits you—to make the compound colors lighter, add the lightest color in it, and make darker by using more of the darkest color in the compound. For backgrounds—white, white-zinc, or pink white with turpentine and boiled linseed oil and Demar-varnish—black, lampblack, with asphaltum-varnish and boiled linseed-oil and turpentine in equal quantities—flesh-color, white-zinc with a small portion of crimson and chrome-yellow to suit. For sketching out the figures on the ground-work, use a little lampblack with asphaltum-varnish, turpentine, and boiled linseed-oil to make it flow freely.

DIRECTIONS FOR PAINTING.—Make your glass perfectly clean, and place it over the picture you wish to copy; then with a sketching preparation, trace on the glass all the lines connected with the figures of the picture which you are copying, being careful to sketch vines very distinct; when the sketching is done and dry, proceed to lay on the background inside of the sketched lines until all the sketching is closed; and when the background is dry, proceed to put on the colors, commencing with the green, if any in the figures, ending with yellow. When the colors are all laid, put the background upon the balance of the glass; and when all is dry have tinfoil crumpled very much in your hand, and then partly straightened out, and lay it over the figure and keep it in its place by pasting paper over it in such a manner that it cannot slip away, letting the paper cover the whole back of the glass, or a wood-back can be placed behind the glass, and all is complete, and will look well or ill, according to the practice and taste of the painter.

2. **FANCY GREEN.**—Unscorched, pulverized coffee, put

into the white of an egg will, in twenty-four hours, produce a beautiful green for fancy painting—proof there is a poison in unbrowned coffee.

SKETCHING PAPER—TO PREPARE.—Bleached linseed-oil, turpentine, and balsam of fir, equal parts of each ; mix.

Have a frame of a little less size than the paper to be prepared, and apply paste or thick gum solution to one side and the outer edge of it ; wet the paper in clean water and lay it upon the frame, and turn the outer part of the paper over the outside of the frame upon the paste there, which holds it firm ; and when it becomes dry it is tight like a drum-head ; whilst in this condition, with a brush saturated with the above mixture ; three or four coats will be needed, giving each one time to dry before applying the next. Only sufficient is needed to make it transparent, so that when you wish to sketch a rose or other flower or leaf, from nature, the paper can be placed upon it like the glass in the ' Oriental Painting ;' then trace the lines and finish it up in the same way also, as there described ; or that you may see through it in taking perspective views of distant scenery.

DOOR PLATES—TO MAKE.—Cut your glass the right size, and make it perfectly clean with alcohol or soap ; then cut a strip of tinfoil sufficiently long and wide for the name, and with a piece of ivory or other burnisher rub it lengthwise to make it smooth ; now wet the glass with the tongue, (as saliva is the best sticking substance,) or if the glass be very large, use a weak solution of gum arabic, or the white of an egg in half a pint of water and lay on the foil, rubbing it down to the glass with a bit of cloth, then also with the burnisher ; the more it is burnished the better it will look ; now mark the width on the foil which is to be the height of the letter, and put on a straight-edge and hold it firmly to the foil, and with a sharp knife cut the foil and take off the superfluous edges ; then lay out the letters on the back of the foil, (so that they shall read correctly on the front) by your own judgment or by means of pattern letters, which can be purchased for that purpose ; cut with the knife, carefully holding down the pattern or straight-edge, whichever you use ; then rub down the edge of all the letters with the back of the knife, or edge of the burnisher, which prevents the black paint or japan which you next put over the back of the plate, from getting under the foil ; having put a line above and one below the name, or a border round the whole plate or not, as you bargain for the job. The japan is made by dissolving asphaltum in just enough turpentine to cut it (see ' Asphaltum Varnish ;' apply with a brush as other paint over the back of the letters and over the glass, forming a background. This is used on the iron frame of the plate also, putting it on when the plate is a little hot, and as soon as it cools it is dry. A little lamp-black may be rubbed into it if you desire it any blacker than it is without it.

If you choose, you can remove every other foil letter, after the japan is dry, and paint in its place, red, blue, or any other colored letters, to make a greater variety out of which for your customers to choose, as the one they may desire you to follow in getting up their plate. The foil being thicker than silver or gold foil, will not show the paint through it in little spots as they do ; but if these foils are desired to be used, you can put on two thicknesses by proceeding as follows, which prevents the paint from showing through them : Lay on the first coat of these foils the same as directed for the tin foil, and smooth it down by rubbing on the front of the glass ; then breathe on it until a dampness is caused ; now put on a second and burnish well, having paper over it ; but instead of the knife to cut around your pattern or straight-edge, take a sharp needle, using the point, make lines through the leaf around the pattern-letter or straight-edge ; then with a bit of jeweller's wood, or other hard wood, made to a narrow and sharp point, remove all up to the lines, both in and around the letters, as these foils have not the substance to peel off as the tin-foil, japanning over them the same as the other letters. Paper letters can be cut out of advertisements and put on by wetting the glass the same as for the foil, japanning over them, and when dry, removing them and painting the places out of which they came with various colors as desired, as the japan will not peel, but makes a sharp and distinct edge ; and these painted letters look well, in this way ; and by taking advantage of printed letters, saves the skill and time necessary to form them.

To illustrate ; A may be gold-foil ; W will be blue ; C, red ; H, black ; A, gold-foil ; S, blue ; E, red ; M, black ; and again D, gold-foil, which any one can see will make a more showy plate than if all were of one foil, or one color.

Set your glass in a frame with putty, and put a thin coat of putty over the whole plate, as the plaster of Paris filling which is generally used soon eats out the japan or paint, and spoils the job. Shellac varnish colored with lampblack is good in place of the japan.

ETCHING AND GRINDING UPON GLASS—FOR SIGNS OR SIDE LIGHTS.
—Take 'Asphaltum Varnish,' and with a small pencil lay out the name or design, not putting the varnish upon the letters, but around it, leaving the space which the letters of the sign are to occupy, free and clear. When the varnish is dry have some melted beeswax and as it begins to cool, with a knife take some of it up and scrape it off from the edge of the glass, being etched, so as to form a wall to hold the acid upon the glass while etching ; now lay the glass flat and

pour a little fluoric acid on to the name, letter, or design thus prepared, and let it remain on for one hour, not allowing the glass to be touched or moved for that time; then pour off the acid into your bottle, and it can be used again. The asphalt prevents the acid from eating or etching only the letter, and the wax wall prevents the acid from flowing off and being wasted. When you pour off the acid wash the glass with a little water, scrape off the wax and remove the asphalt with a little turpentine, and all is done.

The above directions are for plain glass; but if you desire, you can gild the letter which is etched or you can gild all except the letter, if desired.

If it is desired to etch upon druggists' or other jars, it can be done by preparing the name to be put on, with varnish and wax; then have a lead box without top or bottom; in shape on the lower edge to fit the shape of the jar, and press this down upon the wax to make it tight; then pour your acid into the box which keeps it in its place the same as the wax does on a flat surface. Ornaments or flourishes can be put on as well as letters.

2. GLASS-GRINDING FOR SIGNS, SHADES, &c.—After you have etched a name or other design upon uncolored glass, and wish to have it show off to a better advantage by permitting the light to pass through the letters, you can do so by:

Taking a piece of flat brass sufficiently large not to dip into the letters, but pass over them when gliding upon the surface of the glass; then with flour of emery, and keeping it wet, you can grind the whole surface very quickly, to look like the ground glass globes, often seen upon lamps, except the letter which is eaten below the general surface.

3. FLUORIC ACID, TO MAKE FOR ETCHING PURPOSES.—You can make your own fluoric (sometimes called hydro-fluoric) acid, by getting the fluor or Derbyshire spar, pulverizing it and putting all of it in sulphuric acid, which the acid will cut or dissolve.

This acid is put into gutta-percha bottles, or lead-bottles, and must be kept in them when not in use, having corks of the same material. Glass, of course, will not hold it, as it dissolves the glass, otherwise it would not etch upon it.

PORCELAIN FINISH—VERY HARD AND WHITE, FOR PARLORS.—To prepare the wood for the finish, if it be pine, give one or two coats of the 'Varnish—Transparent for Wood,' which prevents the pitch from oozing out causing the finish to turn yellow; next, give the room, at least, four coats of pure zinc, which may be ground in only sufficient oil to enable it to grind properly, then mix to a proper consistency with turpentine or naptha. Give each coat time to dry. When it is dry and hard, sand-paper it to a perfectly smooth surface when it is ready to receive the finish, which consists of two coats of French zinc ground in, and thinned with Demar-varnish, until it works properly under the brush.

A little turpentine or naphtha may be added, if too thick to work well, but in no instance should oil be used to thin the paint.

This finish, if properly applied, is very beautiful, and although purely white, may be kept clean more easily than other kinds of painting by simply using a dusting brush ; or if soiled, a sponge wet in cold soft water without soap, is the better way.

N. B.—Not a particle of white-lead should be used where this finish is to be applied, either in the priming, or any subsequent coats, or a brush used that has been in lead without being thoroughly cleansed, as a yellow hue will soon present itself, which is caused by a chemical change taking place between the lead and zinc.

PAINTERS' ECONOMY IN MAKING COLORS.—PRUSSIAN BLUE.—1st. Take nitric-acid, any quantity, and as much iron shavings from the lathe as the acid will dissolve ; heat the iron as hot as can be handled with the hand ; then add to it the acid in small quantities as long as the acid will dissolve it, then slowly add double the quantity of soft water that there was of acid, and put in iron again as long as the acid will dissolve it. 2d. Take prussiate of potash, dissolve it in hot water to make a strong solution, and make sufficient of it with the first to give the depth of tint desired, and the blue is made. Or :

2. ANOTHER METHOD.—A very passable Prussian-blue is made by taking sulphate of iron (copperas) and prussiate of potash, equal parts of each, and dissolving each separately in water, then mixing the two waters.

3. CHROME YELLOW.—1st. Take sugar of lead and Paris-white, of each 5 lbs. ; dissolve them in hot water. 2nd. Take bi-chromate of potash 6½ ounces, and dissolve it in hot water also, each article to be dissolved separately, then mix all together, putting in the bi-chromate last. Let it stand 24 hours.

4. CHROME GREEN.—Take Paris-white 6½ lbs. ; sugar of lead, and blue vitriol, of each 3½ lbs. ; alum 10½ ozs. ; best soft Prussian blue and chrome yellow, of each 3½ lbs. Mix thoroughly while in fine powder, and add water 1 gallon, stirring well and let it stand 3 or 4 hours.

5. GREEN, DURABLE AND CHEAP.—Take spruce yellow and color it with a solution of chrome yellow and Prussian-blue, until you give it the shade you wish.

6. PARIS GREEN.—Take unslacked lime of the best quality, slack it with hot water ; then take the finest part of the powder and add alum water, as strong as can be made, sufficient to form a thick paste, then color it with bi-chromate of potash and sulphate of copper, until the color suits your fancy. N. B.—The sulphate of copper gives the color a blue tinge—the bi-chromate of potash a yellow. Observe this and you will never fail.

7. ANOTHER METHOD.—Blue vitriol 5 lbs. ; sugar of lead 6½ lbs. ; arsenic 2½ lbs. ; bi-chromate of potash 1½ ounces ; mix them thoroughly in fine powder, and add water 3 pints, mixing well again and let it stand 3 or 4 hours.

8. **PEA BROWN.**—1st. Take sulphate of copper, any quantity, and dissolve it in hot water. 2nd. Take prussiate of potash, dissolve it in hot water to make a strong solution; mix of the two solutions, as in the blue, and the color is made.

9. **ROSE PINK.**—Brazil wood 1 lb., and boil it for 2 hours, having 1 gallon of water at the end; then strain it and boil alum 1 lb. in the same water until dissolved; when sufficiently cool to admit the hand, add muriate of tin $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce. Now have Paris-white 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs, moisten up to a saiv consistence, and when the first is cool stir them thoroughly together. Let it stand 24 hours.

When any of the above mixtures have stood as mentioned in their respective recipes, all that is necessary is to drain off the water by placing the preparations into muslin bags for that purpose, and then exposing the mixture to the air, to dry for use.

Glass, stone, or wood vessels only should be used, as the acids soon work upon iron, tin, copper, &c., giving you a tinge not desired in the color, and always observe that if water is to be mixed with strong acids, it must be added slowly, especially if in light vials, or you will break the vessel by means of the great heat which is set free by the combination.



BLACKSMITHS' DEPARTMENT.

FILES AND RASPS—TO RE-CUT BY A CHEMICAL PROCESS.—Dissolve saleratus 4 ounces, to water 1 quart, sufficient to cover the files, and boil them in it for half an hour; then take out, wash and dry them; now stand them in a jar, filling up with rain-water, and sulphuric acid, in the proportion of water 1 quart, to acid 4 ounces.

If the files are coarse, they will need to remain in about twelve hours; but for fine files, six to eight hours will be sufficient. When you take them out wash them clean, dry quickly, and put a little sweet oil upon them, to prevent rust.

This plan is applicable to blacksmiths, gunsmiths, tinners, copper-smiths, machinists, &c. Copper and tin workers will only require a short time to take the particles out of their files, as the soft metals with which they become filled, are soon dissolved, leaving the files about as good as new. For blacksmiths and saw-mill men, it will require the full time.

They may be re-cut two or three times, making in all more service than it took to wear out the file at first.

The preparation can be kept and used as long as you see

action take place upon putting the files into it. Keep it covered when not in use.

If persons, when filing, would lift up the file, in carrying back, there would be no necessity for a re-cutting, but in *drawing* it back they soon turn a wire-edge, which the acid removes. It also thins the tooth. The philosophy of it is this—the action of the atmosphere acts upon the same principle of the acid, corrodes the surface, giving a new, a square, cutting edge. Boiling in the saleratus-water removes the grease, and allows the acid to act upon the steel.

VARNISHES—TO PREVENT RUST ON IRON OR STEEL.—Tallow 2 ounces; rosin 1 ounce; melt and strain while hot.

Apply a light coat of this, and you can lay away any articles not in constant use, for any length of time, such as knives and forks, or mechanics' tools which are being laid by, or much exposed. But for axes or other new tools, which are exposed to the air before sold, you will find the following varnish preferable:

2. **TRANSPARENT, FOR TOOLS, PLOUGHS, &c.**—Best alcohol 1 gallon; gum sandarach 2 lbs.; gum mastic $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Place all in a tin can which admits of being corked; cork it tight, and shake it frequently, occasionally placing the can in hot water. When dissolved, it is ready for use.

3. **FOR IRON AND STEEL.**—Take best copal varnish, and add sufficient olive oil to make it feel a little greasy; then add nearly as much turpentine as there is of varnish.

4. **TRANSPARENT BLUE, FOR STEEL PLOUGHS.**—Take Demar varnish $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon; finely ground Prussian-blue $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; mix thoroughly.

For ground steel-ploughs, or other ground steel, one or two coats of this will be found sufficient to give a nice blue appearance, like highly-tempered steel; some persons may wish a little more blue; if so, add the Prussian-blue to your liking.

6. **BLACK, HAVING A POLISH, FOR IRON.**—Pulverized gum asphaltum 2 lbs.; gum benzoin $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; spirits of turpentine 1 gallon; to make quick, keep in a warm place and shake often; shade to suit with finely ground ivory black.

Apply with a brush. It ought to be used on Iron exposed to the weather as well as on inside work desiring a nice appearance or polish. Or:

7. **VARNISH FOR IRON.**—Asphaltum 8 lbs.; melt it in an iron kettle, slowly adding boiled linseed-oil 5 gallons; litharge 1 lb.; and sulphate of zinc $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; continuing to boil for 3 hours; then add dark gum amber $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and continue to boil 2 hours longer. When cool reduce to a proper consistence, to apply with a brush, with spirits of turpentine.

8. Here is a fact which will benefit those wishing to secure

vines or limbs of trees to the side of a white house, with nails, and do not wish to see a streak of rust run down the white paint, as follows :

Make a hole, in which to start the nail, putting a little strip of zinc into the hole, and drive the nail in contact with the zinc. The electrical action of the two metals, in contact, prevent rust.

WELDING—CAST STEEL WITHOUT BORAX.—Copperas 2 ounces; saltpetre 1 ounce; common salt 6 ounces; black oxyde of manganese 1 ounce; prussiate of potash 1 oz.; all pulverized and mixed with nice welding sand 3 lbs.; and use it the same as you would sand.

Higher tempered steel can be used with this better than with borax, as it welds at a lower heat—such as pitchfork tines, toe-corks, &c. The pieces should be held together while heating. Some blacksmiths use it without the manganesse; but from the purifying qualities of that article upon iron, it must be preferable with it.

POOR IRON—TO IMPROVE.—Black oxide of manganese 1 part; copperas and common salt 4 parts each, dissolve in soft water and boil until dry; when cool pulverize and mix quite freely with nice welding sand.

When you have poor iron which you cannot afford to throw away, heat it and roll it in this mixture, working for a time, re-heating, &c., will soon free it from all impurities, which is the cause of its rottenness. By this process you can make good horse-nails, even out of only common iron.

WRITING UPON IRON OR STEEL, SILVER OR GOLD.—Muriatic acid 1 ounce; nitric acid $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce. Mix, when it is ready for use.

DIRECTIONS.—Cover the place you wish to mark, or write upon, with melted beeswax; when cold, write the name plain with a file point or an instrument made for the purpose, carrying it through the wax and cleaning the wax all out of the letters; then apply the mixed acids with a feather, carefully filling each letter; let it remain from one to ten minutes, according to the appearance desired; then put on some water, which dilutes the acids and stops the process. Either of the acids, alone, would cut iron or steel, but it requires the mixture to take hold of gold or silver. After you wash off the acids it is best to apply a little oil.

MILL-PICKS—TO TEMPER.—To 6 quarts of soft water, put in pulverized corrosive sublimate 1 ounce, and 2 handfuls of common salt; when dissolved it is ready for use. The first gives toughness to the steel, whilst the latter gives the hardness. Many persons think it better to add sal-ammoniac, pulverized 2 ounces, to the above.

DIRECTIONS.—Heat the picks to only a cherry red and plunge them in and do not draw any temper. In working mill-picks, be very careful not to over-heat them, but work

them at as low a heat as possible. With care upon that point, and the above fluid, no trouble will be experienced, even on the best diamond burrs. Be sure to keep the preparation covered when not in use, as it is poison. This is the mixture which has gained the name of having been the best preparation in use for mill-picks.

2. Salt $\frac{1}{2}$ tea-cupful; saltpetre $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; alum, pulverized, 1 tea-spoonful; soft water, 1 gallon; never heating over a cherry red, nor drawing any temper.

3. Saltpetre, sal-ammoniac, and alum, of each 2 ozs.; salt $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; water 3 gallons; and draw no temper.

4. MILL-PICKS AND SAW GUMMERS, TO TEMPER.—Saltpetre and alum, each 2 ounces; sal-ammoniac $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; salt $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.; soft water 3 gallons. Heat to a cherry-red and plunge them in, and draw no temper.

The steel must never be heated above a cherry-red, and in working and drawing the picks there ought to be quite an amount of light water-hammering, even after the steel is quite cool.

5. MILL-PICK TEMPERING.—Water 3 gallons; salt 2 quarts; sal-ammoniac and saltpetre, of each 2 ounces; ashes from white-ash bark 1 shovelful, which causes the picks to scale clean and white as silver.

Do not hammer too cold, to avoid flaws; do not heat too high, which opens the pores of the steel, do not heat more than one or two inches of the pick when tempering. If care is taken in heating and working, no other tempering liquid will equal it.

BUTCHER'S-KNIVES—SPRING TEMPER AND BEAUTIFUL EDGE.—In forging out the knife as you get it near to its proper thickness, be very careful not to heat it too high, and to water-hammer as for mill-picks; when about to temper, heat only to a cherry-red and hold it in such a way that you can hold it plumb as you put it into the water which prevents it from springing—put it plumb into the water and it will come out straight.

Take it from the water to the fire and pass it through the blaze until a little hot; then rub a candle over it upon both sides and back to the fire, passing it backward and forward, in the blaze, turning it over often to keep the heat even over the whole surface, until the tallow passes off as though it went into the steel; then take it out and rub the candle over it again (on both sides each time) and back to the fire, passing it before, until it starts into a blaze, with a snap, being careful that the heat is even over the whole length and width of the tool, then rub the tallow over it and back, for 3 times, quickly as it burns off; and lastly rub the tallow over it again and push it into the dust of the forge, letting it remain until cold.

It works equally well on drawing-knives and other thin

tools ; and for trap-springs which are to be set on dry ground.

2. TRAP SPRINGS—TO TEMPER.—For tempering cast steel trap-springs, all that is necessary is to heat them in the *dark* just that you may see it is red, then cool them in lukewarm water.

The reason why darkness is required to temper springs is that a lower degree of heat can be seen in the night than by daylight ; and the low heat and warm water give the desired temper.

SILVER PLATING—FOR CARRIAGE WORK.—First, let the parts which are to receive the plate be filed very smooth ; then apply over the surface the muriate of zinc, which is made by dissolving zinc in muriatic acid ; now hold this part over a dish containing hot soft-solder, (pewter solder is probably the softest) and with a swab apply the solder to the part, to which it adheres ; brush off all superfluous solder, so as to leave the surface smooth ; you will now take No. 2 fair, silver plate, of the right size to cover the surface of the part prepared with solder, and lay the plate upon it, and rub it down smooth with a cloth which is moistened with oil, then, with a soldering iron, pass slowly over all the surface of the plate, which melts the solder underneath it, and causes the plate to adhere as firmly as the solder does to the iron ; then polish the surface, finishing with buck-skin.

The soldering-irons must be tinned, and also kept very smooth, and used at about the same heat as for soldering tin.

IRON—TO PREVENT WELDING.—Where it is desired to weld two bars of iron together, for making axletrees or other purposes, through which you wish to have a bolt-hole, without punching out a piece of the iron, you will make a piece of wet pasteboard, the width of the bar, and the length you desire not to weld, and place it between the two pieces of iron, and hold them firmly upon the pasteboard while taking the heat, and the iron will weld up to the pasteboard, but not where it is ; then open the hole, with swedge and punch, to the desired size.

In this way blacksmiths' tongs may be relaid, without the trouble of cutting the joints apart and making a new jaw. Simply fit two pieces of iron, the thickness you wish to add to the jaw of the tongs, have them of the right length, and width also, then take them both between the jaws and heat them so you can pound them together, that they will fit closely for a weld ; now put a piece of wet pasteboard between the pieces which you are to weld, have the handles of the tongs stand sufficiently apart that you may put on a link or ring to hold all firmly ; then put into the fire, and take a good welding heat ; and yet they do not weld where the paper is between them ; if they stick a little at the end, just put them on the swedge and give them a gentle tap with the hammer, and they will fly apart as nice as new. The dust from the floor of a blacksmith's shop is as good as the pasteboard.

CAST-IRON—TO CASE-HARDEN.—Cast-iron may be case-hardened by heating to a red heat, and then rolling it in a composition composed of equal parts of prussiate of potash, sal-ammoniac, and saltpetre, all pulverized and thoroughly mixed, then plunged, while yet hot, into a bath containing 2 ounces of the Prussiate, and 4 ounces of the sal-ammoniac to each gallon of cold water.

2. **CAST-IRON—THE HARDEST, TO SOFTEN FOR DRILLING.**—Heat to a cherry red, having it lie level in the fire, then with a pair of cold tongs put on a piece of brinstone, a little less in size than you wish the hole to be when drilled, and it softens entirely through the piece; let it lie in the fire until a little cool, when it is ready to drill.

WROUGHT IRON—TO CASE-HARDEN.—To case-harden wrought-iron, take the prussiate of potash, finely pulverized, and roll the article in it, if its shape admits of it, if not, sprinkle the powder upon it freely, while the iron is hot.

This is applicable to iron-axletrees, by heating the axletree, and rolling the bottom of it in the powder, spread out for that purpose, turning it up quickly and pouring cold water upon it, getting into the tub of cold water as quickly as possible.

2. **WELDING A SMALL PIECE OF IRON UPON A LARGE ONE, WITH ONLY A LIGHT HEAT.**—It is often desirable to weld a small bit of iron upon a large bar, when the large piece must be heated equally hot as the small one. To save this:

Take borax 1 lb.; red oxide of iron 1 to 2 ounces; melt them together in a crucible; and when cold, pulverize it and keep the powder dry for use.

To perform the operation bring the large piece to a white heat, having a good welding heat upon the small slip; take the large one from the fire, and sprinkle some of the powder upon the place, and bring the other upon it, applying the hammer smartly, and the weld will be as good as could be made with the *greater heat* without the powder.

BRONZING—FOR IRON OR WOOD.—First, make a black paint; then put in a little chrome-yellow, only sufficient to give it a dark-green shade; apply a coat of this to the article to be bronzed; when dry, give it a coat of varnish and when the varnish is a little dry, dust on bronze by dipping a piece of velvet into the bronze and shaking it upon the varnish; then give it another coat of varnish, and when dry, all is complete.

Cast-iron bells will be much improved in their appearance by this bronzing, and also protected from rust, without injury to the sound. Iron fences around yards, porches, verandahs, &c., will be much improved by it. It may also be applied to wood, if desired.

TINNERS' DEPARTMENT.

BLACK VARNISH—FOR COAL BUCKETS.—Asphaltum 1 lb. ; lamp-black $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. ; rosin $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. ; spirits of turpentine 1 quart.

Dissolve the asphaltum and rosin in the turpentine ; then rub up the lampblack with linseed-oil, only sufficient to form a paste, and mix with the others. Apply with a brush.

JAPAN FLOW FOR TIN—ALL COLORS.—Gum sandarach 1 lb. ; balsam of fir, balsam of tolu, and acetate of lead, of each 2 ounces ; linseed-oil $\frac{1}{2}$ pint ; spirits of turpentine 1 pint.

Put into a suitable kettle, except the turpentine, over a slow fire, at first, then raise to a higher heat until all are melted ; now take from the fire, and when a little cool, stir in the spirits of turpentine and strain through a fine cloth. This is transparent ; but by the following modifications any or all the various colors are made from it.

2. **BLACK.**—Prussian blue $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce ; asphaltum 2 ounces ; spirits of turpentine $\frac{1}{2}$ pint.

Melt the asphaltum in the turpentine ; rub up the blue with a little of it, mix well and strain ; then add the whole to one pint of the *first*, above.

3. **BLUE.**—Indigo and Prussian blue, both finely pulverized, of each $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce ; spirits of turpentine, 1 pint. Mix well and strain.

Add of this to one pint of the *first* until the color suits.

4. **RED.**—Take spirits of turpentine $\frac{1}{2}$ pint ; add cochineal $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce ; let it stand 15 hours, and strain.

Add of this to the *first* to suit the fancy.

5. **YELLOW.**—Take 1 ounce of pulverized root of curcuma and stir it into 1 pint of the *first*, until the color pleases you, let it stand a few hours and strain.

6. **GREEN.**—Mix equal parts of the blue and yellow together, then mix them with the *first* until it suits the fancy.

7. **ORANGE.**—Mix a little of the red with more of the yellow, and then with the *first* as heretofore, until pleased.

8. **PINK.**—Mix a little of the blue to more in quantity of the red, and then with the *first* until suited.

In this simple and philosophical way you get all the various colors. Apply with a brush.

GOLD LACQUER FOR TIN.—TRANSPARENT, ALL COLORS.—Alcohol in a flask $\frac{1}{2}$ pint ; add gum shellac 1 oz. ; turmeric $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce ; red-sanders $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce. Set the flask in a warm place, shake frequently for 12 hours or more, then strain off the liquor, rinse the bottle and return it, corking tightly for use.

When this varnish is used, it must be applied to the work freely and flowing, or, if the work admits of it, it may be dipped into the varnish, and laid on the top of the stove to dry, which it will do very quickly; and they must not be rubbed or brushed while drying; or the article may be hot when applied. One or more coats may be laid on, as the color is required more or less light or deep. This is applied to lanterns, &c. If any of it should become thick from evaporation, at any time, thin it with alcohol. And by the following modifications, all the various colors are obtained.

2. ROSE COLOR.—Proceed as above, substituting $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. of finely ground, best lake, in place of the turmeric.

3. BLUE.—The blue is made by substituting pulverized Prussian blue $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, in place of the turmeric.

4. PURPLE.—Add a little of the blue to the *first*.

5. GREEN.—Add a little of the rose-color to the *first*.

Here again philosophy gives a variety of shades with only a slight change of materials or combinations.

LACQUER FOR BRASS.—TRANSPARENT.—Turmeric root ground fine 1 ounce; best dragon's blood $\frac{1}{2}$ dram; put into alcohol 1 pint; place in a moderate heat, shake well for several days. It must be strained through a linen cloth and put back into the bottle, and add powdered gum shellac 3 ounces; then keep as before in a warm place for several days, frequently shaken; then again strained, and bottled tight.

Lacquer is put upon metal for improving its appearance and preserving its polish. It is applied with a brush when the metal is warm, otherwise it will not spread evenly.

IRON—TO TIN FOR SOLDERING OR OTHER PURPOSES.—Take any quantity of muriatic acid and dissolve all the zinc in it that will cut; then dilute it with one-fourth as much soft water as of acid, and it is ready for use.

2. IRON, IRON WIRE, OR STEEL, TO COPPER THE SURFACE.—Rain water 3 lbs.; sulphate of copper 1 lb. Dissolve.

Have the article perfectly clean; then wash it with this solution and it immediately exhibits a copper surface.

Lettering on polished steel is done in this way; flowering or ornamenting can also be done in the same way. Sometimes dilute muriatic acid is used to clean the surface; the surface must be clean by filing, rubbing, or acid; then cleaned by wiping off.

COPPER—TO TIN FOR STEW-DISHES OR OTHER PURPOSES.—Wash the surface of the article to be tinned, with sulphuric acid; and rub the surface well, so as to have it smooth and free of blackness caused by the acid; then sprinkle calcined and finely pulverized sal-ammoniac upon the surface, holding it over a fire where it will become sufficiently hot to melt a bar of solder which is to be rubbed over the surface; if a stew-dish put the solder into it and swab it about when melted.

You will wipe off any surplus solder, and smoothe the surface, by means of a tow or cotton swab, tied or tacked to a rod. In this way any dish or copper article may be nicely tinned.

BOX-METAL—TO MAKE FOR MACHINERY.—COPPER 4 parts ; lead 1 part —zinc is sometimes substituted for the lead—either makes a durable box for journals.

Printer's worn out type, in place of the lead, makes an improvement.

SOLDERS—FOR BRAZING.—Copper 3 parts ; zinc 2 parts ; or sheet brass 3 parts ; zinc 1 part.

2. **SOLDER FOR LEAD.**—Take tin 1 part ; lead 2 parts.

3. **SOLDER FOR TIN.**—Lead 10 parts ; tin 7 parts.

4. **SOLDER FOR BRITANNIA.**—Bismuth $\frac{1}{2}$ of one part ; tin 1 part ; lead 1 part.

BRITANNIA—TO USE OLD, INSTEAD OF BLOCK TIN, IN SOLDER.—Take old Britannia and melt it ; and while hot sprinkle sulphur over it and stir for a short time.

TIN—TO PEARL, OR CRYSTALLIZE.—Sulphuric acid 4 ounces ; soft water 2 to 3 ounces, according to strength of acid ; salt 1 ounce ; mix.

Heat the tin quite hot over a stove or heater ; then with a sponge wet the mixture, washing off directly with clean water. Dry the tin ; then varnish it with Demar-varnish.

This brings out the crystalline nature of the tin. Used in making water-coolers, spittoons, &c.

2. **TINNING FLUID—IMPROVED.**—It has been customary for tinner to use the muriate of zinc only ; but if you take 1 lb. of muriatic acid and put in all the zinc it will eat ; then put in 1 ounce of sal-ammoniac, you will have no more trouble with old or greasy seams. Sometimes it is improved by adding to it an equal amount of soft water.

3. **LIQUID GLUE, FOR LABELING UPON TIN.**—Boiling water one quart ; borax, pulverized, two ounces ; put in the borax ; then add gum shellac four ounces, and boil until dissolved. Labels put upon tin with common glue or common paste will not stick long. But this preparation obviates the difficulty entirely.

SCOURING LIQUID—FOR BRASS, DOOR-KNOBS, &c.—Oil of vitriol 1 ounce ; sweet oil $\frac{1}{2}$ gill ; pulverized rotten stone 1 gill ; rain-water $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints ; mix all, and shake as used.

Apply with a rag, and polish with buck-skin or old woollen.

SILVERING POWDER—FOR COPPER OR WORN PLATED GOODS.—Nitrate of silver and common salt, of each 30 grains ; cream of tartar $3\frac{1}{2}$ drams ; pulverize finely, mix thoroughly and bottle for use.

OIL-CANS—SIZE OF SHEET, FOR FROM 1 TO 100 GALLONS.			
For 1 gallon,	7	by 20 inches	25 gallons 30 by 56 inches
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	10 by 25 "	40 " 36 by 63 "
5	"	12 by 40 "	50 " 40 by 70 "
6	"	14 by 40 "	75 " 40 by 84 "
10	"	20 by 42 "	100 " 40 by 93 "
15	"	30 by 42 "	

This includes all the laps, seams, &c., and will be found sufficiently correct for all practical purposes.



GUNSMITHING DEPARTMENT.

GUN-BARRELS—BROWNING PROCESS.—Spirits of nitre 1 lb. ; alcohol 1 lb. ; corrosive sublimate 1 ounce ; mix in a bottle and keep corked for use.

DIRECTIONS.—Plug both ends of the barrel, and let the plug stick out three or four inches, to handle by, and also to prevent the fluid from entering the barrel, causing it to rust ; polish the barrel perfectly ; then rub it well with quicklime by means of a cloth, which removes oil or grease ; now apply the browning fluid with a clean white cloth, apply one coat and set in a warm, dark place, until a red rust is formed over the whole surface, which will require, in warm weather, from ten to twelve hours, and in cold weather, from fifteen to twenty hours, or until the rust becomes red ; then card it down with a gun-maker's card and rub off with a clean cloth ; repeat the process until the color suits, as each coat gives a darker shade.

2. Soft water 1 quart, dissolve in it blue vitriol 2 ounces ; corrosive sublimate 1 ounce ; and add 1 ounce of spirits of nitre. Have the barrel bright and put on one coat of the mixture ; and in 1 hour put on another, and let the barrel stand 12 hours ; then oil it and rub it with a cloth, of course having the ends of the barrel tightly plugged, as in the first case. This is a quicker method than the last.

3. **BROWNING FOR TWIST BARRELS.**—Take spirits of nitre $\frac{3}{4}$ of an ounce ; tincture of steel $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce ; (if the tincture of steel cannot be obtained, the unmedicated tincture of iron may be used, but it is not good) black brimstone $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce ; blue vitriol $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce ; corrosive sublimate $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce ; nitric acid 1 dram, or 60 drops ; copperas $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce ; mix with $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of rain water, keep corked, also, as the other, and the process of applying is also the same.

You will understand this is not to make an *imitation* of twist barrels, but to be used upon the real twist barrels, which brings out the twist so as to show ; but if you use the first upon the real twist barrels, it will make the whole surface brown like the common barrel.

CASE-HARDENING—FOR LOCK-WORK.—Take old boots and shoes and lay them on a fire, and burn them until charred ; and now put them into a clean kettle and pulverize them coarsely, while hot ; be careful not to get any wood coals mixed with them.

DIRECTIONS.—Take the pulverized leather and place in a sheet-iron box, placing the articles to be hardened in the

centre of the box, or amongst the pulverized leather, and cover with a sheet-iron cover ; or make the box so as to shut up ; now blow up a fire of *very dry* charcoal ; the coarser the charcoal the better ; then open the fire and place the closed box in the centre, cover it up and let it stand from forty to sixty minutes, not blowing ; but if the coals burn off and leave the box exposed, you will put on more ; at the expiration of the time, take the box and pour its contents into clean, moderately cool or cold water—never use warm water ; these articles will now be found very hard, and will easily break ; so you will draw the temper to suit.

BROKEN SAWS—TO MEND PERMANENTLY.—Pure silver 19 parts ; pure copper 1 part ; pure brass 2 parts ; all are to be filed into powder and intimately mixed. If the saw is not recently broken, apply the tinning preparation of the next recipe.

Place the saw level upon the anvil, the broken edges in close contact, and hold them so ; now put a small line of the mixture along the seam, covering it with a larger bulk of powdered charcoal ; now, with a spirit-lamp and a jewellers' blow-pipe, hold the coal-dust in place, and blow sufficient to melt the solder mixture ; then with a hammer set the joint smooth, if not already so, and file away any superfluous solder ; and you will be surprised at its strength. The heat upon a saw does not injure its temper as it does other tools, from the fact that the temper is rolled in, in place of by heat and water.

TINNING—SUPERIOR TO THE OLD PROCESS.—Take first, the same as the old way ; that is, muriatic acid 1 pint, and as much pure block and sheet zinc as it will cut, in an open dish, a bowl, or something of that character, as much heat is set free and bottles are often broken by it ; now take sal-ammoniac 4 ounces ; pulverize it and add to the other, and boil 10 minutes in a copper kettle—bear in mind, only copper is to be used to boil in.

You will find this will cause the solder to flow right along without difficulty. Keep corked tight when not in use.

VARNISH AND POLISH FOR STOCKS—GERMAN.—Gum shellac 10 ounces ; gum sandarach 1 ounce ; Venice turpentine 1 dram ; alcohol 95 to 98 proof 1 gallon ; shake the jug occasionally for a day or two, and it is ready for use.

After using a few coats of this, you can have a German polish, by simply leaving out 8 ozs. of the shellac ; and a coat or two of the polish makes an improvement on the varnish, and does not require the rubbing, that it would if the full amount of shellac was used, in the last coat or two. It is recommended also to put upon cuts, sores, &c., burrs excepted.

JEWELLERS' DEPARTMENT.

GALVANIZING—WITHOUT A BATTERY.—Dissolve cyanuret of potassium 1 ounce, in pure rain or snow water 1 pint, to which add a 1 dram bottle of the chloride of gold, and it is ready to use. Scour the article to be plated, from all dirt and grease, with whiting, chalk, or rotten stone, pulverized, and put in alcohol, using a good brush—or the 'Polishing Compound,' No. 3; if there are cracks, it may be necessary to put the article in a solution of caustic potash—at all events, every particle of grease and dirt must be removed; then suspend the article to be plated in the cyanuret of gold solution, with a small strip of zinc cut about the width of a common knitting-needle, hooking the top over a stick which will reach across the top of the jar holding the solution.

Every five or ten minutes, the article should be taken out and brushed over with the scouring preparation; or on smooth surfaces it may be rinsed off and wiped with a piece of cotton cloth, and return until the cotton is sufficiently heavy to suit.

When the plating fluid is not in use, bottle it, keeping it corked, and it is always ready for use, bearing in mind that it is as poisonous as arsenic, and must be put high, out of the way of children, and labelled—*Poison*. The zinc strip, as far as it reaches into the fluid, will need to be rubbed occasionally, until it is bright.

2. GALVANIZING WITH A SHILLING BATTERY.—Many people think it much better to use a simple battery, made by taking a piece of copper rod about three-eighths of an inch in thickness, and about eighteen or twenty inches long, and bend it.

The rod should be about 4 or 5 inches in the circle or bend, then run parallel, having 5 strips of sheet zinc, an inch wide and 6 to 8 inches long, bent in their centre round the copper, with a rivet through them, close to the rod; these strips of zinc are to be placed into tumblers, the rod resting on the top of the tumblers, which are to be nearly filled with rain-water; then pour into each tumbler a little oil of vitriol, until you see that it begins to work a little on the zinc.

The article to be plated is to be suspended upon the strip of zinc, which is to be placed as before spoken of, in a jar containing the gold solution, instead of having it upon the stick spoken of when plating without the battery. And all the operations are the same as before described.

JEWELLERY—CLEANING AND POLISHING COMPOUND.—Aqua ammonia 1 ounce; prepared chalk $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; mix, and keep corked.

To use, for rings, or other smooth-surfaced jewellery, wet a bit of cloth with the compound, after having shaken it, and rub the article thoroughly; then polish by rubbing with a silk handkerchief or piece of buck-skin. For articles which are rough-surfaced, use a suitable brush. It is applicable for gold, silver, brass, Britannia, plated goods, &c.



MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.

YANKEE BROWN BREAD.—For each good sized loaf being made, take $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of oatmeal, and pour boiling water upon it, to scald it properly; let it stand until only blood warm, then put about 1 quart of rye flour upon the meal, and pour in the yeast, with a little saleratus (dissolved in a gill of water, kneading in more flour, to make of the consistence of common bread. Put a little salt in.

It is a very suitable diet for persons troubled with indigestion, costiveness, and dyspepsia. It should be eaten when it is cold, and a day or two old.

WASHING FLUID—SAVE HALF THE LABOR.—Sal-soda 1 lb.; stone lime $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; water 5 quarts; boil a short time, stirring occasionally; then let it settle and pour off the clear fluid into a stone jug and cork for use; soak your white clothes over night, in cold water; wring out and soap wristbands, collars, and dirty or stained places; have your boiler half filled with water, and when at scalding heat, put in 1 common tea-cupful of the fluid, stir and put in your clothes, and boil for half an hour; then rub lightly through one suds only, rinsing well in the bluing water, as usual, and all is complete.

LIQUID BLUE—FOR CLOTHES.—Take Prussian-blue, pulverized, 1 ounce; oxalic acid, also pulverized, $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce; soft water, 1 quart. Mix. The acid dissolves the blue, and holds it evenly in the water, so that specking will never take place. One or two spoonfuls of it is sufficient for a tub of water, according to the size of the tub.

TO PICKLE BEEF FOR LONG KEEPING.—First, thoroughly rub salt into it, and let it remain in bulk for 24 hours to draw off the blood. Second, take it up, letting it drain, and pack as desired. Third, have ready a pickle prepared as follows:—For every 100 lbs. of beef, use 7 lbs. of salt; saltpetre and cayenne pepper, of each 1 ounce; molasses 1 quart, and soft water 8 gallons; boil and skim well; and when cold pour it over the beef.

PICKLE FOR DRYING LEGS OF MUTTON.—First take weak brine and put the legs of mutton into it for 2 days, then pour off and apply the following, and let it remain on for 2 or 3 weeks according to size: For each 100 lbs.; take salt 6 lbs.; saltpetre 1 ounce; saleratus 2 ozs.; molasses 1 pint; water 6 gallons, will cover these if closely packed.

SALT PORK NEARLY EQUAL TO FRESH.—Cut as many slices as may be needed; if for breakfast, the night previous, and soak till morning in a quart or two of milk and water, about one-half milk, skim-

med milk, sour milk, or buttermilk;—rinse until the water is clear and then fry. It is nearly or quite as nice as fresh pork,—both the fat and lean part. Rolled in oatmeal gives it an imitation of fish.

MARYLAND PRIZE METHOD FOR CURING HAMS.—To every 100 lbs. take best coarse salt 8 lbs.; saltpetre 2 ounces; brown sugar 2 lbs.; potash $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; and water 4 gallons. Mix the above, and pour the brine over the meat, after it has lain in the tub for some 2 days. Let the hams remain 6 weeks in the brine, and then dry them for a few weeks, and they will be ready for use.

FRENCH METHOD OF DESTROYING WEEDS.—Water 10 gallons; stone lime 20 lbs.; flour of sulphur 2 lbs. Boil in an iron kettle; after settling, the clear part is to be poured off and sprinkled, freely, upon the weedy walks. Be careful not to sprinkle anywhere else.

CEMENT FOR CHINA, &c., WHICH STANDS FIRE AND WATER.—With a small camel s-hair brush, rub the broken edges with a little carriage-oil varnish, then neatly put together, and when thoroughly dry the fracture will hardly be perceptible.

RUSSIAN CEMENT.—Russian isinglass in pure soft water, snow water is best; for it takes 12 hours to soften it by soaking in pure soft water, then considerably heat to dissolve it; after which it is applicable to statuary, china, glass, alabaster, &c., &c.

FURNITURE GLUE FOR HOUSE USE.—To mend marble, wood, glass, china and ornamental ware—take water 1 gallon; nice glue 3 lbs.; white lead 4 ounces; whiskey 3 quarts. Mix by dissolving the glue in water; stir in the white lead, then add the whiskey, which keeps it fluid. Warm and stir it up when applied.

SCRAP-BOOK PASTE.—A piece of common glue, 2 inches square; dissolve it in water; adding as much pulverized alum in weight, as of the glue; now mix flour $\frac{1}{2}$ a tea-spoonful in a little water; stir it in and boil. When nearly cold stir in oil of lavender 2 tea-spoonfuls.

RAT EXTERMINATOR.—Flour 3 lbs.; make into a thick paste with water; then dissolve phosphorus 1 ounce, in butter $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces, by heat. Mix, spread on bread, or make into balls, which is preferable, covered or rolled with sugar, and left where the rats can get it.

TO VARNISH STRAW AND CHIP HATS BLACK.—Best alcohol 4 ozs.; pulverized, black sealing-wax 1 ounce; put them into a vial, and put the vial into a warm place, stirring or shaking occasionally, until the wax is dissolved; apply it when warm by means of a soft brush, before the fire or in the sun.

TO COLOR STRAW BONNETS A BEAUTIFUL SLATE.—First soak the bonnet in rather strong warm suds for fifteen minutes, that is to remove sizing or stiffening; then rinse in warm water, to get out the soap; now scald cudbear 1 ounce, in sufficient water to cover the hat or bonnet—work the bonnet in this dye at 180 degrees of heat, until you get a light purple; now have a bucket of cold water blued with the extract of indigo, about $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce, and work or stir the bonnet in this until the tint pleases.

BRILLIANT STUCCO WHITEWASH—WILL LAST FOR THIRTY YEARS.—Nice unslaked lime $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel; slake it with boiling water; cover it during the process to keep in the steam. Strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it, salt 1 peck; previously well

desolved in water; rice 3 lbs.—boiled to a thin paste, and stirred in boiling hot; Spanish whiting $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; nice clean glue 1 lb., which has been previously dissolved soaking it well, and then hanging it over a slow fire, in a small kettle, immersed in a larger one filled with water. Now add hot water 5 gallons, to this mixture, stir it well, and let it stand a few days covered from the dirt. It should be put on hot. This has been tried on the President's house at Washington.

VERY NICE WHITEWASH FOR ROOMS.—Take whiting 4 lbs.; white or common glue 2 ounces; steep the glue in cold water over night; mix the whiting with cold water, and heat the glue until dissolved; and pour it into the other, hot. Make of a proper consistence to apply with a common whitewash brush.

LIQUID GLUE.—Put common glue into a bottle two-thirds full, and fill up with common whisky; cork tight and set by for 2 or 3 days, and it will dissolve without the application of heat. It will keep for years.

IMITATION OF SPALDING'S GLUE.—First, soak in cold water all the glue you wish to make at one time, using only glass, earthen, or porcelain dishes; then by gentle heat dissolve the glue in the same water; and pour in a little nitric acid, sufficient to give the glue a sour taste, like vinegar, or from $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce to 1 ounce to each pound of glue.

WATER-PROOF GLUE.—Is made by first soaking the glue in cold water, for an hour or two, or until it becomes a little soft, yet retaining its original form; then taking it from the water and dissolving it by gentle heat, stirring in a little boiled linseed-oil. If mahogany veneers were put on with this glue, they would not fall off as they do.

FOR REMOVING GREASE SPOTS AND KILLING BED-BUGS.—Aqua ammonia 2 ounces; soft water 1 quart; saltpetre 1 tea-spoonful; soap 1 ounce, finely shaved or scraped; mix all shake well, it will be better to stand a few days before using it, which gives the soap a chance to dissolve. Pour upon the grease or oil spot sufficient to cover it, sponging and rubbing well, and apply it again if necessary; then wash off with clear cold water. If it is put into the crevices of a bed, it destroys both eggs and living beg-bugs.

FIRE KINDLERS.—To make very nice fire kindlers, take rosin, any quantity, and melt it, putting in for each pound being used, from 2 to 3 ounces of tallow, and when all is hot stir in saw-dust to make very thick; and, while yet hot, spread it out about an inch thick, upon boards which have fine saw-dust sprinkled upon them, to prevent it from sticking. When cold break up into lumps to suit. If the tar plan is used, 1 pint is enough for 5 lbs. of rosin.

WATER FILTER.—Rain water may be drinkable if you get an oak tub, holding when half full, sufficient for the use of the family; let it stand on end, with a faucet near the bottom; or, I prefer a hole near the bottom, near the front side, with a tube in it which prevents the water from rotting the outside of the tub; then put clean pebbles 3 or 4 inches in thickness over the bottom of the tub; now have charcoal pulverized to the size of small peas (that made from hard maple is best) and put in half a bushel or so at a time: pound it down quite firmly, then put in more and pound again until the tub is filled to within 8 inches; and again put 2 inches more of pebbles; then put a piece of clean white flannel over the top as a strainer.

EXPLANATION OF TECHNICAL TERMS USED IN MEDICAL WORKS.

- Abdomen**—The lower front part of the body
- Abortion**—A premature birth, or miscarriage
- Abortives**—That which will cause abortion
- Abrasion**—Bruising the skin
- Abscess**—A cavity containing pus
- Acetate**—A salt prepared with acetic acid
- Acidity**—Sourness. Acids neutralize alkalis
- Acrid**—Irritating, biting
- Adhesive**—Applied to sticking plasters, and to parts adhering from inflammations
- Adult**—A person of full growth
- Albumen**—An element found in both animal and vegetable substances, constituting the chief part of the white of eggs
- Albus**—White; hence whites; fluor albus
- Aliment**—Any kind of food
- Alimentary Canal**—The entire passage through the whole intestines from mouth to anus; the passage
- Alkaline**—Having the properties of alkali. Alkalies neutralize acids for the aliment.
- Alvine**—Relating to the intestines
- Amenorrhœa**—Absence of the menses
- Anæmia**—Without blood, more properly blood without its portion of iron, which gives it the bright red
- Anodyne**—A medicine which will allay pain and produce sleep
- Anti**—Being prefixed to any word signifies against
- Antiemetic**—That which will stop vomiting; against emesis
- Antiacids**—Medicines which neutralize acids
- Antiscorbutics**—Alteratives for Scrofula; blood purifiers
- Antisymphilitic**—Remedy for Venereal diseases
- Antisialagogue**—Remedy for Salivation
- Antiseptic**—That which will prevent putrefaction
- Antiphlogistic**—Remedy for fever and inflammation
- Antispasmodic**—Remedy for Spasms, cramps, or convulsions
- Alteratives**—Medicines prescribed to restore healthy action gradually
- Antimonial**—Medicines containing antimony
- Anus**—The external opening of the rectum, lower intestines
- Antiperiodic**—That which cures periodic diseases, as Ague, Intermittent Fevers
- Antidote**—An opposing medicine, used chiefly against poison
- Aperient**—A gentle laxative or purgative
- Aqua**—Water
- Aqua Ammonia**—Water of Ammonia
- Aromatics**—Spicy and fragrant drugs used to prevent the griping of drastic purgatives
- Arsenic**—A metal, the oxide of which is arsenious acid, commonly called ratsbane.
- Astringents**—Medicines which constringe, draw up surfaces with which they come in contact; used in Flooding, Diarrhœa, Whites, &c
- Balm**—Aromatic and fragrant medicine, usually an ointment
- Balsam**—Resinous substances, possessing healing properties
- Basilicon**—An ointment containing wax, rosin, &c
- Belladonna**—Nightshade
- Bergamot**—Perfume made from the lemon peel
- Bile**—A secretion from the liver
- Bilious**—An undue amount of bile
- Bi-artrate of Potash**—Cream of Tartar
- Blanch**—To whiten

- Bowels**—Intestines
Bolus—A large pill
Bronchia—Branches of the windpipe
Bronchitis—Inflammation of the bronchial tubes, which lead into the lungs
Bronchocoele—Enlargement of the thyroid gland, enlarged neck
Butyric Acid—An acid obtained from butter
Calcium—The metallic base of lime, (see fluor spar)
Calimus—Sweet flag
Calcareous—A substance containing chalk or lime
Calcined—Burned so as to be easily reduced to powder
Calculus—Stone or gravel found in the bladder, gall ducts, kidneys, and ureters: ducts which lead from the kidneys to the bladder
Callous—A hard bony substance or growth
Capsicum—Cayenne pepper
Catarrh—Flow of mucus
Cathartic—An active purgative
Catheter—Tube for emptying the bladder
Carminative—An aromatic medicine
Cautic—A corroding or destroying substance, as nitrate of silver, potash, &c
Citric Acid—Acid made from lemons
Chronic—Of long standing
Collapse—A recession of the blood from the surface
Coma—Stupor
Constipation—Costiveness
Contagious—May be given to another by contact
Counter—To work against, as counter-irritant, Spanish-flies, draughts to the feet, &c
Congestion—Accumulation of blood in a part, unduly
Convalescence—Restoration to health
Cuticle—The outer or first portion of the skin, which consists of three coats
Datura Stramonium—Stink-weed, jimson, &c
Diaphoretics—Medicines which aid or produce perspiration
Decoction—To prepare by boiling
Dentifrice—A preparation to cleanse the teeth
Defecation—To pass the feces, to go to stool
Dentition—Act or process of cutting teeth
Desiccation—The act of drying
Demulcent—Mucilaginous, as flaxseed and gum arabic
Dermoid—Resembling, or relating to the skin
Detergents—Cleansing medicines, as laxatives and purgatives
Diagnosis—A discrimination of disease by the symptoms
Diaphragm—Midriff
Diarrhœa—Looseness of the bowels
Digest—Assimilation or conversion of food into chyme—to prepare medicines with continued, gentle heat
Discussant—A medicine which will scatter or drive away tumors
Diuretic—That which increases the amount of urine
Diluted—Reduced with water, as dilute alcohol, half alcohol and half water
Digitalis—Fox-glove, a narcotic
Dorsal—Having reference to the back
Douche—A dash, or stream upon any part
Dram—Sixty grains, or a tea-spoonful
Dulcamara—The bitter-sweet, or woody nightshade
Dyspepsia—Difficult digestion
Dysphonia—Difficulty in speaking
Dysuria—Difficult or painful urination
Eau—Water
Eau de Cologne—Cologne water
Ebullition—A boiling
Electio—Chosen
Eclectic Physician—One who professes to be liberal in views, independent of party, and who favors progress and reform in medicine
Efferesce—To foam
Efflorescence—Redness of the general surface
Effete—Worn out, wasted matter
Elaterium—Fruit of the wild cucumber, a hydragogue
Electuary—Medicine prepared at the consistence of honey
Elixir—A tincture prepared with more than one article
Emesis—The act of vomiting
Emetics—Medicines which produce emesis, or vomiting
Emmenagogue—A medicine which will aid or bring on the menses
Emollients—Softening and screening medicines, slippery-elm bark, flaxseed, gums, &c
Emulsion—Mucilage, from the emollients
Ennuï—Lassitude, dullness of spirit, disgust of condition, &c

- Enema**—An injection by the rectum
- Epi**—Above, or over
- Epidermis**—Outer skin
- Epigastrium**—Region of the pit of the stomach
- Epilepsy**—Convulsive fits, with loss of sense for the time, foaming at the mouth, and stupor
- Epiglottis**—Trap-door cartilage at the roof of the tongue, preventing food, or fluid, from entering the windpipe
- Epistaxis**—Bleeding at the nose
- Ergot**—Purged rye
- Eriactation**—Wind from the stomach, belching
- Eruption**—Pimples or blotches on the skin, or pustules from small-pox
- Eschar**—A slough on the surface
- Escharotic**—That which will destroy the flesh
- Essential**—Having reference to essences made from essential oils, and alcohol
- Ether**—A volatile fluid
- Ethereal Oil**—Volatile oil
- Eustachian Tube**—A tube leading from the side of the throat to the internal ear
- Eversion**—Turning inside out
- Eracuation**—Discharge by stool
- Evaporation**—Escape in vapor
- Exacerbation**—Violent increase in disease
- Exanthemata**—Eruptive disease, as small-pox, scarlet-fever, measles, &c
- Excrement**—The feces, that which passes by stool
- Excretion**—That which is thrown off, become useless
- Excoriation**—Abrasion, bruise
- Exhalents**—Vessels which throw out fluid upon the external or internal surface of the body
- Expectorants**—That which produces, or aids a discharge of mucus from the bronchial tubes, or from the lungs
- Excision**—The cutting off an extremity
- Extremity**—Applied to the arms and legs, called upper and lower extremities
- Extirpation**—The cutting out, or removal of a part
- Extract**—To take out, as a tooth, to extract a ball, or any foreign substance from a wound—an active principle obtained from vegetables
- Express**—To press out juices
- Exerescence**—An unnatural growth
- Extravasation**—A collection of blood into a cavity, or under the skin
- Facial**—Belonging to, or having reference to the face
- Farina**—Meal, or flour, from vegetables
- Farcy**—A disease of the lymphatic vessels in the skin of the flanks of a horse
- Fauces**—The pharynx and back part of the mouth
- Fascicular**—Collected in bundles
- Feces**—That which passes by stool
- Febriile**—Having reference to fevers
- Febriifuge**—Medicines to drive away fever, producing perspiration
- Felon**—A deep abscess in the finger, involving the bone, because under the periosteum, the membrane which covers the bone
- Femur**—The thigh bone
- Femoral**—Relating to the thigh
- Ferment**—To oxidize, to effervesce, to work, as emptyings, beer, wine, cider, &c
- Fermentation**—Effervescence, both heat and moisture being necessary to keep it up
- Ferri Limatura**—Iron-filings, very valuable in female debility, and for males of a weak habit of body
- Ferum**—Iron
- Fever**—That which 'Old School Physicians' call a disease, whilst another class (the Thomsonians) say it is an effort of nature to throw off disease; but Electics take it as an indication that the circulating medium is not regular, and go to work at once to equalize the circulation, by the use of diaphoretics, combined with tonics and detergents, which soon sets all to rights; for fever and perspiration cannot long exist together.
- Filter**—To strain through paper made for that purpose
- Fibre**—A very small, thread-like substance of animal or vegetable matter
- Fibula**—The smallest bone of the leg below the knee
- Fistula**—An ulcer
- Flaccid**—Flabby, soft, relaxed
- Flabby**—Loose and soft to the touch
- Flatus**—Inflation of the stomach or bowels with gas
- Fluoric Acid**—A fluid obtained from the fluor spar cut with sulphuric acid
- Flatulence**—Gas in the stomach
- Flooding**—Uterine hemorrhage
- Fluor Spar**—Fluoride of calcium

- Fluor**—An increased discharge, a flow
- Fluor Albus**—White flow, leucorrhœa, whites, &c
- Flux**—A flow, diarrhœa
- Friction**—Rubbing with a dry hand, or coarse cloth
- Fumigate**—To smoke a room, or any article needing to be cleansed
- Fundament**—The anus
- Formula**—Medical prescription
- Fulminating Powder**—An explosive preparation, used in fireworks
- Function**—The particular action of an organ, as the function of the Stomach, liver, lungs, heart, &c
- Fungus**—Spongy flesh in wounds, proud flesh, a soft cancer, which bleeds upon touching its broken surface
- Fusion**—Anything fused or melted
- Furor**—Very violent delirium, not accompanied by fever
- Gambanum**—A resinous gum, from a genus of plants
- Genus**—Family of plants, a group, all of a class, or nature
- Gall**—Bile
- Gall Bladder**—A bag which receives the gall, or bile, through ducts, from the liver, delivering it to the stomach, in health, through the duct called communis choledochus
- Gall Stones**—Hard stony concretions found in the gall bladder, and sometimes causing death, from not being able to pass through the ductus communis
- Galla**—The nut-gall, an excrescence found upon the oak
- Gallic Acid**—An acid from the nut-gall
- Gatipot**—A glazed jar, used for putting up gummy extracts
- Galvanic**—Having reference to galvanism
- Gamboge**—A drastic purgative, unless combined with aromatics
- Gangrene**—Partial death of a part, ending in entire mortification of the part, and sometimes of the whole body
- Ganglion**—A knot, or lump on tendons, ligaments, or nerves
- Caseous**—Having the nature of gas
- Gastric**—Of, or belonging to the stomach
- Gastric Juice**—Secretion of the stomach
- Gastrodynia**—Pain in the stomach, sometimes with spasms of the stomach
- Gastritis**—Inflammation of the stomach
- Gelatine**—Isinglass
- Gelatinous**—Like jelly
- Genitals**—Belonging to generation, the sexual organs
- Genian**—An European root, possessing tonic properties
- Genu**—The knee
- Genuflexion**—Bending the knee, kneeling
- Germ**—The vital principle, or life-spark
- Gestation**—Pregnancy
- Gland**—Secreting organs having ducts emptying into cavities, which often become obstructed, causing them to enlarge; hence, the enlargement of the thyroid gland in the neck, causing bronchocele
- Glands**—A gland
- Gleet**—Chronic gonorrhœa
- Globules**—Small round particles, having special reference to particles of the red part of the blood
- Glossa**—The tongue; a smooth tongue
- Gloss**—To give a lustre; to comment; to write or make explanations
- Glossarist**—A writer of glosses or comments
- Glossary**—An explanation of words
- Glossarial**—Containing explanations
- Glossitis**—Inflammation of the tongue
- Gottis**—The opening into the wind-pipe, at the root of the tongue, larynx covered by the epiglottis
- Gluten**—Coagulated lymph, white of an egg, a principle in wheat and other vegetables
- Glutton**—One who eats excessively
- Gonorrhœa**—An infectious discharge from the genital organs
- Gout**—Painful inflammation of the joints of the toes, or of the fingers
- Granule**—A small particle of healthy matter, not pus
- Granulation**—Heaping up of an ulcer or wound with healthy matter
- Gravel**—Crystalline particles in the urine
- Green-Sickness**—Chlorosis, debility requiring iron
- Gripping**—Grinding pain in the stomach, or bowels
- Gutta**—One drop
- Gutta Percha**—Dried juice of the genus of trees *Cosandra gutta*
- Guttural**—Relating to the throat
- Gypsum**—Sublimate of lime, more commonly called plaster of Paris, because first introduced from that place

- Gymnasium**—A place for sportive exercise
- Habit**—Good or bad habit, constitutionally, or prejudicially predisposed to do some particular thing; medically, as consumptive habit, rheumatic habit, &c
- Hema**—Blood, prefixed to other words
- Hematemesis**—Hemorrhage from the stomach
- Hematuria**—Hemorrhage of the bladder
- Hemoptysis**—Hemorrhage from the lungs
- Hemorrhoids**—Piles, bleeding piles
- Hicbane**—Hyoscyamus
- Hereditary**—Disease from parents
- Hernia**—Rupture, which permits a part of the bowel to protrude
- Herpes**—Disease of the skin
- Hiera Picra**—A medicine containing aloes
- Humerus**—The single bone of the upper arm
- Humeral**—Pertaining to the arm
- Humors**—The fluids of the body, excluding the blood
- Hydragogues**—Medicines which produce watery discharges used in dropsy, as elaterium
- Hydrargyrum**—Metallic mercury, quicksilver, Doctors' name for calomel
- Hydrocyanic Acid**—Prussic acid, nothing more poisonous
- Hydrofluoric Acid**—Same as fluoric acid
- Hygea**—Health
- Hygiene**—Preserving health by diet and other precautions
- Hypo**—Signifies low, a low state of health, more annoying to the sufferers than their friends who are constantly boring them about it; called hysterics in women, (from hysteria, the womb or uterus,) but blues only, when it gets hold of men; they come from the same cause, general debility; takes a strong remedy, iron, as medicine
- Hypoglossitis**—Under the tongue
- Hysteria**—The uterus (womb), also disease, depending upon, or caused by uterine irregularities
- Hysteritis**—Inflammation of the uterus
- Ichor**—An acrid biting, watery discharge from ulcers, often corroding, eating the surface
- Icterus Albus**—Chlorosis, whites, etc
- Icterus**—Jaundice, a bilious disease, which shows itself by yellowness of the eyes and skin
- Ignition**—Catching fire, from Ignis, fire
- Ileus**—Cholic in the small intestines
- Iliac**—Situated near the flank
- Iliac Region**—Sides of the abdomen between the ribs and the thighs
- Imbecile**—One of weak mind, imbecility
- Imbibe**—To absorb, to drink
- Imbricate**—To overleap, as tiles on a house
- Immerse**—To plunge under water
- Immobile**—Immovable, as stiff joints
- Imperforate**—Without a natural opening
- Impervious**—Closed against water
- Impetigo**—Tetter
- Imponderable**—Not having weight, as light or electricity
- Impoverished**—Exhausted vitality
- Impotence**—Sterility, not being able to produce
- Impregnation**—The act of producing
- Incision**—Act of cutting
- Incombustible**—Incapable of being burned
- Incompatibles**—Medicines which ought not to be mixed, or given together
- Incontinence**—Not being able to hold the natural excretions
- Incorporate**—To mix medicines together
- Incubation**—The hatching of eggs, slow development of disease
- Indication**—That which shows what ought to be done
- Indigenous**—Peculiarity of a country, or of a small section of that country, applied to disease, plants, &c
- Indigestion**—Dyspepsia
- Indolent**—Slow in progress, applied to ulcers and tumors, which are slow and with but little or no pain
- Induration**—Hardening of any part of the system by disease
- Infectious**—Communicable, from one to another
- Infirmity**—Where medicines are distributed gratuitously to the poor
- Inflammation**—Attended with heat, redness, swelling, tenderness, and often with throbbing
- Infatus**—Distention, blown up with wind, or filled up with gas, as the stomach, bowels, &c
- Infusion**—Medicines prepared by steeping in water, not by boiling

- Influenza**—A disease affecting the nostrils, throat, &c., of a catarrhal nature
- Inguinal**—In the groin
- Ingredient**—One article of a compound mixture
- Inhalation**—Drawing in breath
- Injection**—Any preparation to be introduced by the rectum, &c
- Inorganic**—Matter not having organs all alike, as metals
- Insanity**—Deraugement of the mind
- Insertion**—The attachment of muscles and tendons to the bones, which they move by contraction
- Inspiration**—The act of drawing in the breath
- Inspissate**—To thicken by boiling, to make what is called the concentrated extracts, desiccation
- Instinct**—An involuntary action, as closing the eyelids, breathing, &c., natural perception of animals
- Integument**—A covering, the skin
- Inter**—A prefix denoting between
- Intercostal**—Between the ribs
- Intermission**—Time between paroxysms of fever, or other disease
- Intermittent Fever**—Fever which comes on at regular periods, between which periods there is little, and sometimes no fever, an interval
- Internal**—Upon the inside
- Interosseous**—Between the bones
- Interval**—The period between the paroxysms of periodical disease, as ague, &c
- Intestines**—The contents of the abdomen
- Intestinal Canal**—Embracing the duodenum (the first division below the stomach,) the jejunum, (the second division of the small intestines,) the ileum, (the third and longest portion of the small intestines,) the cæcum, (the first portion of the large intestine,) the colon, (the large intestine,) and the rectum, (the lower bowel.)
- Intolerance**—In medicine, applied to the eye, as intolerance of light; to the stomach, as intolerance of food
- Inversio Uteri**—Inversion of the uterus
- Inversion**—A turning inside out
- Irreducible**—Applied to hernia, and to joints which have been put out and cannot be put back to their place
- Ischuria**—Not being able to pass the urine
- Issue**—Sore made as a counter-irritant, to draw irritation from a diseased part
- Itch**—Psora, scabies, a catching eruption of the skin
- Itis**—An addition to a word, denoting inflammation, as pleuritis, pleurisy, &c
- Ivory Black**—Animal charcoal
- Jaundice**—A disease caused by the inactivity of the liver, or ducts leading from it
- Jelly**—Gelatine in a fluid state, as applied to medicine
- Jesuits' Bark**—First name of Peruvian bark, from its having been discovered by Je-suit missionaries
- Jugular**—Applied to the veins of the throat
- Jujube**—An Indian fruit, something like a plum, used in coughs; a kind of lozenge
- Kali**—Potash
- Kelp**—Ashes of sea-weed
- Knot**—Surgeons tie their knot by passing the thread twice through the loop, which prevents slipping
- Labia**—Lips
- Labia Pudendi**—Lips, or sides of the vulva
- Labial**—Of, or belonging to the lips
- Labor**—Child-birth, parturition
- Laboratory**—A place of chemical experiments, or operations
- Lancinating**—Sharp, piercing, as lancinating pain
- Laryngeal**—Of the larynx
- Larynx**—The upper part of the throat
- Laryngitis**—Inflammation of the throat
- Latent**—Hidden, as latent heat
- Lassitude**—Weakness, a feeling of stupor
- Laxative**—A very gentle cathartic
- Leptandrin**—Powder made from the leptantrin virginica, blackroot.
- Leucorrhœa**—Fluor albus, whites, chlorosis, etc
- Levigate**—To reduce to a very fine powder
- Ligature**—A thread; to ligate, to tie with a ligature
- Located**—Fixed, seated upon some organ
- Lingua**—The tongue
- Linguist**—A speaker, one who understands different languages
- Liniment**—A fluid preparation to be applied by friction
- Liver**—The largest gland, and largest organ of the body

- Lithontriptic**—A medicine reported to dissolve gravel, or stone in the bladder
- Livid**—A dark colored spot on the surface
- Loins**—Lower part of the back
- Lotion**—A preparation to wash a sore
- Lubricate**—To soften with oil, or to moisten with a fluid. The internal organs are covered with a membrane which throws out the lubricating fluid, enabling them to move easily upon each other
- Lute**—A paste with which to close chemical retorts, the casein, curd of milk, is used for that purpose
- Lymph**—A thin colorless fluid carried in small vein-like vessels called lymphatics
- Macerate**—To steep, to soften by soaking
- Mal**—Bad, mal practice, bad practice, not according to science
- Malformation**—Irregular, unnatural formation
- Malaria**—Bad gases, causing disease, supposed to arise from decaying vegetable matter
- Malignant**—A pestilential, and generally dangerous disease, as Cholera
- Mamma**—The female breast, which is composed of glands that secrete the milk, upon the principle that the liver secretes bile; each organ for its specific purpose; but secreting organs, or glands are the more liable to get obstructed, thus producing disease
- Mastication**—The act of chewing
- Masturbation**—Excitement, by the hand, of the genital organs. The most injurious, health-destroying, soul-debasing, of all evils introduced into the world; because its frequent repetition draws heavily upon the nervous system, prostrating the energies, destroying the memory, together with the life-principle, as well as the principles of morality which ought to govern every human being, between himself and his Creator
- Maturity**—Become ripe, arrived at adult age, beyond further growth
- Materia**—Matter, healthy substance
- Materia Medica**—The science of medicine, and medical combinations
- Maturation**—Formation of pus, unhealthy matter
- Matriz**—The womb
- Meconium**—The first passages after birth
- Medical**—Relating to medicine
- Medicated**—Having medicine in its preparation
- Membrane**—A thin lining, or covering, skin-like, as the peritoneum, which lines the cavity of the bowels and covers the intestines; and the periosteum, membrane, which covers the bones, etc
- Medicament**—A remedy
- Medicinal**—Having medical properties
- Medullary**—Like marrow, brain-like
- Mez**—Honey
- Menstruation**—Monthly flow
- Mentha Piperita**—Peppermint
- Median**—The middle
- Mellifluous**—Flowing with honey, sweet, delicious; akin to luscious, mellow
- Menorrhagia**—Excessive flooding
- Micturition**—To urinate, to pass the urine
- Midwifery**—The act of assisting at child-birth
- Minim**—About one drop, one-sixth of a fluid-dram
- Minimum**—The smallest, the smallest dose, the opposite of maximum
- Modus Operandi**—The way in which medicines act, applicable also to any action, the way of doing it
- Morbid**—Unhealthy
- Morbus**—A disease; hence, cholera morbus, disease of the bowels
- Morvant**—That which fastens the colors in dyeing, as alum, cream of tartar, argol, vitriols, tin, liquor, &c
- Mucus**—Animal mucilage
- Mucous Membrane**—The membrane which lines the stomach, &c
- Mucilage**—The watery solution of gum, or elm bark, etc
- Muriatic**—Having reference to sea salt
- Muriatic Acid**—Marine acid, often called hydrochloric acid
- Muscle**—A bundle of fibres
- Muscular**—Having reference to the muscles, strong built
- Myrrh**—A resinous gum
- Narcotics**—Stupefying medicines, producing sleep
- Nares**—The nostrils
- Nasal**—Of the nose
- Nausea**—Sickness of the stomach, may increase until vomiting takes place, or it may not
- Nauseant**—That which produces nausea

- Navel**—Centre of the abdomen
Necros—Death
Necrosis—Death of a bone
Nephros—The kidney
Nephritis—Inflammation of the kidney or kidneys
Nervous—Easily excited
Nervine—That which will allay, or soothe nervous excitement
Neuralgia—Pain in nerves
Nitre—Saltpetre
Nocturnal—Occurring in the night
Nitrate—Nitric acid combined with alkalies or alkaline salts
Normal—In a natural and healthy condition
Nostrum—A medical preparation
Nothus—Spurious, illegitimate, bastard
Nudus—Nude, without clothing
Nutrition—Nourishment
Nutritious—Nourishing
Obesity—Corpulence, excess of fat, or flesh
Obstetrics—The science of midwifery
Ochre—An ore of iron
Oculus—The eye
Oculist—An eye-doctor
Oleaginous—An oily substance
Omentum—The caul, peritoneal covering of the intestines
Opacity—Darkness, obscurity
Opaque—Not transparent, dense
Ophthalmos—The eye
Ophthalmia—Disease of the eye, inflammation of the eye
Opiate—An anodyne
Organ—A part of the body, which has a certain work to perform, called the functions of organs, as the stomach, lungs, womb, etc
Organic—Bodies made up of organs
Organism—Vital organization
Organized—Furnished with life
Orgasm—The closing excitement of sexual connection
Origin—The point of commencement
Orifice—An opening
Os Tince—Mouth of the womb, or uterus
Ossseous—A bony substance
Ossification—Becoming bone; from ost, or osteo, a bone or like a bone
Ostalgia—Pain in a bone
Osteoma—Tumor, like bone
Ostitis—Inflammation of a bone or bones
Otic—Having reference to the ear
Otitis—Inflammation of the ear
Otorrhea—Discharge from the ear
Ova—An egg, made up of little eggs
- Ovaria**—Testes; most generally applied to the female; female testes. (two egg-shaped bodies, made up of little particles or eggs,) having an attachment to the uterus in the broad ligaments, which support that organ, having tubes, or ducts, opening from them into the uterus, called Fallopian tubes, from the man's name who first gave a description of them. One of the particles is thrown off at each menstrual flow
Oviparous—Birds, or any animals that produce their young from eggs, or by eggs
Ovum—An egg
Oxalic Acid—An acid found in sorrel, very poisonous
Oxide—A combination of oxygen with a metal, or fluid, as oxygen combined with vinegar-fluid, forms vinegar, oxygen combined with iron, forms oxide of iron, rust of iron, etc
Oxygen—One of the elements of the air, an acidifying (souring) principle, and an element (a particle or part) of water
Oxygel—A preparation of vinegar and honey, from mel, honey
Ozema—Fetid ulcer of the nose, or fetid discharge from the nose
Pabulum—Food; aliment
Pad—A cushion
Palliative—That affords relief, only
Palpitation—Unhealthy, or unnatural beating of the heart
Pan—As a prefix, means all
Panacea—Remedy for all diseases, consequently (speaking ironically) any patent medicines
Paralysis—Loss of motion, numbness
Partus—Labor; the young when brought forth
Parturition—Child-birth
Paroxysm—A fit of disease occurring at certain periods
Periodically—Occurring at a certain time
Petal—A flower leaf, as rose leaves
Phthisis—A wasting, consumption
Phthos—A disease
Pathology—The doctrine of disease
Pectoral—Pertaining to the breast
Pediluvium—A foot-bath
Pendulous—Hanging down
Pepsine—A peculiar substance in the stomach, which aids digestion
Peptic—Digestive; hence, dyspeptic, not digesting

- Penis**—The male organ of generation
- Percolation**—Running through some substance, straining
- Premonitory**—To give a previous notice, as premonitory symptoms
- Pert**—Around, a covering
- Pericardium**—Around the heart, sac containing the heart
- Pericarditis**—Inflammation of the pericardium
- Perin**—A testicle, male organs, corresponding with testes, in females, with this difference, however, that with males they are upon the outside, whilst with females they are upon the inside of the body
- Perineum**—The parts between the anus and the organs of generation or genitals
- Perineal**—Relating to the region of the perineum
- Period**—At a certain time
- Periodically**—Returning at a certain time
- Periosteum**—The membrane which covers all bones
- Perspective View**—As it appears to the eye at a certain distance
- Perturbation**—Disturbance
- Perversion**—An unhealthy change; to change from its proper or natural course
- Pessary**—That which will support, or hold up the womb, in prolapsus
- Phagedena**—An eating and fast-spreading ulcer
- Pharmacy**—The art of combining and preparing medicines
- Plegm**—Mucus from the bronchial tubes, the throat
- Phlogistic**—Tendency to inflammation
- Phosphorus**—An inflammable and luminous substance, prepared from urine and bones
- Phosphate**—Phosphoric acid in combination with metals, as phosphate of iron, phosphate of lime, etc
- Piles**—Tumors at, or in the anus; sometimes protruding; often attended with hemorrhage, thence called hemorrhoids
- Peperine**—A preparation from black pepper, considered valuable in ague
- Placenta**—After birth, which has a connection to the womb, and to the child, during pregnancy; but is naturally thrown off by the violent contractions of the womb, at this period, there being no further use for it
- Plethora**—Over fullness; if healthy, causing obesity, corpulence
- Pleuritis**—Inflammation of the pleura, pleurisy
- Pleura**—The serous membrane covering the lungs, and folding upon the sides
- Pneumon**—The lungs
- Pneumonia**—Inflammation of the lungs
- Podophyllin**—A powder made from the podophyllum peltatum, mandrake root
- Pomum**—The apple; hence, pounce, mashed apple
- Potassium**—The basis of potash
- Potus**—A drink; hence, potion, a medicated drink
- Predisposition**—A tendency to a certain disease
- Pregnancy**—Being with child
- Prognosis**—The art of guessing how a certain disease will terminate
- Prolapsus**—A falling
- Prolapsus Ani**—Falling of the anus
- Prolapsus Uteri**—Falling of the uterus
- Prostration**—Without strength
- Prussiate**—A compound with prussic acid
- Prussic Acid**—Hydrocenic acid; one of, or the most virulent poison in existence
- Psora**—The itch
- Pubes**—The prominence at the lower front part of the body
- Puerty**—Full growth; an adult; perfection
- Pubic**—Having reference to the region of the pubes
- Pudendum**—The female organs of generation
- Puer**—A boy, a child
- Puerpera**—A woman who has just brought forth a child; hence, puerperal fever, fever at, or soon after child-birth
- Pulmo**—A lung
- Pulmonitis**—Inflammation of the lung or lungs
- Pulmonary**—Relating to the lungs, as pulmonary balsam, pulmonary waters, etc
- Pulvis**—A powder; hence, pulverize, to make fine
- Pupil**—The dark circle in the eye
- Purgative**—A gentle cathartic
- Pus**—Unhealthy matter
- Pustule**—A slight elevation, having pus
- Putrefaction**—Decomposition by fermentation, rottenness
- Putrid**—Rotten; decomposed

- Pyrotygneous Acid*—An acid obtained from wood; the essence of smoke; if a little of it is put into a barrel with meat, in the brine, it smokes it without trouble. It is obtained by inserting an old gun-barrel or other iron tube into a coal-pit, near the bottom, when burning; it condenses in the tube and drops from the outer end into a dish, then bottled for use
- Quassia*—A bitter tonic; the chips of the wood are used
- Rachis*—The spine
- Rachitis*—Rickets, bending of the spine, and sometimes the long bones of the limbs; may be also enlargement of the head, bowels, and the ends of the long bones
- Radius*—The bone of the upper arm
- Radial*—Having reference to the upper arm
- Radiated*—Diverging from a centre
- Radis*—A root
- Ramus*—A branch
- Ranification*—A branching out
- Rancidity*—Rancid, stale, applied to oil, fat, butter, etc
- Rash*—A redness of the skin, in patches
- Ratsbane*—Arsenious acid, arsenic
- Rattle*—Noise passing through mucus as in cough
- Reaction*—To return, after recession
- Recession*—Striking in, the blood, or disease, going to the internal organs
- Rectum*—The lowest portion of the intestines
- Reduce*—To set a fracture, or to return a hernia
- Regimen*—Regulation of diet and habits, to preserve health, or to cure disease
- Relapse*—Recurrence of disease after an improved appearance, which is generally worse than the first attack
- Relaxation*—Losing the healthy tone of any part, or the whole system
- Repletion*—Fullness
- Reproduction*—Generation, procreation
- Respiration*—Breathing, including both inspiration and expiration
- Resolution*—A return to health, applied to inflammations
- Retching*—An effort to vomit
- Retention*—Delay of the natural passage of the urine or feces
- Revulsion*—A drawing away any disease by draughts, or blisters, irritating plasters, etc
- Rheumatism*—Inflammation of the fibrous tissue, mostly confined to the large joints
- Ricini Oleum*—Castor oil
- Rigor*—Coldness, with shivering
- Rochelle Salts*—A mixture of tartarate of potash and soda
- Rubefacients*—Medicines which cause redness of the skin, as mustard, radish leaves, etc
- Rupture*—Hernia; by some, called a breach
- Saccharine*—The properties of sugar
- Saleratus*—A salt between carbonate and bi-carbonate of soda
- Saliva*—The secretion of the mouth, spittle; hence, salivation, an increased flow of saliva
- Salt*—A compound of acid with an alkali, or metal
- Saltpetre*—Nitrate of potash
- Salubrious*—Promoting health, wholesome, healthy
- Sanative*—A curative medicine
- Sanguis*—Blood
- Sanguineous*—Bloody—Sanguineous discharge, as bloody-flux
- Santonin*—A powder obtained from worm-seed
- Sarcoma*—A fleshy tumor, generally of a cancerous nature
- Scabies*—The itch
- Scirrhus*—A hard tumor, generally of a cancerous nature
- Scrofula*—A constitutional tendency to disease of the glands
- Scrotum*—The sac which encloses the testicles
- Sedative*—Composing, calming, soothing
- Seidlitz*—A village in Bohemia; hence, seidlitz powders, which originated in that place
- Sinapis*—Mustard; hence, sinapisms, mustard plasters
- Slough*—Death of a part, allowing it to come out from the healthy part
- Stimulant*—A medicine calculated to excite an increased and healthy action
- Styptic*—To stop bleeding
- Snake-Root*—Common or Virginian snake-root; but black snake-root is the black cohosh
- Spasm*—Cramp, or convulsion
- Specific*—A remedy having a uniform action, producing health
- Sperm*—Seminal fluid, now more often called the semen, seed
- Spermatie*—Having reference to the testicles, or ovaries
- Spina*—The back-bone, hence, spine

<i>Stitch</i> —A spasmodic pain	<i>Therapeutics</i> —Relating to a knowledge of treating disease, the curative action of medicine
<i>Stoma</i> —The mouth	<i>Thorax</i> —The chest
<i>Stomatitis</i> —Inflammation of the mouth	<i>Tibia</i> —The large bone of the lower leg
<i>Strangulation</i> —Choking; also applied to hernia which cannot be reduced	<i>Tonsils</i> —Glands on each side of the throat
<i>Sudor</i> —Sweat; hence, sudorific, causing sweat, producing sweat	<i>Trachea</i> —The windpipe
<i>Sulphate</i> —A combination with sulphuric acid	<i>Transtation</i> —Disease going to some other organ
<i>Sulphuric Acid</i> —Oil of vitriol	<i>Trituration</i> —Rubbing into a powder
<i>Suppression</i> —An arrest of a natural discharge	<i>Tumor</i> —An enlargement of a portion, usually of the external parts
<i>Suppuration</i> —Production of pus	<i>Tuna</i> —Small, or under bone of the arm
<i>Sympathy</i> —Affected by the disease of another organ, as sick-head-ache from overloading the stomach	<i>Umbilicus</i> —The navel
<i>Symptom</i> —A sign of disease	<i>Ureter</i> —Duct leading from the kidney to the bladder
<i>Syncope</i> —Swoon, fainting	<i>Urethra</i> —Duct leading out from the bladder
<i>Syphilis</i> —Disease from sexual connection with those who have venereal disease	<i>Uterus</i> —The womb
<i>Tannic Acid</i> —An acid from oak bark, an astringent	<i>Vagina</i> —The passage from the womb to the vulva
<i>Tartaric Acid</i> —An acid from cream of tartar, found in grapes	<i>Veneriy</i> —Sexual indulgence
<i>Tenesmus</i> —Difficulty and pain at stool, with a desire to go to stool often	<i>Vermifuge</i> —Having the property to destroy worms
<i>Tent</i> —A roll of lint or cloth to keep wounds open until they heal from the bottom	<i>Virus</i> —Contagious poison
<i>Testes</i> —Testicles	<i>Vulva</i> —External opening of the female genitals
	<i>Whites</i> —Fluor albus
	<i>Yeast</i> —The principle of fermentation
	<i>Zinci Sulphas</i> —Sulphate of zinc, white vitriol

THE END.

