THE HOUSEHOLD

Medical Guide

- AND -

RECIPE BOOK.

Published By

T. EDMANSON & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

BRADFORD - - ONTARIO.

BEETON,
PRESS OF THE WORLD.
1886.

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THE HOUSEHOLD MEDICAL GUIDE AND RECIPE BOOK

CONTAINING

THE CAUSES AND SYMPTOMS OF MANY OF THE NUMEROUS DISEASES TO WHICH MAN AND THE HORSE ARE LIABLE; FORMULAS OF THE DRUGS, ETC., ETC., USED IN HEALING AND CURING THEM; WITH FULL DIRECTIONS FOR ADMINISTERING AND APPLYING THE MEDICINES PRESCRIBED.

ALSO

A LADIES' TOILET GUIDE; COMPRISING VALUABLE RECIPES FOR COSMETICS, HAIR RESTORERS, TOOTH POWDERS, EYE SALVES, LOTIONS, WASHES, ETC., ETC., BESIDES A GREAT DEAL OF OTHER VALUABLE INFORMATION.

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T. EDMANSON, & Co., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
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Entered according to the Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-four, by THOMAS EDMANSON, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

PRESS OF THE WORLD, BEETON.

PREFACE.

UR object in presenting a copy of this valuable little book with every bottle of the MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE is twofold—that medical knowledge may be more widely diffused, and the genuine qualities of our medicines become more generally known. Thousands of dollars are annually expended in advertising the merits of different patent medicines, the announcements of which are no sooner read than they are thrown aside and forgotten. In adopting this method of bringing our medicines under the notice of the public, our object has been to make the information contained in the following pages so interesting and trustworthy that our patrons and friends may not only peruse the book with pleasure and profit in the meantime, but consider it worthy of careful preservation for reference and guidance in the future.

We have endeavored to crowd into this treatise the most thorough directions for administering and applying the various medicines necessary in the diseases referred to, besides a collection of the best known and suitable recipes therefor.

The Ladies' Department will be found very complete, prominence being given to the art of preserving and beautifying the complexion, restoring and strengthening the hair, etc., with numerous recipes for cosmetics, hair washes, eye salves, lotions, tooth powders, etc., and much information pertaining to the toilet.

The Veterinary Department is replete with valuable hints to horsemen, professional and non-professional. Almost every disease to which the horse is liable is treated of, some of the principal ones at considerable length; and the recipes, with directions for making up and applying, should be found in every stable. One of these—similar in every respect to Kendall's Spavin Cure—is worth ten times the price of the medicine.

A word in conclusion regarding the prejudice against patent medicines. No doubt a great many are worthless, but some are preparations possessing genuine merits, from the use of which thousands obtain

immediate relief and permanent benefit. For the same amount you would pay a physician for feeling your pulse, examining your tongue, and pronouncing your trouble dyspepsia, indigestion or liver complaint, you can get a bottle of the LIVER CURE, which in nine cases out of ten answers your purpose better than any other remedy. But be sure to use only patent medicines of recognised merit, and made by men whose reputation is established. DR. CHASE is too well and favorably known to require any recommendation. The mind which gave to the world and suffering humanity the most valuable collection of recipes ever compiled, now presents to mankind the best remedy ever discovered for liver complaint, and all diseases resulting from a disordered stomach, etc., etc., in the form of MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE.

T. EDMANSON & CO.,

Sole Agents and Manufacturers of

DR. A. W. CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE

for the Dominion of Canada

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MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

DIET.

Unwholesome food and irregularities in diet occasion many diseases; and there is no doubt but the whole constitution of body may be changed by diet. Nor is attention to diet necessary for the preservation of health only, but it is of the utmost importance in curing disease; in fact, many diseases may be cured simply by a rigid diet without having recourse to medicine.

Our intention here is not to inquire minutely into the nature and properties of the various kinds of diet in use among mankind, but to mark some of the most pernicious errors which people are apt to fall into with respect to both the quantity and quality of the food, and to poin out their influence upon the health. It is no easy matter to ascertain the exact quantity of food proper for every age, sex and constitution; the best rule is to avoid all extremes. Nature never intended that our food should be measured and weighed out to us in certain quantities, but has provided every person with common sense and judgment, so that he can tell when he has enough; and the calls of thirst and hunger are sufficient to inform any one when more is necessary. *Moderation* in eating and drinking should be the chief rule with regard to quantity; overloading the stomach is always injurious, especially at bed-time. It is a very common practice to eat a light breakfast and partake of a heavy supper. This habit ought to be reversed; or if the loss of appetite for breakfast is the result of a debilitated system, it should be attended to at once, and the patient take some tonic bitters, composed of 1 oz. of Peruvian Bark and 1 oz. Gentian Root in a pint of the best rye whiskey. A tablespoonful for a dose is sufficient on rising in the morning. The practice of eating a light supper, retiring early, rising betimes in the morning and taking a short brisk walk, should be cultivated, and in a short time a relish for a good solid breakfast will be experienced.

The quality of the food is of the utmost importance. Animal as well as vegetable food may be rendered unwholesome by being kept

too long: some people profess to relish *gamey* fowl, but turn up their nose at *gamey* oysters. All animal and vegetable substances have a constant tendency to putrefaction, and when this decomposition goes too far, become not only offensive but injurious to health. All who value health ought to be very careful in selecting and eating meats, vegetables and liquids of known freshness and purity.

The liquid part of our diet likewise claims our attention. Water is not only the basis of most of our liquids, but also composes a great part of our solid food; good water, therefore, is of the greatest importance in diet. When water is impregnated with foreign bodies, their presence is known by its color, taste or smell. Use only water that possesses no particular color, taste or smell. All wells ought to be kept clean, and have free communication with the air. When either animal or vegetable substances are allowed to lie at the bottom of wells, they corrupt and taint the water; bad water is a prolific source of typhoid and bilious fevers; even the air itself, when confined in wells, becomes poisonous and renders the water less wholesome. Small holes should be bored in the platform of pumps and covered with wire gauze, to prevent frogs, insects, etc., from getting into the well.

To specify the different kinds of diet, to explain their nature and properties, would far exceed the limits of our design; we shall only mention the following brief rules with respect to the choice of diet. Persons who have an inordinate quantity of blood should be sparing in the use of everything that is highly nourishing, such as fat meats, rich wine and strong ale. Their food should consist largely of bread and vegetable substances, and their drink, pure and wholesome water. Persons inclined to obesity should not eat oily, nourishing diet, but partake moderately of lean meats and vegetables, and drink water; tea or coffee, and other things that promote perspiration and urine, have an anti-fat effect on stout persons. Persons who are troubled with acidity, or whose food is apt to sour on the stomach, should live on flesh and solid food; while those affected with gout and similar diseases ought to avoid all flatulent food, everything that is viscid or hard of digestion, and whatever is acid or apt to sour on the stomach; their food should be light, spare, cool and of an opening nature. Dyspeptic persons should avoid fat meats, sausages, pork, cabbage, pastry, cheese, tea, coffee, and all malt liquors; their diet should comprise plenty of new milk, cracked wheat and oatmeal porridge, bran bread, fowl broth, etc. Not only is it necessary that the diet should be wholesome, but it must be taken at regular intervals. Some

imagine that long fasting will atone for excess; but this, instead of mending, only makes the matter worse. When the stomach is over distended with food it loses its proper tone, while by long fasting it becomes weak and inflated with wind; thus either gluttony or fasting destroys the power of digestion. A great deal of the weakness and faintness some people experience is caused by an empty stomach, and may be removed by a bit of bread or biscuit, with a glass of water.

While we recommend regularity in diet, we would not be understood as condemning any deviation, as it is next to impossible at all times to avoid such; and living too much by rule might make even the slightest deviation dangerous. It may be prudent, therefore, to change the diet occasionally, taking more or less as persons feel disposed, provided always due regard be paid to *moderation*.

CLEANLINESS.

Want of cleanliness is a fault which admits of no excuse; when water can be had for nothing, it is surely in the power of every person to be clean. Remember, "cleanliness is next to godliness," and should never be neglected. In the religious observances of eastern countries cleanliness takes a prominent position, those of the Mahommedan and Jewish faiths enjoining frequent washings, bathings, and purifications, no doubt designed to represent inward purity while preserving health. Frequent washing not only romoves the effete matter which adheres to the skin, but likewise promotes perspiration, braces the body, and enlivens the spirits. How refreshed, and what an agreeable sense of warmth does one feel after a bath and brisk rubbing down. We wonder at the neglect and inattention that is paid to the bath, considering the cheering and exhilarating effect it has on the spirits, as well as benefiting health. Cleanliness, besides being agreeable to our nature, conduces to health and longevity; and liability to many skin diseases, such as itch, etc., may be largely prevented by strict adherence to its rules.

CLOTHING.

Clothing ought to be adapted to climate and climatic changes. Custom has no doubt a very great influence in deciding what we should wear; yet health should never be jeopardized or sacrificed for fashion's sake. If it is warm put on light suitable clothes; if cold, heavier woollen apparel. Clothing should be frequently changed, as well on the score of cleanliness as the comfort and agreeableness resulting therefrom.

Wet feet often occasion fatal diseases; and persons so suffering, if caused by profuse perspiration, should wear woollen stockings, and change them at least every other day. It a true saying that colds kill more than plagues; and from careful inquiry and statistics, we find that fully 80 per cent are directly traceable to insufficient clothing. How important it is, then, that careful attention be paid to the quantity of clothing we wear, and the time and circumstances under which it should be worn.

AIR.

Unwholesome air is a very common cause of disease, though few seem to be aware of the danger arising from it. People generally pay some attention to what they eat and drink, but seldom regard what goes into their lungs, though the latter proves often more fatal than the former. If fresh air be necessary for those in health, it is still more important in cases of sickness. The notion that sick people must be kept very hot is so common, that one can hardly enter the chamber where a patient lies without being ready to faint by reason of the hot, suffocating smell; how this must effect the sick any one may judge. No medicine is so beneficial to the sick as fresh air, and it is the most reviving of all cordials if it be administered with prudence. The windows and doors of the sick chamber should not be opened at random, but fresh air admitted gradually, and if possible by opening the windows of some other apartment. The air of a sick person's chamber may be freshened, and the patient much revived, by sprinkling the floor frequently with vinegar or other vegetable acid; a preparation of bromo-chloralum is much used in purifying and disinfecting sick rooms.

Air may become noxious in many ways. Whatever greatly alters its degree of heat, cold or moisture, renders it unwholesome; for example, that which is too hot dissipates the watery parts of the blood, exalts the bile, and renders the whole system liable to disease; very cold air obstructs the perspiration, and occasions rheumatism, coughs, colds, catarrh, and other diseases of the throat and lungs. Extremes of heat and cold should be avoided as much as possible, and those subject to them should endeavor to obtain the normal temperature by protecting the body with extra clothing, etc., until the body has regained its natural degree of heat. Whenever air stagnates long it becomes unwholesome. No house can be wholesome unless the air has a free passage through it, for which reason houses should be daily ventilated by opening opposite windows, and admitting a current of fresh

air into every room. Beds, instead of being made up immediately after use, ought to be turned down and exposed to the fresh air during the day.

Particular attention ought to be paid to the cellars and drains; if these are allowed to become foul and damp, sickness of the most malignant type is sure to result. Persons troubled with weak lungs and troublesome coughs should take daily exercise in the open air, expel all the air from the lungs, and inhale and inflate the lungs with pure fresh air as frequently as convenient and possible.

EXERCISE

Exercise is as important as food for the preservation of health. Weak nerves are the certain result of inactivity, and nothing but exercise in the open air can brace and strengthen the nerves, or prevent the endless train of diseases which proceed from a relaxed state of these organs. We seldom hear of the active complaining of nervous disorders; these are reserved for the sons of ease and affluence. Exercise, if possible, ought always to be taken in the open air; when that cannot be done, various methods may be contrived for exercising the body within doors, as dumb-bells, dancing, fencing, club-swinging, etc. It is not necessary to adhere strictly to any particular kind; the best way is to take them by turns and to use that longest which is most suitable to the strength and constitution. Those kinds of exercise, such as club-swinging, which give action to most of the bodily organs, are always to be preferred; but out-door exercise, such as walking, running, jumping, riding, etc., is the best. It is absolutely impossible to enjoy health when perspiration is not duly carried on, which can never be the case where exercise is neglected. When the matter which ought to be thrown off by perspiration is retained in the body, it vitiates the humors and occasions disease. Exercise, like eating, drinking, and everything else, should be done in moderation; it should never be continued too long. Over fatigue prevents the benefit of exercise, and weakens instead of strengthening the body. Man never was intended to be idle; inactivity frustrates the very design of his creation; whereas an active life is the best guardian of virtue and the greatest preservative of health.

ASTHMA.

Asthma is a disease of the lungs and air passages, causing difficulty of breathing and a smothering sensation, which occurs at uncertain periods.

CAUSE.

Asthma is sometimes hereditary; it likewise proceeds from a bad formation of the chest. The principal causes are a cold and moist atmosphere, sudden changes of temperature, and a mechanical contraction of the chest; yet all these causes may be resolved into an irritant of some kind or other, which acts on the sensitive membrane of the bronchial tubes.

SYMPTOMS.

Quick, laborious breathing, which is generally accompanied with wheezing. Sometimes the breathing is so difficult that the patient is obliged to sit in an erect position to avoid suffocation. The paroxysm is commonly ushered in with listlessness, want of sleep, hoarseness, cough, and a sense of heaviness about the breast and difficulty of breathing. All the symptoms grow worse towards night; the patient is easier when up than in bed, and is very desirous of cool air.

TREATMENT.

Nothing is of so great importance as pure, dry, moderately warm air. As all diseases of the chest are much relieved by keeping the body and feet warm, in fall and winter weather flannels and thick-soled boots should be worn. Exercise ought to be lightly indulged in, as it promotes digestion and increases the circulation of the blood; the blood of the athsmatic is seldom duly prepared, owing to the proper action of the lungs being impeded. Almost all that can be done by medicine in this disease is to relieve the patient when seized with a violent fit; for this purpose immerse the feet and legs in hot water, afterwards rub them well with a dry cloth, and give five or ten drop doses of Chlorodyne every hour until relieved. Another remedy is a half teaspoonful of Tincture of Lobelia, administered every half hour as required. A successful method is the inhalation of the fumes of Stramonium and Saltpetre. Procure a saucer and put a pinch of Stramonium leaves and Saltpetre on some red coals; now cover the body and head with a blanket, taking deep draughts of the fumes as they rise. This treatment generally gives instantaneous relief when other methods of cure fail.

AGUE.

CAUSE.

Foul air, and a deranged state of the liver and stomach.

SYMPTOMS.

Pain in the head and loins, weariness of the limbs, coldness of the extremities, stretching, yawning, sickness, vomiting, followed by shivering and violent shaking and fever.

TREATMENT.

The first thing to be done is to remove the inordinate quantity of bile secreted by the liver by taking MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE; afterwards take, according to directions, a mixture of 30 grs. Quinine, 2 dr. Aromatic Sulphuric Acid, 1 oz. Tincture Gentian, water 8 oz.; dose, a tablespoonful every four hours.

It is useless attempting to cure ague until the liver, bowels and stomach are put in a healthy condition. We know of no medicine that so signally answers this purpose as DR. A. W. CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE.

BOILS.

These are too well known to require description. They are caused from an effort of nature to throw off some poisonous offensive matter from the system, and on this account are generally considered healthy.

TREATMENT.

On the first appearance of boils, commence taking MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE to assist nature in discharging the foul humors from the system, and continue to use it until the blood is thoroughly purified. It may require two or three bottles to effect a perfect cure, as boils seldom come singly, but generally the patient is troubled with batches of them from time to time. If they should be troublesome and cause much pain, apply linseed-meal poultices to bring them quickly to a head. Some people attempt to abort a boil by applying poultices of arnica flowers, in which a few drops of Tincture of Iodine is mixed; we believe, instead of checking the formation of boils, in aiding nature to cast off in her own way the poisonous humors which clog the system.

BURNS AND SCALDS.

In cases of emergency, and difficulty of promptly securing a physician, apply scraped raw potato, dipped in flour, to the inflamed surface every ten or fifteen minutes, or apply common baking soda, well powdered, and cover it with a wet cloth. These are very good for household remedies and emergencies; but it is much better to

secure, as soon as possible, a liniment composed of equal parts of raw linseed oil and lime water, with 10 drops of carbolic acid. Procure a small piece of cotton wadding or lint, saturate it with the liniment, and apply to the burn ; repeat the operation every little while. This will draw the fire out, abate the fever, and heal the wound—leaving no scar—in a very short period.

BRONCHITIS.

Bronchitis is an affection of the windpipe, mucous membrane, and the air passages leading to the lungs.

SYMPTOMS.

A hard, dry cough, accompanied with considerable fever and headache. When the bronchial tubes become swelled and inflamed, difficulty of breathing is experienced ; this is generally more noticeable after meals than at any other time. Frequently the patient expectorates a thick, tough mucus, of a greyish color, at this stage of the disease.

TREATMENT.

The most useful medicines are those that will relieve the vascular congestion and promote expectoration. Give a tablespoonful of this mixture three times daily : 2 dr. Chlorate of Potash, 1 dr. Nitrate of Potash, 3 dr. Laudanum, 4 dr. Wine of Ipecac ; Camphor Water, 8 oz. ; mix.

Every person should pay attention to a cough, as a neglected cough is frequently followed by serious consequences. Those who are subject to bronchial affections ought to protect the throat and chest by wearing warm woollen wraps.

BILIOUSNESS.

No organ of the body exercises more control over the general condition of health than the liver. The terms "Bilious complaint" and "Liver complaint" are identical ; when you speak of one you speak of both. (For a full explanation of the causes of biliousness, see LIVER COMPLAINT.)

CAUSE.

A debilitated and disordered state of the stomach and bowels, caused by a deranged and inactive liver.

SYMPTOMS.

Constipation of the bowels, frequently bilious diarrhœa, furred tongue, impaired appetite, nausea, sometimes bilious vomiting, sallowness of complexion, sour stomach, headache. Biliousness is generally accompanied with a considerable degree of languor and debility, with irritability of temper.

TREATMENT.

Diet has always been considered of great moment in the treatment of biliousness. The grand maxim is to eat and drink sparingly, at stated intervals, of food the most digestible. A common but very erroneous idea is entertained by bilious patients that fasting is all that is required to cure an attack. Fasting, like every other extreme, is injurious. Adopt a medium of moderation in your diet; avoid fat meats and pastry; eat in moderation the acid fruits; take plenty of exercise; and correct and remove the cause by taking DR. A. W. CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE. We can with the greatest confidence recommend this sovereign remedy in all cases of biliousness, as it has never failed to cure the most stubborn cases; and the thousands of testimonials received, endorsing this remedy, emphatically pronounce it unapproachable as a biliary compound.

COLIC, OR CRAMP.

This disease often seizes people suddenly, is very dangerous, and requires immediate assistance. There are several varieties of colic; the principal ones are flatulent colic and constipated colic.

CAUSE.

Indigestion, long continued costiveness, eating immoderately of fruit, especially when unripe and indigestible.

SYMPTOMS.

Severe griping pains in the bowels, wind on the stomach, vomiting, costiveness, and spasmodic contraction of the muscles of the stomach.

TREATMENT.

In violent and lasting pains apply mustard plasters to the abdomen, give 5 or 10 drops of Laudanum, and repeat every hour until relieved; if of a windy nature, give warm stimulating drinks of Ginger or Cayenne. Remove any costiveness by injecting warm water clysters.

COSTIVENESS.

Habitual constipation in the human family is now so common an evil, and one which may lead to such serious consequences, that any remedy coming well recommended is eagerly tried by the sufferers from this disease. Hitherto no remedy has been in use that gave complete satisfaction until the discovery of DR. A. W. CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE. The advantage and great superiority of this remedy over every other consists in its mild cathartic action, afterwards leaving the bowels in a soluble condition for days. The great objection to pills, draughts, salts, and other drastic purgatives, is that they inflame the stomach and relax the muscular contraction of the bowels, on which they depend for their regular evacuations. The LIVER CURE, unlike any other medicine, regulates the flow of bile from the liver into the intestines, thus giving the system her own proper purgative.

CAUSE.

Costiveness may proceed from an excessive heat of the liver, or an engorged liver, or from the secretions of the liver becoming deficient in quantity, or from any cause that will give rise to an impaired nervous or muscular contractive power in any part of the intestinal canal. It is plainly evident that the primary cause is a diseased liver in some form or other; yet many minor causes contribute to costiveness, such as inattention to the calls of nature, eating and drinking astringent diet, indulging too freely in intoxicating beverages, and a deficiency of active exercise.

TREATMENT.

In attempting to cure habitual costiveness, the first thing to be done is to regulate the quantity and the quality of the secretion of the liver by taking CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE. Remember, this cannot be effected in a day or two; the whole system has become impaired, and must be built up slowly and surely; the stomach has to be strengthened, and perfect digestion and assimilation of food going on. To accelerate a cure, take plenty of exercise in the open air, which has a wonderfully beneficial effect in costiveness; it promotes all the secretions, strengthens the nerves, and assists nature in bringing about a cure. Regulate the diet by eating only food that is easy of digestion, and avoid drinking hot tea or coffee. Never expect a cure by constantly taking purgative medicine; it may relieve at the time, but the after effects are generally worse than

before. Try one bottle of DR. A. W. CHASE'S LIVER CURE, and you will be convinced of its wonderful merits.

COUGHS AND COLDS.

It is a true saying that "colds kill more than plagues ;" yet people trifle with a cold and cough, although aware of the serious consequences of a neglected cough, more than with any other disease. We cannot understand this negligence. Thousands trace their consumptive cough to a neglected cold ; yet the majority do not profit or heed the warnings of the past, or the living witnesses of a neglected cold, and go on fooling and trifling as if their lungs and constitution were made of iron. Ignore a headache if you will, or a pain in the back or side, or any other ailment, but never ignore or neglect a cough.

CAUSE.

More colds result from obstructed perspiration than from any other cause. This is brought about by overheating the body, and suddenly lowering the temperature by exposure to the cold. Perspiration is generally reckoned the greatest of all discharges from the body ; when this is checked, matter which should be thrown off through the pores of the skin is cast back into the system, lodges around the chest and lungs, creating an irritation which is followed by coughing and expectoration. Wearing wet clothes longer than is absolutely necessary obstructs the perspiration, and causes colds ; also wet feet, exposure to night air, etc., etc.

TREATMENT.

As a cough is caused by an obstructed and impeded perspiration, coupled with inflammation of the lungs, air passages and tubes, it is quite obvious that the best medicines that can be given are those that facilitate perspiration, allay irritation, and abate any inflammation. If the cough is dry, hard and hacking, give a teaspoonful of the following mixture every four hours until cured : 3 dr. Wine of Ipecac ; 2 dr. Tincture of Blood Root ; 1 dr. Spirits of Camphor ; 4 dr. Paregoric ; 1 oz. Syrup of Squills ; and 1 oz. Syrup of Wild Cherry Bark. To promote perspiration for an adult give 8 gr. of Dover's Powder at bed-time. If there are any symptoms of congestion, indicated by shooting, darting pains in the lungs and chest when the patient takes a long breath, the Dover's Powder will remove it in one or two doses. Another useful cough syrup is composed of equal quantities of Syrup of Squills, Co. Syrup Ipecac., Syrup Wild Cherry and Co. Tincture Camphor ; mix ; teaspoonful three or four times daily.

The most obstinate and distressing cold is a cold in the head. To effect a quick cure take a Dover's Powder for two nights, and half teaspoonful doses of Spirits of Camphor and Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia, mixed in equal proportion ; keep in doors, and avoid exposure to draughts and cold air.

CATARRH.

Catarrh, or cold in the head, as it is commonly called, is inflammation of the membrane lining the back part of the mouth and the nose, accompanied by a stuffing up of the nostrils, frequent sneezing, and a discharge from the nose. Catarrh generally is the result of a cold in the head, although it is claimed by some medical authorities to exist in the blood. Children, after recovering from an attack of diphtheria and typhoid fever, are frequently known to be troubled with catarrh. There is such diversity of opinion among medical men regarding the cause of this disease, that it would occupy more space than the extent of this book will permit of to minutely investigate them all ; but of this we are certain, it originates with a cold, acts like a cold, and sometimes terminates with lung troubles and consumption, thus proving that it is analagous to a cold.

SYMPTOMS.

A dull, heavy pain over the forehead, sneezing, sense of fullness and stopping of the nose ; the voice changes, and has a peculiar hollow sound ; impeded respiration, and the discharge of thin, purulent matter from the nostrils. In severe cases the breath is foul and very disagreeable.

TREATMENT.

Catarrh, unlike a common cold, should be treated locally and constitutionally. Great care and attention should be paid to atmospheric changes, avoiding as much as possible all draughts and extremes of cold.

Treating catarrh constitutionally, we know of no superior remedy than dissolving in a bottle of the LIVER CURE ½ oz. of Chlorate of Potash, 1 dr. Iodide of Potash, and ½ oz. Hypophosphate of Soda ; shake the bottle, and take a dessertspoonful three times daily. Sometimes the LIVER CURE alone is all that is necessary to cure catarrh. Mandrake is frequently given in pulmonary or catarrhal affections and when combined with these other remedies, has a decided effect in curing this dreadful disease.

Locally, catarrh may frequently be cured by using the following mixture, although it is better in all cases to employ the combined

methods—constitutional and local. Carbolic Acid, 2 dr.; Tincture of Iodine, 2 dr.; Creasete, 1 dr.; Aqua Ammonia, 2 dr.; Tincture of Camphor, ½ oz.; Alcohol sufficient to make up 2 oz. Put 10 drops of the mixture into an inhalation tube, and renew when required. Inhale or snuff the fumes 5 or 6 times daily.

COMSUMPTION.

Consumption consists in a wasting away of the whole body, caused by ulcers, tubercles, or concretion of the lungs, and is attended with a cough, weakness, hectic fever and considerable expectoration. Consumption, when fixed and deeply seated in the system, is incurable; in its first stages it may be cured, but never in the third. As this disease is seldom cured, we will pay more particular attention to the causes, to enable those who are constitutionally inclined to pulmonary affections to avoid them.

The first foundations are coughs and colds: yet other diseases, by vitiating the humors, such as scurvy, scrofula and asthma, may likewise occasion consumption. Sleeping with consumptive patients frequently causes the disease. Some physicians pronounce consumption contagious; if this is the case, no one should be allowed to sleep with a consumptive; it can be of no benefit to the sick, and must injure the healthy. The dust to which millers, bakers and stone-cutters are exposed predisposes to consumption, and the afflicted should immediately change their occupation, when serious trouble is the matter, for a more healthy one. Confined, unwholesome air, or air which is impregnated with the fumes of metals; sedentary employments, with little or no out-door exercise, are injurious, and often originate the disease. Wet feet, damp beds, wet clothes, obstructed perspiration, imprudent exposure of the body to cold after being heated—these generally predispose to consumption, and should be carefully guarded against.

TREATMENT.

The diet should be nutritious, and moderate exercise ought to be indulged in. The medicine taken should comply with the particular symptoms; thus, if there is a pain in the chest, cough, and night sweats, take Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites during the day, and 10 or 15 drop doses of Aromatic Sulphuric Acid at bed-time to check the night sweats. When the symptoms partake of a general debility and wasting away of flesh and tissue, accompanied with a cough, all that can be

done is to give nourishing food and drinks to invigorate the body; the object aimed at should be to nourish and strengthen without stimuating; for this purpose light wines, milk and egg, or whiskey, sugar and milk, may be given. Cod Liver Oil and whiskey ought to be taken regularly, or the following mixture: 1 pint Cod Liver Oil, 1 pint Whiskey' 1 oz. Diluted Phospheric Acid; mix, shake and take a tablespoonful 3 times daily before meals. The Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites of Lime, Soda and Iron is an excellent remedy in all pulmonary complaints.

DYSPEPSIA.

Dyspepsia, or indigestion, has become quite a fashionable disease. There are very few individuals who have not at various times experienced the miserable feelings caused by defective digestion; yet this mild attack of indigestion, which compared with chronic dyspepsia, is insignificant. No pen can describe the keen suffering of the body, and the agony and anguish of mind, endured by the dyspeptic, Tne mind is racked and tortured by evil forebodings; everything seems gloomy and dull; life is burdensome; sleep, "the divine restorer," is disturbed; the appetite gone or impaired; headache, palpitation of the heart, pain in the pit of the stomach and towards the right side, nausea, sometimes vomiting, especially after meals, a languid and oppressed feeling after eating, sour stomach, belching, bloating, and a peculiar uneasiness of the bowels, are some of the principal symptoms that attend this disease.

CAUSE.

To understand the functions of the organs that are intimately connected with the process of digestion, we give a brief account of the changes that take place when the food is taken into the stomach, with the hope that a better understanding of the duty of these organs will enlighten the reader as to the importance of keeping the bowels in a free, open state, and the stomach and liver in a healthy condition.

Digestion in the stomach consists chiefly in the solution of the food in the gastric juice. Food taken into the stomach undergoes many changes before it is fitted to form part of the animal body. The first change consists in the contraction of the coats of the stomach, the food being moved around by a peculiar worm-like motion, which brings all parts of the food in contact with the natural secretion of the stomach, called the gastric juice, which mixes intimately with the food, reducing the whole to a soft pulpy mass called chyme; this pulpy mass is

then passed into the duodenum, where it is acted upon by the bile and pancreatic juice, which separates the chyme into two substances, called chyle and residuum. Through the intestines the lacteal vessels absorb the chyle, and carry it through the heart to the lungs, where, by the action of the air, it is changed into blood. The residuum is carried from the smaller to the larger intestines, and is excreted from the system. It is plain from the above that anything which interferes with the healthy action of the stomach and intestines may cause dyspepsia. There are two digestions—the *gastric* and the *intestinal ;* the gastric digestion takes place in the stomach. and the intestinal in the duodenum. The intestinal digestion is as important as the gastric digestion. The chyme, when passed from the stomach into the duodenum, is digested by being acted upon by the biliary, pancreatic and intestinal secretions. According to some writers the pancreas is regarded as a supplementary organ to the stomach, and the food which escapes digestion in the stomach is dissolved in the duodenum by the pancreatic juice. It is estimated that a flow of seven or eight ounces of this digestive fluid is secreted every 24 hours in the intestines ; thus it follows that dyspepsia may arise from two causes. viz : a duodenal dyspepsia, caused by vitiation of the pancreatic juice and a deficient flow of the biliary secretions from the liver into the duodenum ; and a gastric dyspepsia, caused by a deficient quantity of gastric juice in the stomach. When these two principal secretions are inoperative on account of disease, overloading the stomach, imperfect mastication, immoderate use of drink, tobacco, etc., etc., dyspepsia ensues.

TREATMENT.

Diet, while suffering from dyspepeia, is most important. Only small quantities of food should be taken at a meal, and of the plainest description, such as milk, gruel, chicken broth, beef tea, etc. As the stomach becomes stronger and it is found that food does not disagree with it, the diet may be increased and more solid food taken. Exercise is also of great moment. Daily observation has shown that digestion is improved by any means that invigorates the system ; exercise, therefore should never be neglected, and that kind which is found most suitable to the patient is always the best. The medicine to be given ought to possess the combined properties of acting on the stomach by increasing the flow of gastric juice, and on the liver, by increasing the flow of the biliary, pancreatic and intestinal secretions. Dr. A. W. Chase's Mandrake Dandelion Liver Cure possesses these qualities ; it stimulates the sluggish liver to healthy action, regulates

the biliary secretions, and restores the stomach and system generally to their proper tone and strength.

No medicine should be expected to cure every phase of a particular disease. Every disease assumes different symptoms, and requires different modes of treatment. Especially is this the case with dyspepsia. The LIVER CURE will prove successful in nine cases out of ten; yet in some stubborn, obstinate cases, the addition of two drachms of Pepsine (artificial gastric juice) is a great improvement. MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE corrects acidity, stops the fermentation of the food, expels foul gases, allays irritation, and acts as a gentle cathartic.

DIARRHŒA.

Diarrhœa is a well known common complaint, causing copious and frequent discharges from the bowels; sometimes producing violent cramps and pain, when it assumes the character of dysentery.

TREATMENT.

We know of no remedy that gives such universal satisfaction as Dr. Woulff's Cholera Remedy; it seems to be adapted for all ages and conditions. We publish the formula for making this celebrated remedy: 1 oz. Tincture Opium, 1 oz. Spirits of Camphor, 1 oz. Tincture Rhubarb, 1 oz. Spirits of Lavender, 1 oz. Tincture Catechu, ½ oz. Tincture Capsicum; mix. Dose—for an adult, a teaspoonful every 2 hours until relieved, children in proportion. In bilious diarrhœa, it is better to remove the cause of the disease by taking CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE. The diet ought to consist of rice boiled with milk, preparations of sago, etc.

DROPSY.

Dropsy is a preternatural swelling of the whole or some part of the body, caused by the gathering of a watery fluid in the cellular membrane beneath the skin or in different cavities of the body. Dropsy arises from an increased action of the inhalents or from a diminished action in the absorbents, and from an impoverished state of the blood and inactivity of the kidneys. Dropsy is generally looked upon as a urinary complaint, and treated as a disease of the kidneys.

TREATMENT.

All medicines that promote perspiration, a free discharge of urine

and all secretions and excretions, are used to advantage in dropsy. Sweet Spirits of Nitre is the most reliable medicine we have to promote the secretion of urine; it may be given in teaspoonful doses once or twice a day. A popular domestic remedy is drinking copiously of broom-top tea and mustard seeds. Cream of Tartar has been employed with extraordinary effect in this disease; it promotes the discharges by stool and urine; the customary dose is from ¼ to ½ oz. every other day. One of the most efficacious remedies in dropsy is DR. CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE. It promotes all the secretions of the skin, urine and liver, and gently (what is required in dropsy) moves the bowels. Its efficacy far exceeds that of any other medicine or combination in dropsical complaints. Sir Astley Cooper's treatment consisted of Calomel and Squills, the first on account of its specific action on the liver and bowels, the Squills for its diuretic properties. Mandrake and Dandelion, the base of the LIVER CURE, possess similar properties to Calomel, and are combined with some of the most powerful kidney remedies yet discovered.

ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN.

Rashes and eruptions of the skin are so numerous and common, that we have thought it best to group and classify them all under one head, excepting a few distinct diseases, which are treated separately. It must be remembered that almost all cutaneous eruptions, all foulness of the skin, depend upon an impoverished state of the blood and a vitiated condition of the digestive organs and general health; therefore, the most efficient remedies in all skin diseases are alteratives and aperients, which regulate disorders of the stomach, bowels and liver, and constitutionally purify the blood. For this purpose we would recommend MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE; it operates upon all the secretions and excretions of the body through the glands; it stimulates the purifying action of the liver, cools the system, and promotes a regular cathartic action of the bowels.

No person need expect a healthy, ruddy, beautiful complexion while impure blood is circulating through his veins. Scripture says, the "blood is the life;" physiology has demonstrated that there is no part of the system, no matter how small or minute, but receives the blood; how important it is then that we pay particular attention to its quality.

Children while on the breast are seldom free from eruptions; these, however, are not often dangerous, and ought never to be stopped but with the greatest caution. They tend to free the bodies of infants from hot and acrid humors; if, on account of their number, they

become unsightly, give some mild opening medicine; Magnesia, given in milk, is generally the safest and best aperient for infants. For common sores, apply an ointment composed on 1 dr. Oxide of Zinc and 1 oz. Vaseline, which is an excellent healing salve for any purpose. Chronic affections of the skin, which appear in distinct patches over the body, ought to be treated by using mild citron ointment locally, and 5 drop doses of Donovan's Solution taken three times daily, for an adult, and the bowels kept regular by CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE.

EARACHE.

Earache may proceed from any of the causes which produce inflammation, such as exposing the head to cold, suppressed perspiration, and the irritation caused by insects.

TREATMENT.

A piece of cotton wool, saturated with Laudanum and Almond Oil, and inserted in the ear, usually gives relief. Some have employed Chloroform when the pain has been unbearable. Procure a clay pipe, put wadding into the bowl, and pour two or three drops of Chloroform on it; place the stem in the ear, and gently blow the fumes into the ear; this usually gives instant relief.

FEVER, BILIOUS.

When a continual, remitting, or intermitting fever is accompanied with frequent or copious evacuations of bile, either by vomit or stool, this denominated bilious. Most fevers are efforts of nature to free herself from an offensive cause. By properly understanding the symptoms, diligently observing which way nature points, and assisting her in her operations, severe attacks of fevers may be averted. We often see instances of persons who, after catching a cold, have all the symptoms of a fever, but by keeping warm and taking the necessary remedies, the incipient attack is checked. Especially is this the case in bilious fever; if taken in time the disease is easily checked, but if allowed to run on, the patient may expect a protracted length of sickness. We have so far consistently and conscientiously recommended the medicines that are best adapted for diseases, and in any case where CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE has been prescribed we have done so with the sincere belief and full confidence that it was the best remedy known. Its efficacy in bilious fevers consists in averting the disease in its first stages, by cleansing the bowels and removing superfluous bile.

FLATULENCY.

Flatulency is a symptom of dyspepsia or indigestion, caused by a

debilitated state of the stomach and intestinal canal. When the energy of the organs is impaired, the food, instead of being dissolved, undergoes a rapid fermentation, liberating a gas which distends and bloats the stomach, causing great inconvenience and pain.

TREATMENT.

As flatulency depends on a weakened condition of the stomach and bowels, it is quite obvious that the first care should be to limit the quantity of food eaten, so that it may be easily digested. The bowels and stomach ought to be strengthened and regulated by taking a tablespoonful of CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE immediately after meals. Sometimes a teaspoonful of common baking soda, dissolved in water, affords relief by counteracting the fermentation and expelling the wind; but the quickest relief is obtainable from a teaspoonful of Essence of Ginger given in a little water or brandy and water. These are only paliative and temporary in their character, affording relief for the moment, but leaving the stomach and bowels in a worse condition than before. DR. A. W. CHASE'S LIVER CURE removes the cause of and permanently cures flatulency by strengthening the stomach, aiding digestion, and checking fermentation.

GRAVEL, OR STONE.

Analysis has shown that the chemical composition of urine consists of acids, alkalies and other materials, such as salts, calcareous earth, etc., dissolved in water. The urine in a healthy state is an acid secretion, and it is the excess of this acid, called uric acid, that holds the alkalies and earthly salts in solution. If from any cause this excess be diminished, the salts are no longer held in solution, and a deposit of white sand, or gravel, takes place. If the acid be in excess, the deposit will appear red, and is called red sand, or gravel.

SYMPTOMS.

Itching along the urethra, frequent inclination to make water, great pain in voiding the urine, and trouble in retaining it. Sometimes blood is voided with the urine, which, after standing some time, deposits sediments, red or white, according to the disease.

TREATMENT.

We believe that the different secretions of the body regulate the general health of mankind. If the secretory glands of the skin, liver and kidneys become obstructed, sickness must result. In DR. CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE we have a remedy that promotes all the secretions of the body, especially those of the kidneys and liver. Three bottles will cure the worst case of gravel and stone, and one bottle will clarify the urine and prevent brick—red or white—

deposits, by counteracting the excess of acid. When the deposits are red, add ½ oz. of Carbonate of Potash to each bottle; when white, nothing but the LIVER CURE is necessary.

HEADACHE.

Headache is a very common complaint. There is the sick headache, nervous headache, and rheumatic headache. When the headache proceeds from biliousness the pain is very acute and throbbing, with considerable heat of the part affected. CHASE'S LIVER CURE is a specific for sick headache arising from a foul stomach and inactive liver. Nervous headache affects those persons who are constitutionally nervous and irritable. The system ought to be toned and strengthened by tonics. The following is an excellent strengthening medicine, and affords relief in nervous, rheumatic and neuralgic headache: Quinine, 40 gr.; Tincture of Iron, ½ oz.; water, 4 oz. Dose, a dessertspoonful every four hours until relief is obtained. External remedies are often efficacious in heacache. The following is a good liniment for allaying pain: Take equal parts of Laudanum, Chloroform, Tincture of Capsicum, and Spirits of Camphor; mix, and rub well in.

Whatever remedies are resorted to in headache, the regulation of the bowels ought never to be neglected; for that purpose nothing equals CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE. One or two doses cure bilious and sick headache.

HEART DISEASE.

This vital organ is subject to many diseases. It is not our intention to enumerate them all, as organic or positive diseases of the heart require the best medical advice and treatment available; yet many people construe a slight palpitation or fluttering at the heart into some serious affection of that organ when it is merely the result of weakness, over-exciting exercise, or indigestion and dyspepsia, from which we believe one-half of the symptoms of heart disease arise. It is a well-known fact that the heart is afflicted through sympathy with other organs; especially is this noticeable when indigestion creates a gas which envelopes and compresses round the heart, causing a dull, dead pain, fluttering and palpitation. When only these symptoms appear we would recommend CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE; but where the disease is organic and not sympathetic, we would advise the patient to consult some good physician.

INDIGESTION.

Indigestion is a disorder of the stomach and first intestines.

CAUSE.

Indigestion and other diseases of the stomach are caused as much by a disordered state of the intestines as of the stomach. Under the heading DYSPEPSIA we have fully explained the duty and functions of the different organs interested in the process of digestion. We would ask our readers to carefully study the subject, and they will see that indigestion is a debility of the nervous influence and muscular fibres of the intestines as well as the stomach.

SYMPTOMS.

The general symptoms are a sense of fullness and weight in the stomach after meals, flatulency, bloating, belching of wind, occasional pain in the stomach, with general distress and sometimes vomiting. Dizziness is a prominent symptom; bad taste in the mouth, furred tongue, headache, palpitation of the heart at times, and irregular action of the bowels, inclining to costiveness.

TREATMENT.

DR A. W. CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE is the best remedy for this complaint. It acts by promoting all the secretions and excretions, and restores the muscular action of the coats of the stomach and intestines, assists the stomach to dissolve the food, and counteracts fermentation, sourness and belching of wind. Our duty and object is to prescribe the best known remedies to cure the diseases which afflict mankind, and in recommending the LIVER CURE as the best for all diseases, of the stomach and liver, we never knew it to fail; yet in some cases, when there is vomiting and great distress and pain, a little patience is required, and if one bottle does not effect a cure, mix 1 dr. of Pepsine and ½ dr. of Bismuth with the LIVER CURE, and we will guarantee a cure in every instance, no matter how bad or long the disease has been standing.

HEARTBURN.

What is commonly called heartburn is not a disease of that organ, but an uneasy, burning sensation about the pit of the stomach. It is frequently attended with sour, acid eructations, sometimes producing vomiting. The most frequent causes of heartburn are a debilitating state of the stomach and intestines, an excess of acid, and over-indulgence in oily, indigestible food.

TREATMENT.

The diet should consist of food that is easily digested. Exercise in the open air will likewise be of use, and everything that promotes

digestion. Acidity, or sourness of the stomach, which occasions heart-burn, may be relieved by taking a teaspoonful of Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia, or a teaspoonful of Bicarbonate of Soda; but as the disease is caused by a disordered state of the digestive organs, causing fermentation of the food eaten, the proper treatment would be to strengthen the stomach by taking the LIVER CURE, which we strongly recommend for all diseases of the stomach and liver. Try it.

HOOPING-COUGH.

This cough seldom affects adults, but often proves fatal to children, and is contagious.

SYMPTOMS.

Difficulty in breathing, followed with a cough and all the other symptoms of a common cold; the cough is of a hooping sound, convulsive in its nature, and fits and spasms continuing until the child is relieved by vomiting.

TREATMENT.

One of the most effectual remedies in hooping-cough is an emetic of Wine of Ipecac. Vomiting is favorable to a cure; it cleanses the stomach, and removes the thick, slimy ropy mucus, which, when vomited, gives, instant relief; the usual dose is from 1 to 2 dr. of the wine. Another method is to put 1 dr. of powdered Ipecac in a half cupful of water, and give a teaspoonful every ten or twenty minutes until vomiting occurs. Rubbing the breast and spine with a liminent of 2 oz. Ammonia, 2 oz. Olive Oil, and ½ oz. Oil of Amber, is very useful, and relieves the severity of the attack. Give regularly a teaspoonful of the following mixture: Wine of Ipecac, 2 dr.; Paregoric, 2 dr.; water, 1½ oz. This is an excellent child's cough mixture, and may be given for any kind of cough.

JAUNDICE.

Jaundice is a disease of the liver, arising from a clogged and sluggish action of that organ. It generally comes on with langour, inactivity, impaired appetite, bitter taste in the mouth, costiveness and lowness of spirits. As it progresses and becomes more deeply rooted, the white of the eye appears yellow; afterwards the whole skin assumes a dark yellow color, and the urine becomes of a saffron hue. Frequently the patient is troubled with nausea and vomiting and other symptoms of indigestion.

CAUSE.

The immediate and direct cause is inactivity of the liver. The bile, the natural secretion of the liver, flows into the upper bowel through a duct or tube about a large as a goose-quill; this little tube or vessel receives the bile from a smaller tube called the hepatic duct, and from another which connects with the gall-bladder, called the cystic duct. These little tubes get obstructed or clogged up by sticky, thickened or hardened bile formed in the liver, and the liver becoming diseased and inactive, loses its power to force an outlet through its natural channels. This gathering of diseased bile is taken up by the absorbents, distributed over the system, and produces the yellowness we witness.

TREATMENT.

In Dr. Chase's Liver Cure will be found a remedy that is a certain cure for jaundice. We cannot extol this preparation too highly for all diseases of the liver, as it is compounded from two o the most active and potent liver remedies known to medical science. Ask any respectable doctor the principal remedies employed in liver complaint, and he will tell you that Calomel, Quinine, Mandrake and Dandelion are the ones usually prescribed, and that the two latter are the safest, being entirely free from the deleterous effects. Mandrake and Dandelion enter largely into the composition of the Liver Cure, in conjunction with other well-known and valuable vegetable remedies, which act powerfully on the blood and kidneys. In jaundice, the Liver Cure is truly marvellous in its action, one to three bottles being sufficient to effect a cure in most cases. Like all other diseases arising from the stomach and liver, daily exercise is beneficial, and should be used freely, but not to cause fatigue. The diet should be mild, but sufficiently nutritious, being regulated by the principles laid down under Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

LIVER COMPLAINT.

The liver is the largest organ in the body; its office is to take the superabundant carbon out of the blood, and unite it with other elements, forming a peculiar bitter yellow substance called bile, the natural secretion of the liver. This secretion is poured into the upper bowels, serving as a cathartic, aiding digestion and purifying the blood by separating all dross, corruption, and foul effete matter by [illegible] of filtration. The liver in its various functions exercises a [illegible] influence on the general health. We believe it is [illegible] por-

tance to the animal economy than the heart and lungs; its imperfect action invariably produces disease, and while in that state it cannot purify the blood, which, when sent to the lungs, brains and other parts in a morbid condition, will produce innumerable blood diseases; when devoid of its usual secretion, it witholds the natural stimulus to the bowels and intestines, thus producing a constipated condition of the bowels, a disordered stomach, impaired digestion, and deranged kidneys.

SYMPTOMS.

The most frequent symptoms are a dull, heavy pain, sometimes darting and shooting under the right shoulder blade, and extending to the left side; a sense of weight and uneasiness in the right side, impaired or capricious appetite, irregular bowels, costiveness, headache, sour stomach, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth in the morning, high-colored urine, lassitude and drowsiness after meals. The skin is often covered with yellow spots, and with a scaly, branny substance; the symptoms peculiar to dyspepsia are often present; the nervous system is disturbed. Where there is enlargement of the liver, it may easily be detected by pressing the hand under the false ribs on the right side, when a soreness will be felt, together with a hard lump.

TREATMENT.

A great many of the medical profession (they are generally of the old school) think that Mercury is the only remedy in liver complaint, and entertain little if any scruples in prescribing it freely. The chief objections to Calomel, or Mercury, are its tendencies to produce salivation and accumulate in the system. Some people are extremely susceptible to the influence of Mercury; hence, whenever it is given it should be used in very small doses. But those whose experience and judgment are to be relied on are very cautious in the employment of Calomel, and generally employ Mandrake, Dandelion or Quinine.

The usefulness of Mandrake and Dandelion in all cases of liver complaint is unquestionable. Dr. Johnston says: "The more Dandelion is employed the more certain proofs will it afford of its utility." In some of the principal cities of the United States the early spring leaves of Dandelion are extensively consumed as a green or salad, no doubt on account of its stimulating and laxative properties.

In recommending Dr. A. W. Chase's Mandrake Dandelion Liver Cure to the public as a liver regulator, we do so with the fullest confidence that an intelligent public are fully acquainted with the medicinal properties of Mandrake and Dandelion. It was the

almost universal use of these two valuable roots which led to the discovery of the LIVER CURE. As the name indicates, Mandrake and Dandelion enter into the composition of the LIVER CURE, but its mild, certain and wonderful curative effects depend as much upon the great number of roots, barks and herbs—having peculiar properties of their own as blood purifiers and kidney regulators—which together, chemically combined and accurately proportioned, produce the truly wonderful compound. The LIVER CURE contains no Calomel, Quinine, or other mineral, but is purely a vegetable preparation which can do no possible injury. It supplies the bowels with nature's proper cathartic, by stimulating the flow of bile from the liver into the bowels; it removes the causes of costiveness, and strengthens the stomach. As a liver regulator in all cases and symptoms of liver complaint, it has no equal; it will absolutely cure the worst of cases in a few days. Only a few doses are required to prove its wonderful effects. Try it. Why suffer, when the means of relief are placed at your disposal.

LUMBAGO.

This disease generally affects those persons who have been subject to rheumatism; in fact, lumbago means rheumatism of the loins. The cause and symptoms are the same. For general treatment see RHEUMATISM.

MEASLES.

Measles, like other fevers, is preceded by alternate fits of heat and cold, with sickness and loss of appetite. The tongue is white but generally moist; there is a short cough; a heaviness of the head and eyes; the patient generally complains of his throat, also of an itching of the skin, and is remarkably feverish; vomiting often precedes the eruption; and the stools usually have a greenish color. About the third or fourth day small spots resembling flea-bites appear, first upon the face, then upon the breast, and afterwards on the whole body. After a few days the red spots begin to turn pale, and gradually disappear.

CAUSE.

Measles is mostly communicated, being an infectious fever. The real cause which determines this disease is not well known.

TREATMENT.

Measles seldom proves fatal, and when of a mild form, nature alone

will effect a cure without the aid of medicine. The customary treatment is to promote perspiration and a free expectoration, to keep the bowels open by giving some mild purgative, and the eruption from striking inwards by keeping the patient warm and comfortable, and free from sudden changes and temperature. If the measles should suddenly disappear, they ought to be restored by placing the patient in a warm bath, applying mustard blisters to the chest, and giving a little wine or other stimulating beverage. The great danger to be feared in measles is the extreme liability of the patient, when in a convalescent state, to contract some serious constitutional disease, which may be troublesome in after years. All that is requisite in measles is to keep the body moderately warm, to observe a mild diet, and to keep the bowels open by a very gentle aperient.

MUMPS.

This disease, like measles, is the result of a specific contagion. It begins with soreness and stiffness in the side of the neck, which soon commences to swell; and in some cases assumes such gigantic proportions, that the patient can with difficulty open the mouth or swallow food.

TREATMENT.

The diet should be mild and nourishing; the neck and face protected from the cold; and 5 to 8 grs. Dover's Powder, administered at bed-time, will effect a cure. In some cases, when the glands continue swollen, purgative medicines ought frequently to be given, and the glands well rubbed with Compound Iodine Ointment.

NEURALGIA.

Neuralgia, like lumbago, is kin to rheumatism. Neuralgic pains may depend upon a local cause, or they may arise from a general derangement of the constitution, affecting the whole nervous system.

SYMTOMS.

The pains are sharp, darting and acute. It comes on in sudden paroxysms, with intervals of freedom between. The pain is so intense and agonizing that in some cases it has caused a temporary loss of reason.

TREATMENT.

When the disease is local, it may be relieved by applying a galvanic battery. Nothing has a more decided effect in relieving the pain when it is confined to the face and head, than 5 grs. Quinine, mixed with 10

grs. Carbonate of Iron. One powder should be taken every hour until the pain is stopped. An excellent liniment for bathing the parts in neuralgia, tic-douloureux and rheumatism, is made as follows: Tincture Aconite, ¼ oz.; Oil Wintergreen, ¼ oz.; Gum Camphor, ½ oz.; Chloroform, 1 oz.; Laudanum, 1 oz.; Tincture Capsicum, 1 oz.; mix, and shake. Another excellent recipe—one that we can guarantee to cure the very worst cases, and would advise every person afflicted with this painful disease to use—is composed of ½ oz. Salicylate of Soda, 1 oz. Fluid Extract of Eucalyptus, water, 8 oz.; mix, and take a tablespoonful every four hours.

NERVOUSNESS.

Nervousness, to a certain extent, troubles nearly the whole human family. The importance of the nervous system, and its bearing on human happiness or misery, are thoroughly understood. Whatever overtaxes the nervous system—whether through intense mental application or by inordinate indulgence of the appetite and propensities—should be immediately brought under control, and a thorough and systematic course of medicine taken, coupled with close attention to diet, and abundance of exercise in the open air.

TREATMENT.

Strengthen the system by taking the following nerve tonic: 2 dr Citrate of Iron and Quinine, 3 dr. Tincture of Nux Vomica, 8 oz. water; mix, and take a dessertspoonful three times daily. Cold water baths are exhilarating and nerve-bracing, and ought to be used regularly once a day. So absolutely necessary and valuable is constant exercise in nervous disorders, that some prominent physicians look upon medicines as useless unless accompanied by plenty of it. Nervousness brought on by excessive indulgence in drink may be relieved by taking the following mixture: Bromide of potash, ½ oz.; Aromatic Spirits of Ammonia, 1 oz.; water 8 oz.; mix. Dose, a tablespoonful every four hours until the nervousness subsides.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Palpitation of the heart may result from extreme nervousness, organic disease of the heart, and a disordered condition of the digestive organs. Three-fourths of the fluttering of this organ is caused by indigestion, and not from any structural disease of the heart, as is commonly supposed.

TREATMENT.

For palpitation arising from dyspepsia and indigestion, CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE is an invaluable remedy. When palpitation occurs through organic disease of the heart, the peculiar symptoms are so pronounced that no observing person can be deceived. In all such cases the patient requires the best medical treatment obtainable.

PILES.

This common disease is too well known to require description. The more frequent causes are general debility and habitual costiveness.

TREATMENT.

We cannot recommend a better remedy in all cases of piles—whether internal, external or bleeding—than DR. A. W. CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE. As the piles are generally owing to costiveness and a weakness of the bowels, this remedy removes the cause by keeping the bowels in a lax condition, and strengthening them. When the outward piles are painful, moist and itching, bathing the parts with cold water gives a good deal of relief. The application of the following ointment sometimes alone effects a cure: Powdered Galls, 1 dr.; Powdered Opium, 20 gr.; Lard, 1 oz.; mix, and apply to the parts. The following salve is very efficacious: Calomel, ½ dr.; Vaseline, ½ oz.; mix, and apply two or three times daily. We would advise every person troubled with piles to apply this ointment, also to take the LIVER CURE, and will warrant a cure in a few days.

PLEURISY.

Pleurisy is an inflammation of the membrane called the pleura which lines the inside of the chest, and causes violent pricking pains in the side, especially on inspiration, accompanied with more or less chills and fever, and a cough. There is likewise a spurious kind of this complaint, which is often confounded with the genuine, and is known as bastard pleurisy. It affects the muscles between the ribs and the pains are more external than in the other.

TREATMENT.

Give from 5 to 10 grs. of Dover's Powder every four hours, until three doses have been given. Guard against catching cold, as these powders promote sweating; apply a blister of mustard or cantharides to the parts. If the cough is troublesome and tight, take a teaspoonful of the following mixture three or four times daily: Wine of Ipecac, ¼ oz.; Syrup of Squills, 1 oz.; Laudanum, ¼ oz.; Syrup of Wild Cherry, 1½ oz.

RHEUMATISM.

There are two kinds of rheumatism—acute and chronic. The acute has considerable fever with its attack, while the chronic is almost free from such.

CAUSE.

Sudden changes of the weather; quick transitions from heat to cold; an obstructed perspiration, and an excess of lactic acid in the blood.

SYMPTOMS.

Acute rheumatism generally begins with shivering, a quick pulse thirst, and other symptoms of a fever; afterwards the rheumatic pains commence flying and darting through the legs, which are increased by the least motion or attempt at walking, and in time settle in the joints, which are often affected with swelling and inflammation. Chronic

rheumatism has little or no fever or inflammation; the principal symptoms being pains and swellings in the joints, and in some of the larger muscles.

TREATMENT.

In acute rheumatism, accompanied with fever, the most efficacious remedy is Compound Ipecac Powder (Dover's Powder), given in 5 to 10 gr. doses every four hours, until three powders have been taken. This should abate any fever; and if the pain still continues, the following remedy may be taken and the liniment applied locally: Iodide of Potash, ¼ oz.; Salicylate of Soda, ½ oz.; Morphia, ½ gr.; water 8 oz.; mix, and take a tablespoonful every four hours in a little cold water. Tincture of Aconite, ½ oz.; Oil of Wintergreen, ½ oz.; Chloroform, 1 oz.; Spirits of Camphor, 4 oz.; mix, shake and rub well into the parts affected.

In chronic rheumatism take the following mixture as directed; it seldom fails to effect a cure: Salicylate of Soda, ½ oz.; Iodide of Potash, ¼ oz.; Wine of Colchicum, ¼ oz.; Tincture of Cimicifuga, ½ oz.; Camphor Water, 8 oz.; mix, and take a tablespoonful three or four times a day. The liniment prescribed for acute rheumatism should also be used.

Dr. Chase's Mandrake Dandelion Liver Cure has cured severe cases of rheumatism when all other remedies have failed. It promotes all the secretions, particularly those of the skin and urine, which is the proper way to thoroughly eradicate this disease from the system. We would solicit for this remedy the patronage of all persons troubled with this painful complaint, confidently assuring them that if the medicine is persevered in, a perfect cure will result.

RINGWORM.

Ringworm generally affects children who are feeble, ill fed, uncleanly, and not sufficiently exercised, although the healthiest of children are liable to catch the disease by personal contact with anyone affected using the same towels, combs, hats or caps, etc. It occurs in separate patches upon the scalp, face and neck. On its first appearance the small patches are of a light yellow color, which soon break and form thin scabs. If the disease is neglected it rapidly spreads, the patches run together, and in time the whole scalp becomes affected.

TREATMENT.

As the disease is constitutional as well as local, the patient's whole system should be purified and strengthened by giving Chase's Mandrake Dandelion Liver Cure. The greatest care and attention should be paid to diet, exercise and bathing. If the scalp is the part affected, the hair should be cut off as close as possible, and washed night and morning and carefully dried; afterwards apply Citron Ointment to the sores, which is all that is necessary to effect a cure in most cases. If, however, the disease does not yield to this treatment, touch the sores with a solution of Sulphate of Copper every night, and apply the Citron Ointment in the morning.

This disease appears to thrive most where the blood is impoverished and the patient is in a weak, feeble condition. The Liver Cure is the

best blood purifier known; it effectually eradicates all foul humors from the blood, and systematically strengthens and builds up the debilitated system.

SCIATICA.

Sciatica is rheumatism of the hip joint. The cause, symptoms and treatment are similar to those of RHEUMATISM, which see.

SPRAINS.

Severe sprains require rest. If there are any symptoms of inflammation, bathe the parts with a solution of Sugar of Lead in a little vinegar. The following is an excellent liniment in all cases of bruises and sprains; it should be well rubbed into the parts affected: Tincture of Arnica, 2 oz.; Laudanum, 1 oz.; Oil of Hemlock, ½ oz.; Oil of Cedar, ½ oz.; Spirits of Turpentine, ½ oz.; Gum Camphor, ½ oz.; mix, and shake well before using.

SALT RHEUM, ULCERS, SCROFULOUS SORES, ETC.

These troublesome skin diseases may be classed together. Their symptoms differ somewhat, but the direct causes in nearly all cases are the same, viz.: impure blood, general debility, and an inherited predisposition to the affection.

TREATMENT.

It is of the utmost importance that the patient endeavor to facilitate a cure in obstinate skin diseases by observing strict attention to diet, bathing, exercise, etc. DR. A. W. CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE is one of the best general blood purifiers known: 2 dr. of Iodide of Potash added to each bottle greatly assists the medicine. The application of mild Citron Ointment to old sores is also a useful remedy. No one need despair of being cured if the LIVER CURE is persevered in. Remember, that to cure these diseases the blood must be cleansed and purified, the liver and stomach toned and strengthened, and to accomplish this requires time. If we knew of a better remedy than the LIVER CURE for skin diseases, we would most cheerfully recommend it; but we know of none. It will do all we have recommended it to do, and we have advised the addition of a little Iodide of Potash, as it is the principal remedy employed by all physicians to absorb, scatter and banish scrofulous taints and humors from the system.

WORMS.

Most children are subject to worms. The common symptoms are paleness of the countenance, itching of the nose, starting, and grinding of the teeth in sleep, appetite bad, witha sour stinking breath.

TREATMENT.

Numberless medicines are recommended for killing and expelling worms, but we know of none that gives greater satisfaction than the following powder, on a little jam, preserves, etc., in the morning before eating: Santonine, 5 gr.; Gray Powder, 5 gr.; Rhubarb, 10 gr.; mix, and divide in two powders. For a child under one year old, give one-third of a powder; over one and under two years, half a powder; two years and over, a whole powder. The advantage of this powder over the general run of worm medicines is, that it not only kills the worms, but being combined with rhubarb, it gently moves the bowels, thus carrying off the worms.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE ART OF BEAUTY.

The art of looking one's best, by beautifying and improving the complexion, is not easily acquired. Close observation and good natural taste are necessary for even beauty to display itself to the greatest advantage. "Beauty, when unadorned, is adorned the most," is only true in a limited sense. Beauty must make the most of itself by bringing art to the aid of nature, and what is far more important, must take all necessary steps to preserve it.

Beauty is a woman's wealth; strength and power, and the knowledge how to procure, improve and preserve it, is perfectly legitimate and should be extended. No one would question the right or propriety of removing a wart, mole, or any other blemish that disfigures the personal appearance; such acts of personal attention need no excuse. If our beauty or general appearance is marred by the loss of a front tooth, how quickly we consult a dentist, and replace the lost member with an artificial one. The same argument might be advanced in dozens of cases. If a person loses a limb or an eye, no objection could be taken to replacing them by artificial ones. The common ground of expediency and necessity presents us with unanswerable arguments in favor of aiding nature by the devices of art.

The desire to be beautiful is implanted in every lady's breast. The object of this work is to give toilet hints and suggestions, with some good and genuine recipes to procure, preserve and restore the complexion. It is to the toilet that beauty generally resorts for these purposes; there also the less favored find the means of simulating the charms they do not naturally possess, by applying the embellishing cosmetic. Every lady owes it to herself to be fascinating; every gentleman is bound for his own sake to be presentable; but beyond this there is the obligation to society, to one's friends, and to those with whom we may be brought in contact. If a lady is requested to accompany a gentleman to the opera or a concert, and appears at either with tumbled hair, a questionable face, an ill-chosen dress, and badly fitting gloves, she does a positive wrong, and becomes an infliction in-

stead of a pleaure. *Duty*, therefore, has even more to do with attention to the toilet than *vanity*. We owe it to ourselves and others to turn our personal attraction to the very best account. It is under this impression that we offer the following hints and suggestions on the toilet and give the best recipes to attain this end, with every confidence in their value.

TREATMENT OF THE SKIN.

In health the treatment of the skin is extremely simple, requiring only habitual cleanliness and daily personal ablution. In olden times water was thought injurions to the skin and general health; common sense has dispelled that delusion. No lady would now think of imitating her great-grandmother, whose only ablution probably consisted in gently washing her cheeks and drying them with a soft towel; the daily bath, the complete immersion of the whole body, is now the rule rather than the exception, and its effect is admirable. When we know that the skin is composed of three layers or coverings, filled with minute pores to allow the escape of perspiration and other exhalations, it must be quite clear that constant bathing, or friction with a dry towel, is necessary to preserve a healthy glow and tone to the system. In all baths soap should be used, as the alkali of the soap unites with the oily exudations of the skin, and helps to remove impurities. Some people entertain the idea that soap is injurious to the skin; it does nothing of the kind. Great care should be exercised in purchasing soaps, and only those of superior quality, and which do not irritate the skin, used. The best form of bath is the ordinary hip bath, the water for which should be brought in fresh every morning. Ladies of ordinarily good constitutions should use the cold water bath once a day in winter; in summer it may be sometimes advantageously used twice. A cold bath is about the most health-giving and invigorating process one can undergo; it purifies and imparts a ruddy hue and color to the skin.

Some people are so situated that the use of the bath is impossible. To such we would recommend friction and quote the opinion of an eminent man on this subject. Daniel Taylor says: "Friction promotes longevity. Declining energy and decay appear to arise from, or at all events are accompanied with and accelerated by, the gradually decaying energy of the circulation, particularly in the minute vessels of the surface of the body and in the extremities. Friction rouses and accelerates the circulation, and restores energy to these parts. It was recommended by a certain eminent physician of a past day as a panacea for the premature decay, and as a powerful promotive of longevity."

Shower baths cannot be recommended for use indiscriminately, as the shock caused by the sudden fall of water acts injuriously on some constitutions. Milk baths, and baths impregnated with perfumes, need not be mentioned except as absurdities in which silly women have believed and indulged, but never with any beneficial effect. Nothing equals pure cold water, and a brisk rubbing with a coarse towel.

CARE OF THE COMPLEXION.

It is a well known fact that a torpid liver produces a sallow hue and a dull yellow complexion. You need not expect a clear, beautiful complexion if the blood is rendered impure by a sluggish action of the liver, which cannot properly perform its function of purifying and filtering all impurities from the blood. Ladies, DR. A. W. CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE is an invaluable remedy, for by its action on liver and blood, it promotes true beauty by rendering the blood pure; this is the secret. If the liver is diseased the blood will become poisoned, and the possession of health happiness and beauty utterly impossible. The first duty of those desiring health and a nice, clear complexion, free from pimples, etc., is to first take DR. A. W. CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE according to directions.

As regards the preservation of the complexion, we offer the following advice: It is a good old maxim, "Early to bed, early to rise, makes a man healthy," etc., etc., Nothing conduces more to beauty than plenty of sleep obtained by daily exercise, and made good and refreshing by retiring early and rising early. Use frequently plenty of soap and rain-water, and be moderate in eating and drinking. Remember an overloaded stomach causes redness of the face. The following recipes are employed for improving the texture, clearness and hue of the complexion, and of enhansing its varied charms. Some people entertain the idea that cosmetics are injurious to the skin; we think their occasional use not at all objectionable, when made from pure materials.

MAGNOLIA BALM.

Flake White, 4 oz.; Bay Rum, 2 oz.; Rose Water, 2 oz.; Glycerine, ¼ oz.; Carmine, a sufficient quantity.

This is an elegant preparation for beautifying the complexion. Its application to the skin acts as an enamel, effectually covering all imperfections, sunburns, sallowness, freckles, redness of the face and hands, pimples, blotches, etc.

Directions: Shake the bottle well, and apply to the face, hands and neck with a small piece of sponge or soft cloth; then before the balm has got quite dry, wipe off with a small piece of flannel. A little

practice will enable any one to apply it so that the most observant cannot recognize the balm. If Magnolia Balm is too white for some complexions, we would recommend the addition of a very small quantity of Carmine, which colors the balm to a rosy hue.

LIQUID FACE WHITE.

Rose Water, 2 oz.; Alcohol, ¼ oz.; Glycerine, ¼ oz.; water, 1½ oz.; Zinc White, about 2 oz.

None but the finest and lightest Zinc White should be used. The quantity required for the above mixture depends on the lightness of the article. In making, add the Zinc White in sufficient quantities to make it of the consistency of cream. Directions, same as "Magnolia Balm" (which see).

CREAM OF BEAUTY.

This is a similar preparation to the above, 2 oz. Prepared Chalk being used instead of Zinc White.

FACE POWDER.

Precipitated Chalk, 1 oz.; Prepared Chalk, 4 oz.; Flake White, 2 oz.

This powder resembles most of the lily whites in the market. By preparing it yourself there can be no possibility of getting an inferior article. An excellent way to apply the powder and procure a charming whiteness is to gently smear the face over with Glycerine and rub the powder in; the Glycerine helps to fill up the crow's-feet and wrinkles, and produces a splendid effect. Ladies, just try this method of applying the powder, and you will at once admit its superiority. A great many ladies are using Carbonate of Magnesia, which is very cheap and perfectly harmless. The only objectionable feature about Magnesia is its extreme lightness; but used in connection with Glycerine, as recommended above, it answers every purpose, and gives a complexion as smooth as that of a child.

BLOOM OF ROSES—ROUGE.

Carmine, 15 gr.; Ammonia, ½ dr.; Rose Water, 2 oz.

Dissolve the Carmine in the Ammonia by letting it stand for a few days, shaking the mixture occasionally; then add the Rose Water. This makes the Rouge of commerce, used for imparting a rose blush to the cheeks and lips. Apply with the corner of a soft handkerchief, taking care, if the color is too bright, to reduce it with a little soft water.

PRESERVATIVES, ETC.

So far the recipes given are used entirely for embellishing the complexion. The following directions have reference to the art of procur-

ing and preserving a soft delicious complexion. Avoid, as much as possible, sudden and extreme changes of temperature; exposure to severe and changeable weather tends to thicken and harden the skin, rendering it tough and coarse, and giving it a weather-beaten appearance. Many things operate injuriously on the skin—sun, wind, unhealthy localities, damp atmospheres, etc., etc. To counteract the evil effect of these and other external influences, we recommend the following ointments, salves, washes, lotions, etc.

VASELINE CAMPHOR ICE.

For chapped hands, roughness of the skin, sore lips, etc., etc., White Wax, ¾ oz.; Cetaceum, ¾ oz.; Gum Camphor, ½ oz.; Vaseline 4 oz.

Mix by melting all together in an earthen vessel placed, in hot water, on the fire; when the ingredients are disolved remove from the stove, and stir until cool.

No lady's toilet is complete without this cooling, healing and softening article. It should be frequently and liberally applied; for healing and softening the skin apply at night.

COLD CREAM.

Oil of Almonds, 4 oz.; White Wax, 1 oz.; Rose Water, 3 oz.

Prepare by melting the wax in the Oil of Almonds by means of a water bath. When dissolved and getting cool, gradually stir in the Rose Water little by little. To soften the hands, procure a pair of cast-off kid gloves, turn them inside out, brush over with cold cream, and wear at night.

LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.

The common remedy used the world over for chapped hands and sore lips, also for softening the skin, is Glycerine. So far as our experience goes, the practice of using Glycerine alone is most unsatisfactory. Instead of making the skin soft and white, it generally leaves it red, course and irritated; but we have found a preparation of Lime or Lemon Juice and Glycerine, in equal proportions, a great improvement. The Lime Juice has a bleaching effect, which makes the skin cool and white.

FRECKLES, TAN, SUNBURN, ETC.

Freckles are of two kinds; those occasioned by exposure to sunshine, and consequently evanescent, are denominated *summer freckles*, those which are constitutional and permanent are called *cold freckles*. With regard to the latter, it is impossible to give any advice which will be of much value, as they result from causes not to be affected by mere external application. Many writers claim that cold freckles are

the result of some derangement of the natural functions of the skin. Summer freckles are not so difficult to deal with, and with a little care, avoiding as much as possible the sun's rays, and applying some of the following lotions, a cure can be effected. Some skins are so delicate that they become freckled on the slightest exposure in the open air. The cause assigned for this is that the iron in the blood uniting with the oxygen of the air, leaves a rusty mark where the junction takes place. If this is so, the obvious cure is to dissolve the combination, for which purpose the following remedy is recommended: prepare the skin by spreading over it at night a paste composed of 1 oz. Barley Flour and 1 oz. Bitter Almonds in a sufficient quantity of Honey to give proper consistency. Wash it off in the morning, and during the day apply with a camel's-hair brush a lotion composed of 1 dr. Muriatic Acid in 8 oz. soft water.

The following embrocation is a good one: Powdered Borax ½ oz; Powdered Alum, ¼ oz.; Saltpetre, ¼ oz.; Lime Juice, 1 oz.; Bay Rum, 1 oz.; shake well and apply every night and morning with a piece of flannel or sponge. The great advantage of this wash over most others is that it can be used at any time without fear of detection.

A very good remedy can be procured by mixing 1 oz. Alum and 1 oz. Lemon Juice in a pint of Rose Water; and another equally efficacious by dissolving 1 dr. Muriate of Ammonia in 8 oz. soft water Apply freely two or three times daily and at bed-time.

DISCOLORATIONS, LIVER SPOTS, ETC.

There are various other discolorations of the skin besides freckles which frequently proceed from derangements of the system, such as liver spots, warts, etc. We have already recommended CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE as the only genuine liver remedy in the world. If liver spots, sallow complexion, etc., are caused by a deranged state of the liver (and we think there can be no question of this), MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE will also remove them The following is a good ointment and lotion to assist in removing discoloration of the skin: Sulphate of Zinz, 20 gr., and Elder Flower Ointment, 1 oz. Mix, and rub well into the affected parts at night; wash off in the morning, and apply freely a lotion composed of 30 gr. Citric Acid, dissolved in 8 oz. of Bay Rum. Under this double treatment most discolorations will be greatly ameliorated, if they do not entirely disappear.

WARTS AND MOLES.

These troublesome and annoying disfigurements may be removed by applying, every second or third day, strong Acetic Acid or Lunar

Caustic. A prescription for effectually removing warts by a painless method will be found under CORNS.

PIMPLES.

Diseases of the skin are numerous, and varied in their character; but among the many afflictions which impair beauty and disfigure the face, none are more common and provoking than the ordinary red pimple. These generally appear at the age of puberty, that particular period of life when every young lady and gentleman desire to look their best and be admired. Pimples generally appear mostly on the forehead, sides of the face and chin, and are very difficult to remove by ordinary means. The best method is to treat them constitutionally and locally, assisting the medicine by restricting the diet, avoiding all stimulants, pastry and fatty food, occasionally stimulating the liver by taking one or two bottles, according to directions, of DR. A. W. CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE.

As stated above, pimples should be treated constitutionally and locally, for the following among other reasons: By employing constitutional remedies, we eliminate from the system the morbid matter on which the eruption depends; and this can best be done by the proper use of purgative, diuretic and diaphoretic medicines. The constitutional state of the system, disorder in which led to the formation of the poison, causing eruptions, should then be strengthened and the blood purified by administering Iodide of Potash and the Vegetable Bitters; after which the local remedies, such as baths, lotions and ointments, are of considerable value in assisting a cure.

TREATMENT.

We will guarantee a cure if the following directions are faithfully carried out. Remember, pimples are protracted in their duration, and will require great patience before a permanent cure is effected. Commence by thoroughly cleansing the bowels and regulating the liver, which can be accomplished by taking a tablespoonful, two or three alternate nights, of DR. A. W. CHASE'S MANDRAKE DANDELION LIVER CURE; then change the dose to a teaspoonful three times daily before meals in a little cold water; after which take the following mixture for three or four weeks: Chlorate of Potash, ½ oz.; Donovan's Solution, 5 dr.; Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla, 2 oz.; water sufficient to make up an 8 oz. mixture. Shake well, and take a small teaspoonful three times daily.

Locally apply the following lotion once a day: 4 grs. Corrosive Sublime dissolved in 8 oz. Rose Water. This mixture is very poisonous, and should be handled with great care.

Another adjunct is an ointment composed of Citron Ointment and Vaseline, equal parts. We have known this ointment to banish pimples, sores and other unsightly blotches, after a few applications.

EYES.

Beautiful eyes are the gift of nature; but even those of the greatest beauty may owe something to the toilet, while those of an indifferent kind are often susceptible of improvement. We entirely discountenance any tampering with the eye itself with a view to giving it brightness and lustre. The sight has often been injured by the use of Belladonna, Eye Bright, and other substances having a strong effect on the eyes. This work, professing as it does, to be a complete guide to the toilet, would necessarily be deficient and incomplete if this particular part was left unnoticed, on account of the danger attached to the ignorant and inordinate use of Eye Bright. Ladies have used Eye Bright for ages, and we apprehend the same reasons which prompted its use in the past will be urged for its adoption in the future. To those unacquainted with its properties we would say, be very careful; use it only when desirous of producing some good effect at parties, entertainments, etc. In connection with the application of Belladonna to the eyes, those who have used it say one great objection they find is that the sight becomes dim and hazy. This difficulty only affects the person when reading or looking at anything close at hand; objects at a distance or only a few feet away are the same as usual, and this dimness disappears on the contraction of the pupil to its normal size, which generally occurs about twenty-four hours after the application. The best and safest way to apply Belladonna is to dissolve 2 to 3 grs. of Extract of Belladonna in about half a teaspoonful of soft water, and apply to the ball of the eye with a camel's-hair brush. One or two applications are sufficient to enlarge the pupil. The enlargement and its accompanying brightness and lustre occur about two or three hours after its application.

But without touching the eye itself, it is possible to give the effect of brightness, softness, etc., by means of the eyelids and eyelashes. Some ladies are persuaded that it adds to their charms to give the eyes a long, almond-shaped appearance, after the Egyptian type of beauty; while very many are convinced that the eye is not seen to advantage unless its apparent size is increased by the darkening of the lids. But these effects are produced by means of a powder, employed by actors and others, called Kohl, though any harmless dark powder will answer the purpose. It is usually mixed with a little rose water, and applied with a camel's-hair brush.

The effect of the eyes is greatly aided by beautiful eyelashes. These may be secured to a certain extent by a little care and attention, especially early in life. Infancy is the best time to mould and secure long sweeping eyelashes. The extreme ends should be cut with a pair of small, sharp scissors, care being taken to preserve the natural outline and not leave jagged ends. Many young ladies, with light and even red hair, have recently adopted the singular fashion of darkening the eyebrows and lashes, under the impression that it gives piquancy to the face; but though a blue eye peeping through a dark eyelash is often charming in nature, the effect is seldom good when artificially produced.

Dyeing the eyelashes is another expedient for increasing their effect. A good permanent black is all that is needed, which can be secured by the use of ordinary black ink, taking care to let none get into the eyes.

As an impromptu expedient to serve one night, a hair-pin held for a few seconds in the flame of a candle, and drawn through the eyelashes, will serve to color them well and with sufficient durability. We need scarcely add that the hair-pin must be allowed to cool before using, or the probability is that no eyelashes will be left to color.

BLACK COSMETICS FOR COLORING THE HAIR, EYEBROWS AND EYELASHES.

White Wax, 2 oz.; Lard, 4 oz.; Ivory Black, a sufficient quantity

Melt the Lard and Wax together; color with the Ivory Black (Lamp-Black will do equally well); strain through fine muslin; stir the mixture constantly, and when it begins to thicken pour into paper moulds. Brown and chestnut cosmetics are prepared in the same way, but colored to suit the taste with Ivory Black or burnt Umber. For stiffening purposes, or training shaggy hair or eyebrows, these cosmetics are just what is needed; good eyebrows are not to be produced artificially, yet they can be so trained that in time they will lie in a smooth chiselled style. Many persons are troubled with eyebrows meeting over the nose, or at least growing closer together than is consistent with beauty, and often pluck out the hairs in order to get rid of them; but this can only be done by using a depilatory.

DEPILATORIES FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Quicklime, 4 oz.; Pearlash, ½ oz.; Sulphur, ½ oz.

Reduce all to a fine powder and keep in a well-corked bottle. All depilatory powders require to be used with caution and care, as they are apt to injure the skin.

Directions: Mix a little of the powder to a thin paste with some

soft water, and apply to the desired spots, carefully scraping off in two or three minutes with a wooden knife.

STIES.

Sties on the eyes are very irritating and disfiguring. The best treatment is to foment with warm water as often as convenient during the day, and at night apply a bread and milk poultice. When a white head forms prick it with a fine needle; should the inflammation be obstinate apply a little Red Precipitate Ointment to the lids. 2 grs. Red Precipitate and 1 dr. Lard make an excellent eye salve for curing sties, granulated and inflamed lids. A good eye lotion for inflammation can be made by mixing 5 grs. Sulphate of Zinc and 5 drops of Laudanum in 1 oz. of Rose Water. Apply three or four times daily.

TO PREVENT A STY.

When a sty appears, if the following treatment is adopted it will check its developement in twenty-four hours: The lids should be held apart by the thumb and index finger of the left hand, while Tincture of Iodine is painted over the inflamed papilla with a fine camel's-hair pencil. The lids should not be allowed to come in contact until the part touched is dry.

THE HAIR.

It is impossible for a lady to possess anything that so adds to her charms as a good head of hair; indeed, it seems to be the *crown* of her beauty. She may have a brilliant complexion, pearly teeth, exquisite features and a faultless figure; but all these go for very little should her hair happen to be thin, harsh, or of an ugly color. This circumstance in a great measure accounts for the enormous number of infallible preparations for promoting the growth of luxuriant hair, and of dyes to change its color. We would advise all to attend to the few simple rules here laid down for the growth and preservation of the hair; and if dyes and restoratives are needed, to use the prescriptions recommended in this treatise, as they are equal if not superior to many of the preparations at present on the market, and do not cost half so much.

The scalp of the head is particularly delicate; therefore great care should be taken in brushing the hair and keeping the scalp clean. Neglect of this very necessary precaution frequently produces disease, and renders the scalp liable to lose its tone and freshness. The hair after washing should be rubbed well with a coarse towel, or a soft brush may be used to restore a healthy action to the scalp, and stimulate the natural secretions on which the hair depends for its vitality and color. In brushing and combing the hair begin at the extreme points, and hold that portion of the hair just above that through which the comb is passing firmly between the fingers, so that if it becomes entangled it

may drag from that point and not from the roots of the hair ; the finest head of hair may be spoiled by the practice of plunging the comb into the hair, and simply dragging and pulling the comb down. Another bad habit is that of crimping, twisting and tightly fringing the hair close to the scalp, which is very injurious to the hair, as it obstructs and interferes with the flow of the oily secretion necessary to give softness to the hair.

The question is often asked if hair oil or pomatum is good for the hair, to which we make answer that it depends almost entirely on the nature of the hair. A white concrete oil pertains naturally to the covering of the human head, but some persons have it in greater abundance than others. Those whose hair is soft and glossy require no such acid ; but when the hair is harsh, dry and poor, hair oil, instead of being injurious, is beneficial and necessary. The best hair oil in the market is prepared from pure Olive Oil, scented with Bergamot or some other perfume. This oil is free from any gummy or sticky substance, and keeps the hair soft and moist.

GOLDEN HAIR DYE—HOW TO BLEACH DARK HAIR TO A GOLDEN COLOR.

The latest fashion of all is changing the color of the hair to red or golden, which is so much admired in blondes. The article used is Peroxide of Hydrogen. and can be procured at any well-furnished drug store. Peroxide of Hydrogen has been used hundreds of years for bleaching linen ; it is only lately that chemical science has revealed the true secret of the bleaching process, attributing the process to water, which is, chemically speaking, a Peroxide of Hydrogen, and not to the sun's rays, as imagined.

Directions : Wash the hair well with soap and water in which about a teaspoonful of Water of Ammonia is mixed, so as to remove thoroughly all grease and dirt ; after which rub the hair nearly dry with a towel ; then apply the bleaching compound with a small piece of sponge or with a clean tooth-brush, moistening the hair well and loosening it up with a comb, and letting it dry. After it has become dry, first wash with cold water, then with Alcohol, and let it dry in the hair. If the color is not light enough, repeat the process next day, and so on until the color is the shade desired. Avoid using any hot liquids during the operation. Peroxide of Hydrogen will undoubtedly change the darkest hair to a bright golden color, but the sudden change makes a striking and peculiar effect, which does not harmonize with all complexions. Nature tints the hair and moulds the features to correspond, and any violation of this principle results generally in giving an unnatural appearance to the person so doing. We have known cases where the change has not been manifest, but the individuals had, in the first place, light-colored hair and a fair complexion.

FRENCH HAIR RESTORER.

Lac Sulphur, ½ oz.; Sugar of Lead, ½ oz.; Litharge, ½ oz.; Tincture of Cantharides, ¾ oz.; Glycerine, 2 oz.; Bay Rum, 8 oz.; soft water, 8oz.

Directions : Shake the bottle well, and pour some of the restorer into the hands, and moisten the hair every morning.

This preparation is unequalled for restoring, invigorating, beauti-

fying and rendering the hair soft, silky and glossy. It is also efficacious for restoring grey hair to its original color, and producing a luxuriant growth.

CREAM OF HAIR DRESSERS.

Lac Sulphur, 1 dr.; Sugar of Lead, 1 dr.; Glycerine, 1 oz.; Bay Rum, 1 oz ; soft water, 6 oz.

PROF. DYES' HAIR PROMOTER.

Castor Oil, 2 oz.; Bay Rum, 2 oz.; Tincture of Cantharides, ¼ oz.; Aqua Ammonia, ½ oz. It owes its virtues to the stimulating powers of the Cantharides and Ammonia, which rouse the dormant hair bulbs and follicles to action.

SEA FOAM—BARBER'S SHAMPOO MIXTURE.

Carbonate of Potash, ½ oz.; Aqua Ammonia, 2 oz.; Alcohol, 1 pt.; rain-water, 1 pt. Mix, and keep well corked.

As its name indicates, this is a perfect sea foam. To produce a good foam and lather, pour freely on the head and rub the scalp briskly with the hands. For cleansing the head from dirt and dandruff, there is nothing to equal Sea Foam. Try it.

HAIR PROMOTERS.

Falling of the hair is the result of inaction of the glands or roots of the hair, and a morbid condition of the scalp. What is required is some stimulating medicine that will restore the vital forces of the glands. Baldness is caused by the hair bulbs and follicles being destroyed by some disease of the scalp. When the glands are only torpid, a new growth of hair is possible; but if destroyed, it is utterly impossible to promote growth. The treatment we would recommend is to quicken the circulation by applying Dyes' Hair Promoter or Murray's Hair Promoter (which see), and briskly rubbing the scalp with the tips of the fingers once a day.

All hair promoters require to be used some weeks to have a decided effect.

MURRAY'S HAIR PROMOTER.

Tincture of Cantharides, ½ oz.; Acetate of Copper, 3 gr.; Oil of Almonds, 1 oz.; Castor Oil, 1 oz.

Directions: Rub the scalp thoroughly with the tips of the finger for about five or ten minutes every night and morning, after which the Promoter should be gently rubbed in.

HAIR CREAM OR POMATUM.

White Wax, ¾ oz.; Cetaceum, 1½ oz.; Olive Oil, 1½ pt.; Tincture of Cantharides, ½ oz.; water, 4 oz.; Borax, 1 dr.; Oil of Bergamot, 4 dr.

Melt the Wax and Cetaceum in the Oil by placing a jug containing the ingredients in hot water on the stove. When the Wax and Cetacium are dissolved, add the 4 oz. of water (hot) in which the Borax has been dissolved. Stir well, then remove from the fire, keep stirring while cooling, adding the perfume and Cantharides when quite cool.

This preparation is as cheap as hair oil and much superior; it does not mat or clog the hair, like half the oils purchased in stores; besides, it contains the essential and active ingredient (Cantharides) that enters into the composition of nearly all hair restorers and promoters.

HAIR DYE.

Nitrate of Silver, 1 dr.; Hartshorn, 1 oz.; Alcohol, 2 oz.

Directions: Pour a little of the dye into a saucer, and apply with a tooth brush, sitting in the sun's rays to assist the coloring process. The hair should be well washed to remove all grease and fat. Protect the skin as much as possible, as all dyes containing Nitrate of Silver stain the skin.

The above is a fine dye, imparting a fine black or brown color, according to the quantity applied.

HAIR DYE POWDER.

Slacked Lime, 4 oz.; White Lead, ½ oz.; Litharge, ¼ oz. Mix and, keep in a well corked bottle.

To dye the hair black, mix a little of the powder in a saucer, with water to the consistency of cream; to dye brown, add milk instead of water, and apply thoroughly to the hair.

CARE OF THE TEETH.

Keep your teeth perfectly clean, is the simple and all important rule in respect to them, neglect of which is sure to result in unpleasantness and evil. The teeth will become uncomfortable to yourself and unsightly to others; they will render your breath offensive; in fact, by such negligence you are taking the surest means to secure the early and rapid decay of your teeth. It is unnecessary to say that the teeth should not only be cleaned every morning, but that the tooth brush should also be used at night before retiring to rest. Avoid using hard, stiff brushes, and assist the cleansing process by using some of the following recipes. The partiality people entertain for different kinds of dentifrices has led us to publish a variety of recipes, so that the admirer of camphor chalk, charcoal powder, teaberry, myrrh, pastes and washes, can have a selection to pick from.

CAMPHORATED CHALK.

Precipitated Chalk, 3 oz.; Gum Camphor, ½ oz. Mix well, and apply with brush.

CHARCOAL TOOTH POWDER.

Precipitated Chalk, 2 oz.; Prepared Charcoal, 1 oz. Mix.

ASTRINGENT TOOTH POWDER.

Powdered Orris, 1 oz.; Powdered Myrrh, ½ oz.; Powdered Peruvian Bark, ½ oz. Mix.

An excellent powder for strengthening the gums and tightening the teeth.

TEABERRY TOOTH POWDER.

Powdered White Castile Soap, ½ oz.; Powdered Precipitated Chalk, 2 oz.; Oil of Wintergreen, 10 drops. Thoroughly mix.

This is a saponacious powder; produces a nice lather, and is flavored with Wintergreen (like Teaberry), imparting a delightful aroma to the breath.

ROSE TOOTH PASTE.

Powdered Cuttlefish Bone, 3 oz.; Precipitated Chalk, 2 oz.; Orris Root, 1 oz.; Oil of Roses, 10 drops; Honey, 1 lb. Mix into a paste, and color to a rose tint by adding Rose Pink. Keep in pot for use.

SOZODONT.

Salts of Tartar, ½ oz.; Honey, 4 oz.; Alcohol, 2 oz.; water, 10 oz; Oil of Wintergreen and Oil of Roses, sufficient to flavor. Equal to the genuine article.

WASH TO HARDEN THE GUMS.

Jamaica Spirits, ½ pt.; Powdered Alum and Saltpetre, ½ teaspoonful of each, and 1 oz. Powdered Myrrh.

UNHEALTHY GUMS.

Unhealthy gums are very common. A lotion made from the fol owing will be found beneficial in restoring them to a healthy condition: Carbolic Acid, 20 drops; Spirits of Wine, 2 dr.; distilled waters 6 oz.

Directions: Use first a soft tooth-brush with water; after which pour on a second tooth-brush, slightly dampened, a little of the above lotion. After using this for a short time the gums become less tender, and the impurity of the breath, which is commonly caused by bad teeth, will be removed.

Foul breath, unless caused by neglected teeth and unhealthy gums, indicates a deranged state of the system. When occasioned by the teeth, use the above lotion; or the following gargle will be found very beneficial: Rinse the mouth and throat every morning and night with a teaspoonful of Solution of Chloride of Lime in half a tumbler of water. Some people use Chlorate of Potash for the same purpose.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Mandrake Dandelion Liver Cure corrects bad breath by regulating the liver and stomach. Take a tablespoonful before retiring, and the breath will keep pure and fresh.

INFLAMMATION OF THE GUMS, TOOTHACHE, ETC.

The teeth are subject to many diseases and annoyances, such as decay, accumulation of tartar, toothache, inflammation of the gums, etc. Relief in cases of toothache may be secured by inserting a little cotton wool, saturated with the following toothache essence, into the cavity: Equal parts of Laudanum, Chloroform and Creasote. Where there is inflammation and soreness of the gums, accompanied with swelling, rub in the following liniment, composed of Laudanum, ½ oz.; Arnica, ½ oz.; Chloroform, ½ oz.

CARE OF THE HANDS.

It is most important that the general well-being and cleanliness of the hands should be carefully looked after. Nothing detracts more from a lady's appearance than rough red hands and imperfectly attended to finger nails. In the first place, the hands should be kept scrupulously clean, and therefore should be frequently washed and very carefully dried on a fine towel. Always dry the hands thoroughly and rub them briskly for some time afterwards; not attending to this sufficiently causes the hand to chap, crack and become red. Any of the preparations already recommended for improving the complexion may be used with advantage on the hands, and any of the recipes containing Lime Juice are useful in making them white and removing freckles. For roughness and chapped hands nothing is superior to Vaseline Camphor Ice. See Care of the Complexion.

MISCELLANEOUS.

READY RECIPES.

Under this heading we publish many useful recipes and suggestions for the relief of common ailments. Besides, you have the satisfaction of knowing how many things are made which you are constantly using. Everything is briefly put—*boiled down*, in fact, so that they may properly be called " Ready Recipes."

A HARMLESS COSMETIC.

Prepared Chalk, 1 oz; Pure Glycerine, ½ oz.; Alcohol, 2½ oz.; water 1½ oz.; Bergamot, 1 dr.

FRUIT, JAM, JELLY, AND CIDER PRESERVED BY A NEW PROCESS.

Salicylic Acid is now being largely used for the preserving of wine, beer and cider; also for aiding the preservation of jams, jellies, and other preserves, with a saving of about 75 per cent. of sugar, besides avoiding the time and trouble of the old method of canning. The quantity of acid required to arrest the fermentation in cider, etc., is 20 grains to one gallon of juice; this will keep the cider fresh for years, and the comparatively small quantity of acid used is in no way injurious. The receipt for canning any kind of fruit is to dissolve 40 gr. Salicylic Acid in a quart of pure rain-water, in which 6 oz. sugar have been dissolved; then to fill the jars with fruit, and pour the above liquid into the jars, fully covering the fruit. Every person who has tried this receipt is delighted with it.

BANDOLINE.

American Quince Seeds, 3 dr.; Glycerine, 4 dr.; Rose Water 4 oz.; Distilled Water, 3 oz.; Alcohol, 1 oz. Steep the seeds in the waters for twenty-four hours, strain the mucilage with gentle pressure, and add the Glycerine and Alcohol.

STICKY FLY PAPER.

Melt together 4 oz. Castor Oil, 8 oz. Rosin, and ½ oz. Burgundy Pitch. Stir well, and spread on paper, which must be previously sized in glue to prevent the mixture soaking through.

IMPROVED STARCH POLISH.

Spermaceti, ½ oz.; Gum Arabic, ½ oz.; Borax, ½ oz.; Glycerine, 1¼ oz.; water, 11 oz. Melt all together, and add Alcohol, 2 oz. About a tablespoonful is required for ¼ lb. starch.

LADIES' SHOE DRESSING.

Extract of Logwood, 2 oz.; Bichromate of Potash, 2 dr.; Yellow Prussiate of Potash, 2 dr.; Powdered Borax, 3 oz.; Water of Ammonia, 2 oz.; Shellac, 16 oz.; water, 1 gal. Dissolve the extract in water, heating the liquid to nearly the boiling point; then add the two kinds of Potash. After a deep, rich blue color has been developed, add the Borax, and when it has dissolved, the Shellac; add lastly the Ammonia. Keep the whole at a gentle heat, stirring the mixture with a stick until the smell of Ammonia disappears and the Shellac dissolves.

GLYCERINE JELLY.

White Soft Soap, 4 oz.; Pure Glycerine, 6 oz.; Oil of Almonds, 3 lbs.; Oil of Thyme, 2 dr. Mix the soap and Glycerine in a mortar, and add the perfume to the oil.

CAMPHOR ICE.

Spermaceti, 2 oz.; Paraffin, 2 oz.; Castor Oil, 6½ oz.; Camphor, ½ oz.; Bergamot, ½ dr. Dissolve the Camphor in the Castor Oil with the aid of a gentle heat. Melt the Spermaceti and Paraffin at as low a heat as possible; then add the Castor Oil containing the Camphor. When cool, but before congealing, add the perfume, and pour into suitable jars.

FLORIDA WATER.

Oil of Lavender, oz.; Oil of Bergamot, 4 oz.; Oil of Cinnamon, 2 dr.; Oil of Neroli, 2 dr.; Oil of Cloves, 1 dr.; Pure Grain Musk, 4 gr.; Spirits of Cologne, 1 gal.

GREASE ERADICATOR.

Castile Soap, 1 oz.; Carbonate of Soda, ½ oz.; Borax, ¼ oz.; Aqua Ammonia, 2 oz.; Alcohol, 1 oz.; Sulphuric Ether, ½ oz.; water enough to make 1 qt. Boil the soap in soft water until it is dissolved, and then add the other ingredients. This is an excellent preparation for cleaning clothes, kid gloves, etc.

TO KEEP SILVER FROM TARNISHING.

Silver may be kept from tarnishing by painting it with a soft

brush dipped in Alcohol in which some Collodium is dissolved; the coating is invisible, and can be removed at any time by dipping the article in hot water.

TO CLEAN SILVER-WARE, GLASS

Precipitated Chalk, 1 oz.; Alcohol, 2 oz.; Aqua Ammonia, 2 oz.; shake, and apply with a soft piece of cloth or sponge, rubbing and polishing dry with chamois leather or flannel.

MORNING DEW EQUAL TO MAY DEW.

It is a popular belief that to rise early in the morning and wash the face in the dew as it lies sparkling on the leaves and grass, has a beneficial effect on the skin and complexion. Be that as it may, no one can dispute the exhilarating and health-giving properties of an early walk, even if the dewy bath is not indulged it. The following preparation is a good substitute for the genuine morning dew. It has a cooling effect on the skin, and is also good for tan, freckles, etc.: Borax, 1 dr.; Sulphate of Soda, ½ dr.; Glycerine, ½ oz.; Rose Water, 1½ oz.

LIP SALVE.

Vaseline, 4 oz.; White Wax, ¾ oz.; Spermaceti, ¾ oz.; Camphor, ½ dr. Carmine to give pink color. Mix all together.

ROSE WATER.

Otto of Roses, 12 drops; Alcohol, 2 oz.; soft water, 2 pts.

LAVENDER WATER.

Oil of Lavender (English), 5 dr.; Oil of Lemon, 1 dr.; Oil of Cinnamon, ½ dr.; Oil of Cloves, ½ dr.; Essence of Musk, 2 dr.; Alcohol 1 pt.; water, 5 oz.; Carbonate of Potash, ½ dr.

COLOGNE WATER.

Oil of Rosemary, 2 dr.; Oil of Lemon, 2 dr.; Oil of Lavender, 1 dr.; Oil of Bergamot, 1 dr.; Oil of Cinnamon, 20 drops; Oil of Cloves, 20 drops; Proof Spirits, 1 pt.

WASH FOR DANDRUFF.

Borax, 1 oz.; Salts of Tartar, 1 oz.; Camphor, ½ oz.; boiling water, 1 pt. Let stand for an hour or two, and strain.

VIOLET TOILET POWDER.

Powdered Orris Root, 1 oz.; Powdered Starch, 8 oz.; Oil of Bergamot, 1 dr. Excellent for the nursery. May be used for all toilet purposes.

CURE FOR FLESH WORMS.

Flesh worms are the result of pimples caused by impure blood. The best treatment is that prescribed for PIMPLES (which see). If the black specks are unsightly on account of their number, they

can often be removed by rubbing them occasionally with a little dry Calomel. Some people remove them by pressing with a watch key, others by squeezing with the fingers; but both these methods irritate and injure the skin. Try DR. A. W. CHASE'S LIVER CURE, together with the above, and you will not be disappointed.

FURNITURE POLISH.

The great advantage of this polish over all others is its quick drying qualities. Dissolve 1 oz. Shellac in 8 oz. Alcohol; add 8 oz. Linseed Oil and 4 oz. Spirits Turpentine; when these are mixed, add 1 oz. Ether and 2 oz. Ammonia.

STAIN FOR FLOORS.

This recipe will save dollars, being ten times cheaper than paint, and equally good. Dissolve 1 oz. of Vandyke Brown in oil; 3 oz. Pearl Ash and 2 dr. Dragon's Blood in a quart of boiling water. The stain may be used hot or cold, and applied with a brush with the grain of the wood, never across. Of course the floor should be well smoothed and sand-papered, and the cracks filled with Plaster of Paris. When the stain is dry, size with Glue and finish with Hard Oak Varnish.

GOOD SHOE BLACKING.

Dissolve 1 oz. Borax in water, and in this dissolve Gum Shellac until it is the consistency of thin paste; add enough Lamp-Black to color. This makes a cheap and excellent blacking for boots, giving them the polish of new leather.

TO DESTROY MOTHS IN CARPETS.

Take a wet sheet or other cloth, lay it upon the carpet, and then rub a hot flat iron over it so as to convert the water into steam, which permeates the carpet beneath and destroys the life of the grub. The latest and best moth destroyer is Dalmatian Powder, which is the same used in killing fleas. Sprinkle it well over the carpet.

KID GLOVE CLEANER.

Dissolve 8 oz. White Soap in $4\frac{3}{4}$ oz. of warm water; when cold, add 5 oz. Solution of Chlorinated Soda and $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Water of Ammonia. Rub all into a smooth paste, and apply a little to the glove by means of a piece of flannel.

TO COLOR BUTTER.

Anatto, $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; Caustic Potash, 3 dr.; Borax, 2 dr.; water, 25 oz.; Tincture of Turmeric, 5 oz. Mix and filter.

This resembles most other butter-coloring preparations in the market. It makes the color equal to June made butter.

Directions: Put 2 teaspoonfuls of the above into every 10 gallons of cream.

LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE.

Almond Oil, 6 oz.; Olive Oil, 6 oz.; Lime Water, 5 oz.; Essence of Lemon, 1 dr.; Oil of Jasmine, 1 dr.

ALMOND BLOOM.

Boil ½ oz. of Brazil Dust in 1½ pints of distilled water, and strain add 3 dr. Isinglass ; 1 dr. Cochineal ; ½ oz. Alum ; and 1½ dr. Borax Boil again, and strain through a fine cloth.

BEAR'S GREASE (ARTIFICIAL).

Bear's Grease is imitated by a mixture of prepared veal suet and beef marrow. It may be scented at pleasure, with a little Oil of Thyme and Oil of Lavender.

OINTMENT FOR ITCH.

Itch is a very contagious disease, originating through personal uncleanliness in the first place, and disseminated among the most cleanly by personal contact with the afflicted. It consists of small pimples, situated principally between the fingers and around the joints, although, if allowed to run, will spread over the whole body. The remedy found most efficacious is sulphur applied to the parts affected. The following is an excellent ointment : Red Precipitate, 1 dr. ; White Precipitate, 1 dr. ; Hellebore, ½ oz. ; Sulphur, 2 oz. ; Lard, 8 oz. Mix, and apply night and morning.

TO REMOVE CORNS AND WARTS.

These may be removed without pain or any inconvenience by applying the following corn solvent : Salicylic Acid, 1 dr. ; Extract of Cannabis Indicus, 20 gr. ; Collodium, 1½ oz. ; Mix ; keep well corked, and in a cool place. Apply with a feather or with the cork.

GARGLE FOR SORE THROAT.

The following preparation makes an excellent gargle, and is very useful in all cases of sore throat : Chlorate of Potash, ½ oz.; Alum, ¼ oz.; Tincture of Myrrh, ½ oz.; Creasote, 10 drops ; water, 4 oz. Mix ; and use three or four times a day.

FROST-BITES AND CHILBLAINS.

For relief from these, nothing equals a liniment composed of equal parts of Turpentine, Ammonia and raw Linseed Oil. It should be well rubbed in three or four times a day.

INFLAMMATION OF THE EYES.

Bathe the eyes frequently with a lotion made up as follows : Sulphate of Zinc, 5 gr.; Laudanum, 10 drops ; Rose Water, 1 oz.

VETERINARY.

The object of this portion of our work is to explain in the simplest manner, so that every person may understand, the diseases to which the horse, that most useful servant of man, is subject; their cause and symptoms; the drugs, etc., employed in healing and curing them, and the best known formulæ used in making up prescriptions for that purbose. Tht formulæ for making Kendall's Spavin Cure and other preparations were procured from reliable sources at a great expense, and imitate the original articles as correctly as chemical science is capable of resolving a compound into its original elements and ingredients by analysis.

A work of this kind must necessarily be condensed, but nothing has been omitted that is of any importance to horsemen. It will be found a handy reference, and its recipes can be relied on. On this point we would recommend, as the best guarantee we can give of the adaptability of the medicines to the diseases for which they are prescribed, that any of our recipes be submitted to another druggist for his opinion on its relative merits or demerits.

BRAIN, INFLAMMATION OF.

A difficult disease to cure. Horses are seldom troubled with it.

SYMPTOMS.

The most striking are a dull, sleepy, languid action, rubbing and knocking the head against the manger.

TREATMENT.

Open the bowels freely by giving 1 pint of raw Linseed Oil; administer every half hour 10 drops of Tincture of Aconite, until four doses have been given. Cold water bandages and ice applied to the head, help to allay fever and inflammation

BOTS.

Every horseman is familiar with this stomach pest.

SYMPTOMS.

Rough, shaggy coat; difficulty to keep fat and in condition; occasionally biting at sides.

TREATMENT.

Give a ball three times on alternate nights composed of 1 dr. Calomel, 2 drops of Croton Oil and 6 dr. Aloes; or a tablespoonful of the following powder every night on hot bran mash: Green Copperas, 4 oz.; Calomel, 1 oz.; Gentian, 2 oz.; Fenugreek, 2 oz.; Saltpetre, 1 oz.; Crocus Antimony, 1 oz. The object of the last four ingredients is to generally improve and condition the horse; the first two expel the bots and worms. The following is often employed: Common Salt, 2 oz., dissolved in 1 qt. Infusion of Wormwood. Drench the horse with this for three or four days.

BOWELS, INFLAMMATION OF.

This is one of the most common diseases to which a horse is subject. With the majority of people nearly every ailment is called inflammation. A correct understanding of the disease can be easily ascertained if the peculiar effects of inflammation are closely observed.

SYMPTOMS.

Great pain, kicking, rolling and pawing; pulse full and quick. The pulse is the best guide to determine this disease; when natural, there is no inflammation; when strong and quick, other symptoms corresponding, there is some inflammation of the bowels. The great difficulty with horsemen is to distinguish between colic and inflammation. Colic comes on suddenly; inflammation is gradual, with plenty striking symptoms.

TREATMENT.

Give 1 pt. of raw Linseed Oil, in which is mixed 1 oz. Laudanum and ½ oz. Sweet Nitre; then inject every half hour, until the bowels move freely, a quantity of lukewarm water in which a small piece of Castile Soap and a tablespoonful or two of Linseed Oil have been dissolved. Another successful method is administering 10 drop doses of Tincture of Aconite every two hours until relieved. Blankets soaked in hot water, and renewed when cold, should be applied to the back, shoulders and kidneys.

BLADDER, INFLAMMATION OF.

SYMPTOMS.

Breathing short and quick; urine very high colored; drags legs when trying to walk. When pressed with the hand over the kidneys, the horse yields and attempts to lie down.

TREATMENT.

Give 1 oz. Sweet Nitre and 1½ oz. Laudanum in 1 pt. of warm water. If the inflammation does not subside, repeat the dose in about two hours. Rub mustard and vinegar over the kidneys, and apply blankets soaked and wrung in hot water. 15 drops Tincture of Aconite are often given with good results when the bladder and kidneys are affected; the dose should be repeated every two hours until the fever has abated.

BRONCHITIS.

This disease is an inflammation of the throat and bronchial tubes.

SYMPTOMS.

The first symptoms are chills and fever, with loss of appetite. After a few days a thin, white discharge issues from the nostrils.

TREATMENT.

The horse must be kept in as comfortable a place as possible. Give a teaspoonful three times daily, on hot bran mash or drenching, of the following powder: Tartar Emetic, ½ oz.; Nitrate of Potash, 2 oz.; Chlorate of Potash, 2 oz,; Elecampane, 1 oz. The throat should be well rubbed with a mild blister, made up as follows: Turpentine, 2 oz.; raw Linseed Oil, 2 oz.; Ammonia, 2 oz. After the disease is checked, to increase the appetite give a tonic powder: Sulphate of Iron, 2 oz.; Saltpetre, 2 oz.; Gentian, 4 oz.; Antimony, 2 oz. Mix; and give a dessertspoonful every night on damp oats.

COLIC.

This disease is so well known that it needs very little description.

SYMPTOMS.

The principal symptoms are severe, violent cramps and pains in the stomach, intermittent in their nature; plunging, lying down and getting up. Pulse normal; ears and lips usual temperature.

TREATMENT.

Give ½ oz. Laudanum and 1 oz. Sulphuric Ether in about 1 pt. of raw Linseed Oil; repeat the dose in an hour if not relieved. Moderately walk the animal to assist the medicine in operating. For windy colic, when the bowels are bloated, give ¼ lb. Baking Soda dissolved in a small quantity of water, and inject a solution of Castile Soap, a tablespoonful of raw Linseed Oil and a teaspoonful of Turpentine in about half a pail of warm water.

CURB.

This is an enlargement of the hock joint, appearing on the back part of the leg. Many causes combine to curb a horse—hereditary predisposition; a natural weakness of the joints; a severe sprain; or a sudden twisting of the leg.

TREATMENT.

If taken in time, a curb can easily be cured. The first thing is to remove any inflammation by rubbing with a strong Solution of Sugar of Lead in Tincture of Arnica, and bandaging, after which use the following liquid blister: Spanish Flies, ½ oz.; Euphorbium, ½ oz.; Croton Oil, 20 drops; Tincture of Iodine, 1 oz.; Sweet Oil, ¼ oz.; Spirits of Turpentine, 2½ oz. Mix, shake well, and apply with the palm of the hand, rubbing the mixture well in; grease occasionally.

We believe nothing equals Kendall's Spavin Cure for removing curbs on their first formation. We give a recipe for manufacturing it, which, if not precisely similar to the genuine article, is equally good: Iodine, ¾ oz.; Gum Camphor, 3 oz.; Oil of Turpentine, 4 oz.; Oil of Rosemary, 1 dr.; Alcohol, 1½ pts.; water, 3½ oz. Mix; and rub well in two or three times a day. There is no better liniment for absorbing and scattering hard, bony, calloused lumps.

CRAMPS.

This usually attacks the legs. Use plenty of handrubbing and the following liniment: Gum Camphor, 2 oz.; Aqua Ammonia, 1 oz.; Alcohol, 8 oz.

CAPPED HOCK.

A soft flabby swelling, the result of a hurt or blow, sometimes resulting in a curb if allowed to run.

TREATMENT.

Use Spavin Cure (see CURB) daily; or rub well in Tincture of Iodine, 1 oz.; Spirits of Camphor, 2 oz.; Soap Liniment, 2 oz.

CUTS.

The following liniments may be beneficially used for nearly any purpose on a horse, especially cuts, wounds, sprains, bruises, swellings, strains, etc., etc.

No. 1.—Tincture of Benzoin, 2 oz.; Tincture of Myrrh, 1 oz.; Spirits of Camphor, 1 oz.; Spirits of Salts, ½ oz. Mix, and apply with a feather.

No. 2.—Tincture of Arnica, 2 oz.; Tincture of Lobelia, 2 oz.; Sugar of Lead, 2 oz.; Whiskey, 12 oz.; water, 4 oz. Dissolve the Sugar of Lead in the water (hot), then add the other ingredients. No stable should be without this liniment. It is well adapted for man or beast, and it cannot be improved upon.

No. 3.—Oil of Cedar, 1 oz.; Hemlock, 1 oz.; Turpentine, 1 oz.; Gum Camphor, 1 oz.; Soap Liniment, 2 oz.; Alcohol, 4 oz. Mix.

COUGH.

There are different methods of treatment for curing coughs, colds, epidemics, catarrh, etc. Some employ powders, some balls, and others drenches. We publish some of each.

Cough Powder.—Elcampane, 4 oz.; Powdered Anise, 4 oz.; Licorice, 4 oz.; Ginger, 2 oz.; Saltpetre, 2 oz. Mix; give a tablespoonful on hot bran mash every night. Another: Tartar Emetic, 1 oz.; Powdered Blood Root, 4 oz.; Powdered Elecampane, 4 oz.; Powdered Licorice, 2 oz. Mix; give tablespoonful every night.

Cough Balls.—Tartar Emetic, ½ dr.; Digitalis, ½ dr.; Saltpetre, 1½ dr.; Tar enough to form a ball. Give one every night until relieved. Another: Castile Soap, 5 oz.; Aniseed, 5 oz.; Licorice, 5 oz.; Barbadoes Tar, 6 oz.; Balsam of Tolu, 1 oz.; Molasses enough to make 12 balls. Give one every morning and night.

Cough Drench.—Tar Water, ½ pint; Lime Water, ½ pint; Powdered Squills, 1 dr. Another: Tartar Emetic, 1 dr.; Digitalis, 1 dr.; Nitre 1 dr. Mix in a pint of flaxseed tea, and give every night.

CRACKED HEELS.

TREATMENT.

The parts should be kept perfectly clean by washing with Castile Soap, and drying well with a cloth; afterwards the following ointment should be used: Sulphate of Zinc, ½ oz.; Powdered Alum, ½ oz.; Vaseline, 3 oz. Mix, and apply twice daily. The liniments used for cuts may also be used to advantage.

CONDITION POWDERS.

The number of these powders in the market is legion. We publish four of the very best, with the medical action of each of the ingredients.

No. 1.—Gentian, 4 oz.; Sulphate of Iron, 2 oz.; Sulphur, 2 oz.; Saltpetre, 2 oz.; Antimony, 1 oz. Medical action: Gentian, appetizer; Sulphate of Iron, tonic; Sulphur, blood purifier; Saltpetre, diuretic; Antimony, tonic and fattening.

No. 2.—Resin, 4 oz.; Sulphur, 4 oz.; Gentian, 2 oz.; Fenugreek, 2 oz.; Saltpetre, 2 oz.; Aniseed, 2 oz.; Ginger, 2 oz.; Antimony, 2 oz. Mix, and give a teaspoonful every night. Medical action: Resin and Saltpetre, diuretics; Sulphur, blood purifier; Fenugreek and Ginger, warm and stimulating; Antimony, tonic and fattening.

No. 3.—Gentian, 4 oz.; Sulphate of Iron, 4 oz.; Saltpetre, 2 oz.; Grains of Paradise, 2 oz.; Cream of Tartar, 2 oz.; Mix. Dose, small teaspoonful every night. Medical action: Gentian appetizer; Sulphate of Iron, tonic; Saltpetre, diuretic; Grains of Paradise, stimulating and for flatulency; Cream of Tartar, blood purifier.

No. 4.—Sulphate of Soda, 4 oz.; Sulphite of Soda, 4 oz.; Cream of Tartar, 2 oz. Medical action: Laxative, blood cleansing, etc. Successfully used for purifying the blood when the skin is rough and pimply.

CONTRACTED HOOF.

Barbadoes Tar, 4 oz.; Neat's-foot Oil, 4 oz.; Spirits of Turpentine, 4 oz. Mix; Shake well, and apply to the hoof once or twice a week.

DISTEMPER.

Most affections of the throat are wrongly construed into distemper, which is the mildest form of catarrh, and very few horses escape it. The attack is generally mild. If it should assume any alarming symptoms, such as swelling under the jaws and the formation of an abscess, rub the throat with Spirits of Turpentine, Raw Oil and Ammonia (equal parts), and give a teaspoonful two or three times a day of the following mixture: Chlorate of Potash, 4 oz.; Sulphate of Soda, 2 oz.; Tartar Emetic, ½ oz. If the horse refuses to eat, it may be placed on the tongue, or drenched.

DIARRHŒA.

TREATMENT.

Give a teaspoonful of the following astringent powder until relieved: Powdered Gum Camphor, ½ oz.; Powdered Opium, ¼ oz.; Catechu, 1 oz.; Kino, 1 oz.; Mix well, and give every four hours. If the diarrhœa is attended with pain, give 1 oz. Laudanum, 1 oz. Sulphuric Ether, and 5 drops Tincture of Aconite. A good astringent ball, which should be given every four hours as long as necessary, is made by mixing with Syrup: Powdered Catechu, 2 dr.; Powdered Opium, ½ dr.; Ginger, 2 dr.; Oak Bark, ½ oz.

DIURETICS.

The horse is more liable to affections of the kidneys and urinary organs than any other disease. The too frequent use of diuretics injures the kidners and weakens the system. Horsemen should exercise great care, and never give regularly day after day, as some people do, diuretic medicines, such as Saltpetre, Saltpetre and Resin, etc. The kidneys are the natural channels for carrying off bad humors; and consequently should be kept is a strong, healthy state, and not weakened and diseased by the ignorant administering of medicine. We append a number of useful recipes in powder, ball and liquid form. Unless the horse is troubled with swelled legs, grease, or some other disease which requires prompt action and continued doses to effect a cure, only give a dose once or twice a week as a regulator.

Diuretic Powder.—Saltpetre. 4 oz.; Powdered Resin, 4 oz.; Powdered Cubebs, 2 oz. Dose as a regulator, tablespoonful once or twice a week; for swelled legs, grease, stoppage, etc., teaspoonful once or twice a day.

Diuretic Liquid.—Spirits of Turpentine, 1 oz.; Oil of Juniper, 1 oz.; Balsam of Copaiba, ½ oz.; Sweet Nitre, 2 oz. Dose, a tablespoonful when required.

Diuretic Pvrgative Ball.—Aloes, 6 dr.; Castile Soap, 1 dr.; Oil of Juniper, 20 drops; Oil of Cubebs, 20 drops.

Diuretic Ball.—White Soap, 8 oz.; Nitre, 3 oz.; Resin, 3 oz.; Camphor, 3 dr.; Oil of Juniper, 3 dr. Mix; and divide into 6 balls.

EPIZOOTIC.

A contagious, catarrhal affection, disseminated by germs of microscopic animalculæ. It is obvious that the best treatment is to administer those remedies that kill the germ and have a specific action on the throat and lungs; also building up the debilitated system with some good strengthening powders.

TREATMENT.

Chlorate of Potash, 4 oz.; Sulphate of Soda, 8 oz.; Tartar Emetic, 1 oz.; Powdered Blood Root, 2 oz. Mix, and give a dessertspoonful three times a day on bran mash. or, if the animal's appetite is poor, mix the powder in water, and drench. In connection with the preceding, the following tonic and strengthening powder may be given every night in tablespoonful doses: Fenugreek, 8 oz.; Gentian, 4 oz.; Antimony, 4 oz.; Green Copperas, 2 oz.; Nux Vomica, 1 oz.

EYE WATERS.

For inflammation, wash the eye with a solution made up as

follows: Sugar of Lead, 1 dr.; Laudanum, 1 dr.; soft water, 4 oz. For cataract and other abnormal growths on the eye, blow in a very small quantity of Sulphate of Zinc, finely pulverized. For watery, bloodshot eyes: Burnt Alum, 1 oz.; White Vitroil, 1 oz.; boiling water, 3 pts. To remove opacity of the cornea: Nitrate of Silver, 10 gr.; soft water, 1 oz. Miz, and let one or two drops fall into the eye.

FOUNDER.

This disease generally attacks horses whose feet have been neglected. Other causes, such as driving on a hard, stony road, drinking cold water while hot, etc., excite an inflammatory action in these parts, resulting in a crippled, lame horse.

SYMPTOMS.

Outstretched legs and great fatigue, the horse usually standing on his heels.

TREATMENT.

Plenty of rest; apply linseed meal poultices to the hoofs, and give about an ounce of Laudanum to allay the inflammation. After a day or two dress the hoof and feet with the oil for contracted hoofs, which is composed of equal parts of Neat's-foot Oil, Oil of Tar, and Turpentine.

FARCY.

Very few horsemen properly understand this disease, which is caused by an impoverished state of the blood and blood poisoning, producing pimples and hard nodes under the skin, swelling of the legs, etc. Sometimes under the belly the pimples break, and discharge a milky white fluid.

TREATMENT.

Give a half pound of Glauber Salts every other night for a week or two, and a teaspoonful of Sulphate of Soda three times a day. Some prefer the mercurial line of treatment to any other. The medicine should be discontinued as soon as the mouth is affected, or sickness and loss of appetite is produced.

Farcy Ball.—Sulphate of Copper, 1 dr.; Calomel, 20 gr.; Turpentine, 3 dr.; Licorice and Syrup to form a ball. Give one every night. Another: Corrosive Sublimate, 10 gr.; Gentian, 2 dr.; Ginger, 1 dr.; Syrup to form a ball. Give night and morning till some effect is produced.

FISTULA.

This disease resembles Poll Evil, but appears on the withers, and results from the same causes, viz., a blow, an injury, or disease of the bone.

TREATMENT.

If the fistula is open, inject with a syringe a solution composed of Sulphate of Zinc, 1 oz.; Sugar of Lead, 1 oz.; soft water 1 pt. If hard and calloused, lance, and use the injection.

GALLS.

Galls, or sores resulting from the saddle, collar, or harness, may easily be cured by applying the following mixture: Compound Tincture of Benzoin, 1 oz.; Tincture of Myrrh, 1 oz.; Spirits of Camphor, 1 oz. Apply with a feather. Some people heal old sores, galls, etc., simply by blowing on dry sulphur. Another good old remedy is White Lead mixed into a paste with Raw Linseed Oil.

GREASE.

Swollen legs, with a white greasy discharge from the lower parts of legs and heels, are the principal features of this disease.

TREATMENT.

Give some purgative medicine once or twice a week; cleanse the wounds, if running, by applying mild poultices of linseed meal, and ub in the following liniment: Sulphate of Zinc, 1 oz.; Sugar of Lead, 1 oz. (dissolved in 4 oz. water); Tincture of Arnica, 4 oz.; Whiskey, 8 oz. Shake well, and rub in; after which apply Vaseline and Carbolic Acid to the sores. Give a teaspoonful of the following powder every night: Saltpetre, 4 oz.; Resin, 2 oz.; Cubeb Berries, 1 oz.; Linseed Meal, 8 oz.; Gentian, 2 oz.

GLANDERS.

This disease has hitherto been looked upon as incurable. It is very contagious, and liable to attack the human family as well as the horse. Most doctors recommend shooting any animal affected therewith to prevent its spreading. The principal symptoms are the discharge of sticky offensive fluid from the nostrils; swelling of the glands under the jaws; debility; sometimes a cough; ulcers and sores in the nostrils which spread over the whole system. For treatment see FARCY.

HEAVES.

This complaint is too well known to require any description. It is produced by overfeeding with dusty, musty hay.

TREATMENT.

Limit the quantity of hay and other dry feed, and be particular in

selecting well cured hay, free from dirt and must. Give the following powder : Powdered Elecampane, 4 oz. ; Powdered Blood Root, 4 oz. ; Powdered Licorice, 2 oz. ; Indian Turnip, 1 oz. ; Tartar Emetic, 1 oz. Mix, and give a tablespoonful every night, continuing the use of the medicine till a cure is effected.

We have selected the foregoing from a large number of recipes, which we consider it unnecessary to repeat, as we have known it effect a perfect cure in numerous instances.

HIDE-BOUND.

Any disorder of the system is calculated to produce hide-bound in horses, and those subject to bots and worms are generally so affected.

TREATMENT.

Give two or three purging balls, and feed on boiled flaxseed, oats, oil cake, bran mashes, and other soft feed. Give the following condition powder : Green Copperas, 4 oz. ; Saltpetre, 2 oz.; Crocus Antimony, 3 oz.; Linseed Meal, 1 lb. Mix. Dose, one to two tablespoonsful twice a day.

HORSE LINIMENTS.

No. 1.—Sugar of Lead, 2 oz,; Tincture of Arnica, 4 oz.; Whiskey, 4 oz. Good for sprains, bruises, swellings and inflammation.

No. 2.—Oil of Hemlock, 1 oz.; Oil of Cedar, 1 oz., Oil of Origanum, 1 oz. ; Gum Camphor, 1½ oz. ; Ammonia, 1 oz. ; Alcohol, 8 oz. Good for any purpose.

No. 3.—Soft Soap, 4 oz. ; water, 8 oz. ; Alcohol, 1 pt. ; in which is dissolved ; Camphor, 2 oz. ; Oil of Rosemary, 1 oz. ; strong Ammonia, 2 oz. A good, stimulating soap liniment.

No. 4.—Sulphur, 4 oz.; Turpentine, 4 oz.; Oil of Tar, 8 oz. Another : Gould's Extract of Lead, 2 oz. ; Olive Oil, 2 oz.; Sulphur, 1 oz. For itching, humors, mange, lice, etc.

No. 5.—Barbadoes Tar, 1 oz.; Oil of Turpentine, 1½ oz.; mix carefully, and add Oil of Vitroil, 1 dr. For canker of the foot, and bad thrushes.

No. 6.—Co. Tincture of Benzoin, 3 oz.; Tincture of Myrrh, 2 oz.; Spirits of Camphor, 1 oz.; Sweet Oil, 1 oz.; Turpentine, ½ oz.; Spirits of Salts, ½ oz. For cuts, sores, etc.

INFLUENZA, OR PINK EYE.

This is a common complaint among horses in the spring and fall. The symptome vary according to the severity of the attack.

SYMPTOMS.

A watery discharge from the nostrlls; eyelids of a reddish hue; extreme weakness; sore throat and cough.

TREATMENT.

Give 15 drop doses of Tincture of Aconite twice a day; also the powders, etc., as prescribed for BRONCHITIS, which see.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

This disease is kindred with, and the symptoms and treatment are the same as INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, which see.

JOINT LAMENESS.

Joint Lameness, or Coffin Joint Lameness, as it is commonly called, troubles a great many horses. It is very difficult to locate the exact spot from whence the lameness proceeds.

SYMPTOMS.

The horse generally favors the foot when standing; is lame one day and all right the next; usually starts off lame when first hitched up, but after driving a mile or two, the lameness disappears. If the lameness is not looked after and properly attended to, it becomes chronic and permanent.

TREATMENT.

Allow the animal plenty of rest, although moderate walking and driving will do no harm. The parts should be blistered as follows: Spanish Flies, ½ oz.; Spirits of Turpentine, 2 oz.; Tincture of Iodine, 1 oz.; Sweet Oil, ¼ oz.

LUNGS, INFLAMMATION OF THE.

This is commonly called lung fever.

SYMPTOMS.

Chills, followed with high fever; quick pulse; cold legs and ears; the horse appears dull and stupid, can with difficulty be made to move, and will not lie down.

TREATMENT.

Keep the horse in a comfortable place; increase the warmth and promote circulation of the blood in the legs by rubbing with mustard and vinegar, and wrapping in woollen bandages. Give 20 drops of Tincture of Aconite every four hours. Another good remedy, especially when the lungs are in a congested state is: Powdered Opium, 20 gr.; Powdered Ipeeac, 20 gr.; Saltpetre, 2 dr. Repeat the dose every two hours by drenching or laying the powder on the tongue.

Giving physic in ball form is very convenient, for making which we here give a few recipes :

No. 1.—Tartar Emetic, 1½ dr.; Digitalis, 1 dr.; Saltpetre, 2 dr Mix ; and give one every four, six or eight hours, according to the case.

No. 2.—Antimonial Powder, 2 dr.; Digitalis, 3 dr.; Cream of Tartar, 3 dr.; Nitre, 3 dr.; Honey enough to make three balls.

No. 4.—White Hellebore, ½ dr.; Tartar Emetic, 1 dr.; Nitre, 2 dr.; Linseed Meal, 2 dr. Give one twice a day.

The following draught should be given during inflammation : Spirits of Nitrous Ether, 2 oz.; Tartarized Antimony, 1 dr.; Nitre, 4 dr.; warm water, ½ pt.

MANGE.

A skin disease similar to the itch in the human family.

TREATMENT.

Move the bowels freely by giving 1 lb. Glauber Salts about twice a week. Wash the parts thoroughly, and apply an ointment composed as follows : White Hellebore, ½ oz.; Sulphur, 1 oz.; White Precipitate, ½ oz.; Lard, 4 oz. Purify the blood by giving Sulphate of Soda, Cream of Tartar and Sulphur (equal parts); give a tablespoonful every night. The following liniment is also good : Goulard's Extract of Lead, 2 oz.; Sweet Oil, 2 oz.; Sulphur 1 oz.

MOUTH DISEASES.

During teething most young animals are troubled with swelling of the gums and roof of the mouth. Should it interfere with the feeding, use the lance, and wash the mouth and gums with a solution composed of 1 oz. Alum and 1 oz. Tincture of Myrrh, in 8 oz. soft water.

PLEURISY.

A disease similar in symptoms to INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS (which see), and requiring the same treatment.

POLL EVIL.

This disease results from an injury, causing a swelling which culminates in an abscess.

TREATMENT.

Use the injection prescribed for FISTULA (which see), and keep the wound clean and pus flowing.

PROUD FLESH.

Apply Caustic, Blue Stone, or Dried Alum.

RING-BONE.

A bony enlargement of the pastern joints, similar to spavin, location only giving it a different name. The principal causes are sprains and weakness of the joints.

TREATMENT.

The treatment employed by a great many horsemen of blistering all the joints of young colts with a very mild blister is very good. Such as have been so treated have never been known to cast a spavin, ring-bone, curb, or splint. Blistering naturally strengthens all the joints, thereby lessening the chances of a horse becoming subject to any of those blemishes. The following is a suitable blister for the purpose: Spanish Flies, ¼ oz.; Spirits of Camphor, 2 oz.; Spirits of Turpentine, 2 oz.; Sweet Oil, ¼ oz. Mix, and rub into the joints with the palm of the hands.

To remove old and standing ring-bones a different course of treatment must be employed. Some people believe in firing, others in blistering. We believe blistering in the first stages has accomplished more good than any other application, especially when a good reducing and scattering liniment is used after it. We lately secured a recipe from a man who went through the country removing spavins, curbs, splints, and ring-bones in from twenty-four to forty-eight hours. The formula for making it will be found under BONE SPAVIN. If the enlargement extends completely round the foot, carefully clip the hair half an inch or an inch wide directly in the centre of the enlargement, then proceed in the same manner as for spavin. If the enlargement is on both sides of the foot and not connected in the centre, only apply the solvent on the sides.

Firing ring-bones is a method of cure frequently resorted to, and if done carefully seldom leaves much blemish, especially if the following plan be adopted. Let the iron be smooth on the edge, and not too hot; then pass it gently all round the centre of the enlargement, and make one or two short strokes downwards; afterwards apply the blister for five or six mornings. A horse should have proper rest after operations of this kind, and be turned out to grass for a month or two. If a ring-bone is properly treated with our Kendall's Spavin Cure, the recipe for which will be found under CURB, we guarantee a cure.

SCRATCHES.

Scratches is a disease of the blood, and cannot be cured by external application alone. It consists of an eruption of watery blisters, which break and exude a yellowish, sticky fluid. This adheres to the hair and forms a crust, under which the inflammation still continues, causing the limbs to swell, at times, upwards from the heels to the hips.

TREATMENT.

Give 1 lb. Glauber Salts, and if it does not operate freely, repeat

the dose; afterwards give the following powder to cleanse the blood, and apply the ointment to the sores: Sulphate of Soda, 8 oz.; Sulphite of Soda, 4 oz.; Sulphur, 4 oz.; Cream of Tartar, 4 oz. Mix, and give a tablespoonful twice a day. Powdered Alum, 2 dr.; Powdered Sulphate of Zinc, 2 dr.; Vaseline, 2 oz. Mix, and apply to the sores night and morning.

SPAVIN, BONE.

This disease is one of the commonest sources of lameness in the horse, rendering it comparitively useless for work, and consequently lessening its selling price. A bone spavin is situated in the inside of the hind legs, directly over and below the joints. It is easily recognized by a lump or swelling, varying in size from a pigeon's egg to a good sized duck egg. The enlargement is hard and bony, and proceeds from an inflammatory condition of the joint, caused by a sprain, kick, sudden wrenching, etc., which causes lameness. This, if not speedily removed, results in the absorbtion of the joint oil, and the depositing of a quantity of phosphate of lime in the weakened parts, producing, this enlargement and destroying the free muscular action of the ligaments.

TREATMENT.

It is quite obvious to every horseman that spavins do not come instantaneously; that their growth is slow and gradual is conceded by every one. It is also well known that the exciting cause is inflammation of the joints, and therefore it is reasonable, in attempting to cure or guard against a spavin, to apply remedies which will allay inflammation after which the free use of scattering and absorbing liniments should be employed. Where there are any doubts about the presence of a spavin, we recommend the following: Foment the parts two or three times a day with 2 oz. Sugar of Lead dissolved in a pint of soft water in which a handful of hops has been previously boiled, after which rub in the following absorbing and scattering liniment, which is very efficacious for removing spavins when first formed: Gum Camphor, 4 oz.; Iodine, ½ oz.; Iodide of Potash, ¼ oz.; Alcohol, 8 oz. It is needless to say the medicine should be continued two or three weeks. Another method is to use our Kendall's Spavin Cure.

The famous Kendall claims to cure spavin only when the bone is not completely ossified, *i.e.*, solid. He maintains that ossification or hardening is gradual, and may be cured by his remedy up to the point where the enlargement changes into solid bone. His theory and treatment are good, and our formula (see CURB) for making Kendall's Spavin Cure is considered an exact copy of the genuine article, and will be found an invaluable liniment for the stable as well as the house for sprains, bruises, swellings, etc., etc.

Directions for spavin: Rub well in with the tips of the fingers twice a day. A few applications will remove any lameness, and in time the growth or enlargement will disappear.

Blistering for spavin is very general. and the following oils may be advantageously employed for that purpose. They are all strong, as it is useless applying mild blisters when the general structure of the leg is

changed, the callous large, and the leg full of pain. Powdered Cantharides, 2 dr.; Powdered Euphorbium, 2 dr.; Spirits of Turpentine, 1 oz.; Ammonia, 1 oz.: Oil of Origanum, 1 oz.; Powdered Glass (sifted), 1 dr. Mix; and shake well before using. Rub on the parts affected for six or seven mornings successively. The Powdered Glass assists the medicine very much by its friction on the part; it opens the pores, and makes way for the more powerful components of the blister to penetrate. A great deal might be said in recommendation of this mixture, but every person who has occasion to use it will soon be convinced of its merits.

Another strong blister is made up as follows: Spanish Flies, 1 oz.; Tincture of Iodine, ¼ oz.: Oil of Turpentine, 2 oz.; Croton Oil, 1 dr.; Sweet Oil, ¼ oz. Mix; and apply as above. In very obstinate cases, of long standing, and when the above measures fail to remove it, a more powerful method may be used. First clip the hair over the spavin, and then puncture the calloused part as full of holes as possible with a bodkin or sharp instrument about an inch long; have a piece of cork or wood fixed on the iron half an inch or an inch from the point, to prevent the instrument from penetrating deeper than the calloused substance; this done, bathe the part with vinegar, and when the blood is stopped apply the following blistering ointment two or three times: Powdered Cantharides, 1 dr.; Biniodide of Mercury, ½ dr.; Euphorbium, 1 dr.; Tartar Emetic, 1 dr.; Lard, 2 oz. Mix thoroughly. Under the head RING-BONE, we mention having purchased a recipe from an individual who had successfully removed ring-bones, curbs, spavins, etc., by its use. His theory was similar to that of Kendall, viz.; that the bony formation is the result of phosphate of lime accumulating, which becomes hardened and causes a stiffness in the joint; and his treatment consisted in applying a remedy that would dissolve the hardened matter and remove the enlargment. We confidently recommend this solvent, as we have known spavins, splints, curbs and ring-bones to be completely removed or dissolved by it in twenty-four hours. One objection to its use is the destruction of the hair, but some persons do not mind this if the greater blemish is removed. The solvent is only useful in bone spavin, and should never be applied to a bog or blood spavin. The following are the ingredients of this famous recipe; great care should be taken in making it up, and the directions for its use and application implicitly followed: Mercury, 2 oz.; Spanish Flies, ½ oz.; Nitric Acid, 2 oz.; Sulphuric Acid, 2 oz. Put the Murcury and Spanish Flies in an open mouthed glass bottle, then add the Nitric Acid, stirring constantly with a clean piece of stick. Gradually add the Sulphuric Acid (about a teaspoonful at a time), stirring the mixture for about ten or fifteen minutes, then add another portion, and so on until the whole of the acid is added. The making of this mixture in a proper manner should occupy from two to three hours, and if careful attention be paid while doing so, the result will prove quite satisfactory. For about twelve hours after being made, the mixture should be occasionally stirred, after which it can be put into a pickle or other open mouthed bottle. A white deposit or sediment which forms, covered

with a dark-colored liquid, is the portion of the solvent used for removing spavins, etc. The hair immediately over the centre of the spavin, for about the size of a penny-piece, should be cut off; then take a stick and gently put it into the bottle, bringing up what sediment adheres to it; with this paint cover the shaven spot precisely as you would apply white lead and oil to old sores. The horse's head should be tied up so as to prevent him lying down and scratching off the medicine. If the enlargement is not reduced in twelve hours, repeat the operation; two applications generally removing any spavin. After the medicine has been on for twenty-four hours, wash the parts with lukewarm water, and bathe twice a day with the following liniment to allay any inflammation that may have taken place: Alcohol, 1 pt.; Ammonia, 2 oz.; Oil of Origanum, 1 oz.; Oil of Cedar, ½ oz.; No. 6, ½ oz.; Chloroform, ¾ oz.; Oil of Anise, 1 dr.; Oil of Hemlock, ¼ oz. After using the liniment, apply some Vaseline in which some burnt cork has been mixed.

SPAVIN, BOG OR BLOOD.

This is generally though wrongly called a blood spavin, and is a tumor which makes its appearance on the side of the hock-joint. It gives way to the pressure of the finger, but resumes its shape on removal. The bog spavin arises from a sprain in the hock-joint, occasioned by hard driving, drawing, leaping, etc.

TREATMENT.

Use our Kendall's Spavin Cure, rubbing in twice a day. If the bog extends around the hock-joint, bathe with the liniment prescribed in BONE SPAVIN (which see) to allay inflammation; afterwards use our Kendall's Spavin Cure.

SPLINTS.

A hard excrescence growing on the shank-bone of a horse, of various shapes and sizes. Those which are large and press against the back sinews in general cause lameness or stiffness; others (except those near the joint) seldom occasion lameness, and are not considered damaging blemishes.

TREATMENT.

Rub in Compound Iodine Ointment once a day until the parts become moist. The same medicines used for BONE SPAVIN (which see) are applicable here.

SWEENEY.

A very difficult disease to cure. It is a falling away of the shoulders caused by a wasting of the muscles. The best known treatment is raw linseed Oil, Ammonia and Turpentine (in equal proportions), frequently rubbed into the shoulder. The animal should have plenty of rest, and the shoulders be occasonially bathed with Alum Water.

THOROUGHPIN.

This is a disease similar to bog or blood spavin, only on a larger scale, extending completely through the joint, and encircling it with a large puffy swelling. For treatment see BOG OR BLOOD SPAVIN.

WORMS.

There are so many varieties of worms that to refer to them separately would occupy more space than our limits will allow. The general symptoms are debility, wasting away of flesh, hide-bound, contracted belly, biting at sides, etc., etc.

TREATMENT.

Prepare the horse for the worm medicine by feeding a couple of days on soft feed or bran mash; then give a tablespoonful of the following powder every night: Green Copperas, 4 oz.; Calomel, 1 oz.; Tartar Emetic, ¼ oz.; Gentian, ½ oz.; Linseed Meal, 4 oz. Mix.

WORM BALLS.

No. 1.—Calomel, 1 dr.; Aloes, 6 dr.; Turpentine, ½ dr.; Castile Soap, 1 dr. Make with Syrup. Give one on three alternate nights.

No. 2.—Calomel, ½ dr.; Arsenic, 4 gr.; Ginger, ½ dr.; Aloes, 4 dr. Give one in the morning (fasting) six times.

No. 3.—Asafœtida, 1 dr.; Calomel, 1 dr.; Oil of Wormwood, 20 drops; Aloes, 4 dr. Mix; and give at night.

No 4.—Tartar Emetic, 1 dr.; Sulphur, 1 dr.; Linseed Meal, 3 dr.; Palm Oil sufficient to form a ball.

WORM DRENCHES.

Common Salt, 2 oz.; Infusion of Wormwood, 1 qt. Another: Oil of Turpentine, 1 oz.; Castor Oil, 8 oz.

Appendix to Veterinary Department.

OINTMENT FOR MANGE, LICE, ETC.

Sulphur, 1 lb.; Turpentine, 4 oz.; Mercurial Ointment, 2 oz.; Linseed Oil, 1 pt. Melt the Ointment in the Oil; when cool, add the Turpentine and Sulphur.

SUPPLING LINIMENT FOR BRITTLE HOOF.

Oil of Tar, 1 pt; Fish Oil, 1 qt.

HOOF OINTMENT.

Equal parts of Wax, Olive Oil, Lard, Turpentine and Barbadoes Tar. Melt the Wax and the Lard in the Oil by a gentle heat; remove from the fire and add the other ingredients, stirring until cold. When intended to embellish the hoof as well as soften it, it may be colored with Lamp-black.

OINTMENT TO PROMOTE THE GROWTH OF HAIR.

Powdered Cantharides, ½ dr.; Camphor, ½ dr.; Oil of Rosemary, 1 dr.: Mild Mercurial Ointment, 2 oz. Mix; rub on once a day.

OINTMENT FOR CONFIRMED GREASE.

Common Verdigris, ½ oz.; Alum, ½ oz.; Sulphate of Zinc, ½ oz.; Sugar of Lead, ½ oz.: Tar, 6 oz.

EYE OINTMENT.

Nitrate of Silver, 5 gr.; Lard, 1 oz.; rub till perfectly smooth the size of a pea, to be introduced between the lids in chronic ophthalmia.

BLISTERING OINTMENTS.

Lard, 4 oz.; Turpentine, 1 oz.; Spanish Flies, 1 oz. Melt the Lard and Turpentine, and stir in the Flies. Another: Biniodide of Mercury, 1 dr.; Tartar Emetic, ½ dr.; Lard, 1 oz. Another: Powd. Spanish Flies, ½ oz.; Euphorbium, ¼ oz.; Iodine, 1 dr.; Lard 2 oz. Another: Strong Mercurial Ointment, 4 oz.; Oil of Origanum, ½ oz.; Euphorbium, 3 dr.; Spanish Flies, 1 oz.

BALLS.

Diuretic Alterative Balls.—Sweet Oil ½ lb.; Licorice, ¼ lb.; Fenugreek, ½ lb. Venice Turpentine, 2 oz.; Cinnamon, ½ oz.; Grains of Paradise, 2 oz.; Oil of Origanum, 1 oz.; Saltpetre, ½ lb.; Cubebs, ¼ lb.; Sulphur, 2 oz. Mix with molasses to the consistency of paste. Give one ball (1½ oz.) three times a week, to have an alterative effect on the system.

The term alterative is applied to medicines which, without any sensible operation, or with a laxitive or diuretic operation so gradual as not to interfere with the usual work or diet, produce a favorable change in the system; in common language, purify the blood.

The above balls are extensively used in England, some stables never being without them. They are adapted for skin diseases, swelled legs, grease, etc.

Strong Purgative Balls.—Aloes, ¾ oz.; Ginger, ½ dr.; Castile Soap, 1 dr.; Croton Oil, 2 drops. Mix with molasses.

Laxative Diuretic Balls.—Aloes, ¾ oz.; Oil of Juniper, ½ dr.; Castile Soap, 1 dr.; Ginger, ½ dr.

Cough Ball.—Emetic Tartar, ½ dr.; Nitre, 1½ dr.; Digitalis, ½ dr.; Tar enough to make a ball.

Worm Ball.—Calomel, 1 dr.; Tartar Emetic, ½ dr.; Aloes, ¾ oz.; Ginger, 1 dr.; Treacle sufficient to form a ball.

AROMATIC POWDER, OR HORSE SPICE.

Coriander, 8 oz.; Aniseed, 8 oz.; Caraway, 8 oz.; Tumeric, 16 oz.; Licorice, 4 ox.; Ginger, 4 oz. Give a large tablespoonful at a feed. This powder is equal to Simpson's Cattle Spice.

ALTERATIVE, DIURETIC AND DIAPHORETIC POWDERS.

For Swelled Legs, Grease, Hide-Bound, Mange, aud to render the Skin firm.—Sulphur, 4 oz.; Black Antimony, 2 oz.; Nitre, 2 oz. Dose, dessertspoonful every night. Another: Equal proportions of Antimony, Cream of Tartar and water. Dose, dessertspoonful every night.

For Farcy.—Prepared Antimony, 12 oz.; Sulphur, 13 oz.: Cream of Tartar, 8 oz.; Cinnabar, 6 oz. Mix, and divide into 20 doses.

Condition Powders for Fattening, Loss of Appetite, etc.—Sulphur, ½ lb.; Fenugreek, 1 lb.; Cream of Tartar, ¼ lb.; Nitre, ¼ lb.; Crocus Antimony, ¼ lb.; Gentian, ¼ lb.; Ginger, ¼ lb. Mix. Dose, tablespoonful every night. Another: Gentian, 4 oz.; Licorice, 4 oz.; Sulphate of Iron, 4 oz.; Nitre, 2 oz.; Resin, 4 oz.; Antimony, 2 oz.

Fever Powders.—Nitre, 1 oz.; Camphor, 2 dr.; Tartarized Antimony, 2 dr. Dose, teaspoonful every four hours.

Purgative Powders.—Epsom Salts, 8 oz.; Aloes, 10 oz. Mix. Dose, two tablespoonfuls.

Worm Powders.—Sulphate of Iron, 4 oz.; Calomel, 1 oz.; Tartar Emetic, 1 oz.; Gentian, 2 oz.; Linseed Meal, 4 oz. Dose, tablespoonful every night.

DRENCHES.

For Diarrhoea.—Opium, 1 dr.; Prepared Chalk, 1 dr.; give in one pint of Peppermint Water. Another: Prepared Chalk, 4 oz.; Powdered Catechu, 2 dr.; thin Starch, ½ pt. Another: Castor Oil, 8 oz.; Ipecac, 1 dr.; Opium, 1 dr.; thin Starch, ½ pt. Repeat at intervals of six hours.

For Spasmodic and Flatulent Colic.—Sulphuric Ether, 1 oz.; Laudanum, 1 oz.; Ginger, ¼ oz.; warm water, 1 pt. Repeat in two hours if not cured.

For Coughs, etc.—Ipecac, 1 dr.; Camphor, ½ dr.; Licorice, 2 dr. Mix in a pint of Linseed Tea.

For Kidneys.—Glauber Salts, 2 oz.; Sweet Nitre, 1 oz.; tepid water, 1 pt.

Purgative Drench.—Glauber Salts, 8 oz.; Aloes, 2 dr.; Ginger, 1 dr. Dissolve in a pint of warm water.

Laxative Anodyne Drink.—Linseed Oil, 1 pt.; Opium, 2 scr.; Sweet Spirits of Nitre, 6 dr. Useful in inflammation of the bowels.

Strong Purgative Drench.—Infuse 1 oz. of Senna in a quart of warm water; strain, and dissolve 1 oz. Aloes and 2 oz. Salts.

LIQUID BLISTERS AND SWEATING OILS.

Spanish Flies, ½ oz.; Euphorbium, ½ oz.; Turpentine, 3 oz.; Croton Oil, ½ dr.; Sweet Oil, ½ oz. Shake well before applying.

Mustard Blister.—Mustard, 8 oz.; water enough to form a paste; Oil of Turpentine, 2 oz.; Aqua Ammonia, 1 oz.

Blistering Oil.—Croton Oil, ½oz.; Oil of Turpentine, 1 oz.; Oil of Origanum, 1 oz.; Oil of Cantharides, 4 oz.

LINIMENT FOR BOG SPAVIN.

Strong Mercurial Ointment, 2 oz.; Oil of Cantharides, 1 oz.

MISCELLANEOUS LINIMENTS.

For Fistulous Sores, etc.—Creasote. 2 oz.; Turpentine, 2 oz.; Olive Oil, 4 oz.

Black Oils.—Olive Oil, 1 pt.; Oil of Turpentine, 2 oz. Mix; and gradually add 6 dr. Sulphuric Acid. Another: Linseed Oil, 4 oz.; Turpentine, 4 oz.; Oil of Vitriol, ½ oz.

White, or Egg Oils.—Yolk of 2 eggs; Ammonia, 3 oz.; Oil Origanum, 1 oz.; Turpentine, 4 oz.; Vinegar, 1 pt. Another; Ammonia, 2 oz.; Turpentine, 2 oz.; Linseed Oil, 2 oz. Another (strong): White Wine Vinegar, 1 pt.; Turpentine, 2 oz.; Goulard's Solution, 1 oz.; Oil of Vitriol, 1 oz. Mix slowly.

Oil of Spike.—Barbadoes Tar, ½ lb.; Turpentine, 2 pts.; Oil of Lavender, ¼ oz.

British Oils.—Oil of Turpentine, 12 oz.; Oil of Amber, ½ oz.; Barbadoes Tar, 2 oz.

Soap Liniment (Opodeldoc).—Hard Soap, 1 oz.; Crmphor, 2z.; Oil of Posemary, ¼ oz.; Strong Ammonia, 1½ oz.; Alcohol, 20 oz.; water, 16 oz.

Cooling Liniment.—Sugar of Lead, 1 oz.; Vinegar and water, 1 pt. Bathe the inflamed parts frequently.

Astringent Liniment.—Alum, 4 oz.; boiling water, 1 pt. Another: Sugar of Lead, 1 oz.; Alum, 1 oz.. Sulphate of Zinc, 1 oz. Dissolve in a pint of Infusion of Oak Bark. For drying up sores, ulcers, grease, cracked heels, etc.

Liniment for Stopping Bleeding.—Alum, 2 oz.; Sulphate of Zinc, 2 oz.; Tannic Acid, ½ oz.; hot water, 1 qt.

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